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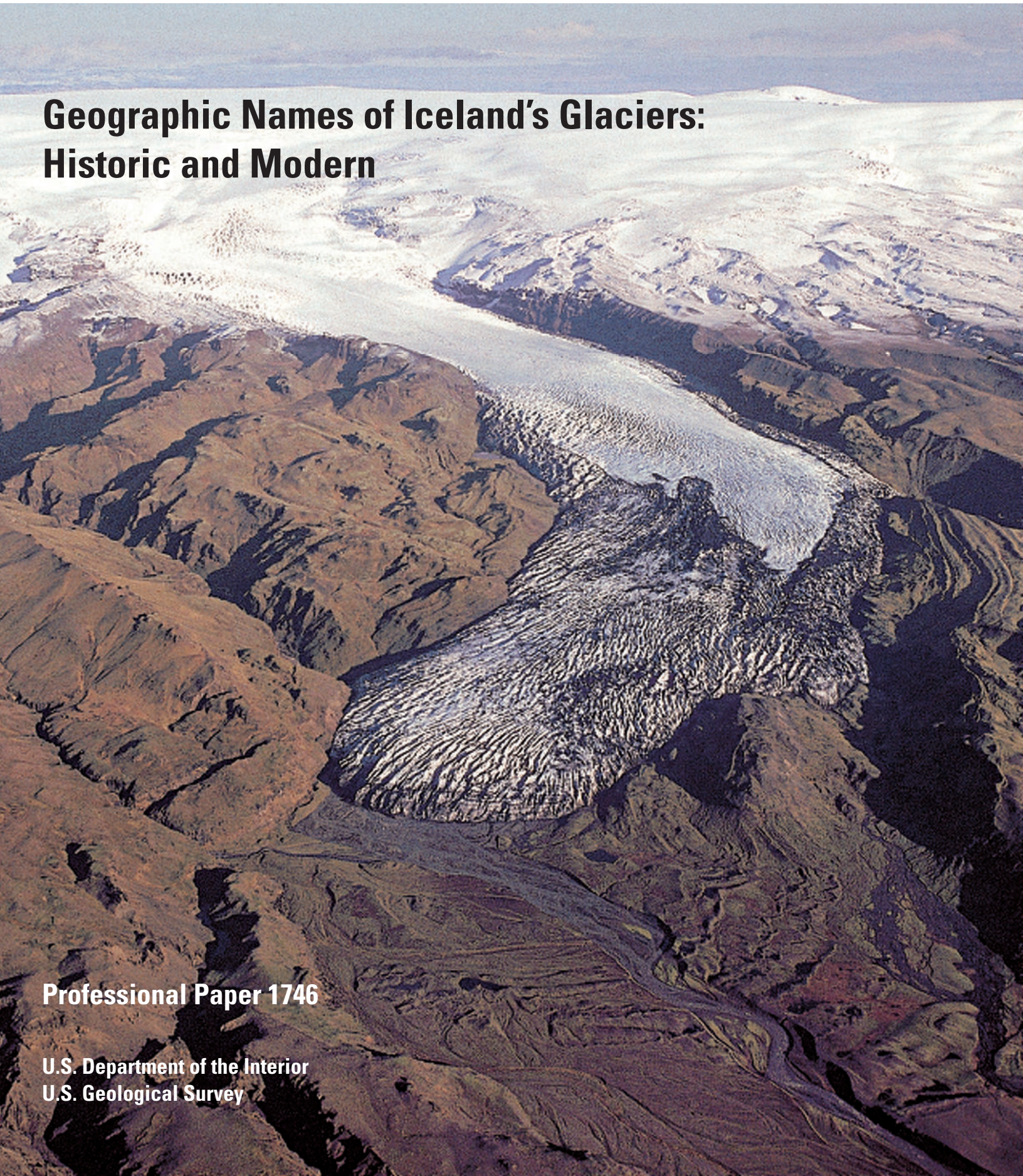

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Cover photo: Oblique aerial photograph of **Sólheimajökull**, an outlet glacier on the southern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**, with black tephra from the 1918 eruption of Katla. View looking toward the northeast on 30 October 1985. The plateau of the Katla caldera is visible in the background. *Photograph by Oddur Sigurðsson, National Energy Authority.* See figure 171 on p. 181.

Geographic Names of Iceland's Glaciers: Historic and Modern

By Oddur Sigurðsson and Richard S. Williams, Jr.

Prepared in cooperation with the
National Energy Authority (Iceland)

Icelandic sagas (13th century) provide the first written documentation of geographic names of Iceland's glaciers, but most of the glacier names originated after 1890. This illustrated gazetteer documents 269 modern glacier names used today in Iceland for its 14 ice caps, 2 contiguous ice caps, 109 outlet glaciers, 8 ice-flow basins, 3 ice streams, 55 cirque glaciers, 73 mountain glaciers and 5 valley glaciers. Iceland has 38 named snow patches, 21 surge-type glaciers (not including 7 other possibilities), and 14 jökulhlaup deposits, locally called "jökull." During the last half of the 20th century, 6 named glaciers "disappeared": 3 mountain glaciers melted and 2 distributary outlet glaciers and 1 outlet glacier receded into the parent outlet glacier or ice-cap margin.

Professional Paper 1746

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

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Preface

This is the second of three books about Iceland's glaciers to be authored by Oddur Sigurðsson and Richard S. Williams, Jr. The three books are the result of a long-term collaboration between the two authors and cooperation between their two governmental institutions, the National Energy Authority (Orkustofnun) (*http://www.os.is*) and the U.S. Geological Survey (*http://www.usgs.gov*) under a Memorandum of Understanding between the Icelandic Centre for Research (Rannsóknamiðstöð Íslands, or RANNÍS) (*http://www.rannis.is*) and the U.S. Geological Survey.

The first book, Icelandic Ice Mountains, was published by the Icelandic Literary Society (Hið íslenska bókmenntafélag) (*http://www.hib.is*) in 2004 in cooperation with the Icelandic Glaciological Society and the International Glaciological Society:

> Williams, R.S., Jr., and Sigurðsson, Oddur, eds., 2004, Draft of a physical, geographical, and historical description of Icelandic Ice Mountains on the basis of a journey to the most prominent of them in 1792–1794 (with four maps and eight perspective drawings) by Sveinn Pálsson: Reykjavík, The Icelandic Literary Society, in association with the Icelandic Glaciological Society (Reykjavík) and the International Glaciological Society (Cambridge, England), 183 p.

This second book, Geographic Names of Iceland's Glaciers: Historic and Modern, is being published in both English and Icelandic editions and in both printed and digital formats. The English edition, U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1746, is Web accessible through the following URL address of the U.S. Geological Survey: *http://pubs.usgs.gov/pp/pp1746*

The third book, Glaciers of Iceland, is the 11th chapter (Chapter D) to be published in the U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1386–A–K series (1988–2009) (see *http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2005/3056*) under the Glacier Studies Project (*http://www.glaciers.er.usgs.gov*). The Glaciers of Iceland includes a 1:500,000-scale map, Map of the Glaciers of Iceland.

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Geographic Names of Iceland's Glaciers: Historic and Modern

By Oddur Sigurðsson[1] and Richard S. Williams, Jr.[2]

Abstract

Climatic changes and resulting glacier fluctuations alter landscapes. In the past, such changes were noted by local residents who often documented them in historic annals; eventually, glacier variations were recorded on maps and scientific reports. In Iceland, 10 glacier place-names are to be found in Icelandic sagas, and one of Iceland's ice caps, **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL,** appeared on maps of Iceland published in the 16th century. In the late 17th century, the first description of eight of Iceland's glaciers was written. Therefore, Iceland distinguishes itself in having a more than 300-year history of observations by Icelanders on its glaciers. A long-term collaboration between Oddur Sigurðsson and Richard S. Williams, Jr., led to the authorship of three books on the glaciers of Iceland. Much effort has been devoted to documenting historical glacier research and related nomenclature and to physical descriptions of Icelandic glaciers by Icelanders and other scientists from as far back as the Saga Age to recent (2008) times. The first book, Icelandic Ice Mountains, was published by the Icelandic Literary Society in 2004 in cooperation with the Icelandic Glaciological Society and the International Glaciological Society. Icelandic Ice Mountains, was a glacier treatise written by Sveinn Pálsson in 1795 and is the first English translation of this important scientific document. Icelandic Ice Mountains includes a Preface, including a summary of the history and facsimiles of page(s) from the original manuscript, a handwritten copy, and an 1815 manuscript (without maps and drawings) by Sveinn Pálsson on the same subject which he wrote for Rev. Ebenezer Henderson; an Editor's Introduction; 82 figures, including facsimiles of Sveinn Pálsson's original maps and perspective drawings, maps, and photographs to illustrate the text; a comprehensive Index of Geographic Place-Names and Other Names in the treatise; References, and 415 Endnotes.

[1]National Energy Authority, Grensásvegi 9, IS-108 Reykjavík, Iceland.

[2]U.S. Geological Survey, Woods Hole Science Center, 384 Woods Hole Road, Woods Hole, MA 02543-1598 U.S.A.

Professional Paper 1746 (this book) is the second of the three books; it is being published in both English and Icelandic editions. This book provides information about all named glaciers in Iceland, historic and modern. Descriptions, with geographic coordinates, and bibliographic citations to all glacier place-names on published maps, books, and scientific articles are included. Maps, oblique aerial photographs, ground photographs, and satellite images document each of the 269 modern named glaciers of Iceland.

The third book, Glaciers of Iceland, is Chapter D of the 11-chapter [volume] U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1386-A–K. Chapter D includes a 1:500,000-scale Map of the Glaciers of Iceland; it is a comprehensive historical and modern review and assessment of what is currently known about glaciers in Iceland's eight Regional Glacier Groups from a review of the scientific literature and from analysis of maps and remotely sensed data (ground, airborne, and satellite); topics include geology and geography, climate and climate variability, types of glaciers, history of glacier variation (including the 21 surge-type glaciers), and frequency and magnitude of volcanic and lacustrine jökulhlaups.

Introduction

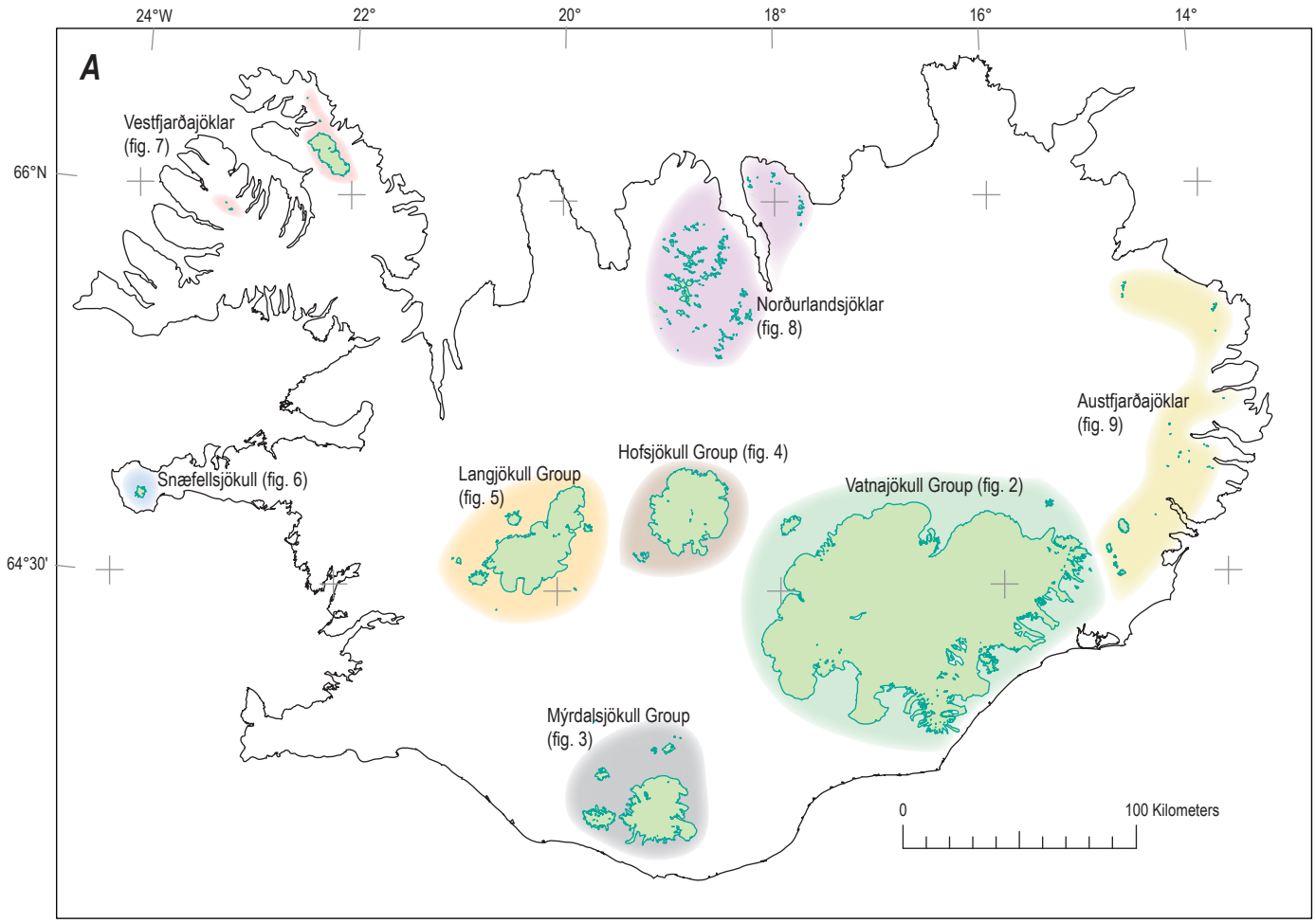
The primary objective of writing this book, the second in a series of three on the glaciers of Iceland,[3] was to compile the geographic names of all of the different types of glaciers of Iceland (table 1) and organize the glacier types into eight Regional Glacier Groups (fig. 1). This is a modification of the geographic subdivision of the glacierized regions of Iceland proposed by Rist (1985) (appendix): Vatnajökull Group, Mýrdalsjökull Group, Hofsjökull Group, Langjökull Group, Snæfellsjökull, Vestfjarðajöklar, Norðurlandsjöklar, and Austfjarðajöklar. Tables 2–9, with accompanying maps (figs. 2–9), list all of the modern place-names of Iceland's 269 glaciers in the eight Regional Glacier Groups that are in current use (2008) in Iceland, including 14 ice caps, 2 contiguous ice caps, 109 outlet glaciers, 8 ice-flow basins (**HOFSJÖKULL**), 3 ice streams (**Breiðamerkurjökull**), 55 cirque glaciers, 73 mountain glaciers, and 5 valley glaciers. The 14 named jökulhlaup deposits are listed in table 10, with accompanying map (fig. 10). Jökulhlaup deposits are called "jökull" by local farmers (for example, "Lambajökull" on Mýrdalssandur and "Svartijökull" in the Öræfi district). The 38 named snow patches (54 percent in Norðurland), including many named by Rist (1985), are listed in table 11 and in the Alphabetical List of the Glaciers of Iceland. Figures 11–201 are oblique aerial photographs, ground photographs, and satellite images that illustrate each of Iceland's 269 glaciers. For each glacier place-name used in this book, the preferred modern spelling is shown in bold upper-case letters if an ice cap, and in bold lower-case letters if an outlet glacier or other type of glacier; names of 21 surge-type glaciers are bold and underlined (including two ice streams of **Breiðamerkurjökull**). Seven other possible surge-type glaciers, on the basis of anecdotal evidence, are noted. The 2008 total does not include six named glaciers that have "disappeared" during the second half of the 20th century: three mountain glaciers that melted completely and two distributary outlet glaciers and one outlet glacier that receded into their respective ice caps.

[3]The three books are: Icelandic Ice Mountains (Williams and Sigurðsson, 2004); Geographic Names of Iceland's Glaciers: Historic and Modern (this book; 2008); and Glaciers of Iceland, 1 of 11 volumes in the Satellite Image Atlas of Glaciers of the World series (U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1386-D) (Sigurðsson and Williams, in press). The latter book includes a plate, a 1:500,000-scale Map of the Glaciers of Iceland, with a 1:250,000-scale inset map of Norðurlandsjöklar.

Table 1. Classification of types of glaciers in Iceland: Comparison of English and Icelandic glaciological terms.

[--, not classified]

Eyþórsson (1963b)	Armstrong and others (1973)		Müller and others (1977) (primary classification in bold)	Johansson (1984) (source of Icelandic names: Sigurður Thorarinsson and Helgi Björnsson)
	Icelandic	English		
--	--	--	--	hveljökull (plateau glacier)
jökulhetta (Eiríksjökull; Vatnajökull and Mýrdalsjökull are jökulskildir or jökulflákar)	jökulhetta	ice cap	**ice cap**	jökulhvel, hveljökull (ice cap)
skriðjökull (outlet glacier, glacier tongue) breiðjökull (wallsided glacier) (Síðujökull)	skriðjökull jökultunga	outlet glacier glacier tongue	**outlet glacier**	skriðjökull (outlet glacier)
falljökull	falljökull	ice fall	ice fall	falljökull (ice fall)
rótarjökull	rótarjökull	piedmont glacier	piedmont glacier	rótarjökull (piedmont glacier)
--	strandjökull	ice piedmont	--	--
meginjökull (Greenland ice sheet)	ísbreiða, jökulbreiða	ice sheet	**continental ice sheet**	ísbreiða (ice sheet)
--	hjarn	firn	--	hjarn (firn)
--	--	--	**ice field**	ísbreiða (ice field)
falljökull (daljökull)	daljökull	valley glacier	**valley glacier** (alpine glacier)	alpajökull, fjalljökull (alpine glacier)
--	dauður jökull	stagnant glacier	--	staðnaður jökull (stagnant glacier)
fönn (snow drift)	fönn	snow drift, firn	--	skafi, snjóskafl, skafrenningur (snow drift)
ís (ice)	ís	ice	--	jökulís (glacier ice)
jökull (glacier)	jökull	glacier	--	jökull (glacier)
--	jökulþilja	ice shelf	**ice shelf**	jökulþilja (ice shelf)
jökulrastir (ice streams)	jökulrastir	ice streams	--	--
--	--	--	**glacieret** and **snowfield**	fannbreiða (snow field)
--	--	--		skafi, hjarnfönn (snow patch)



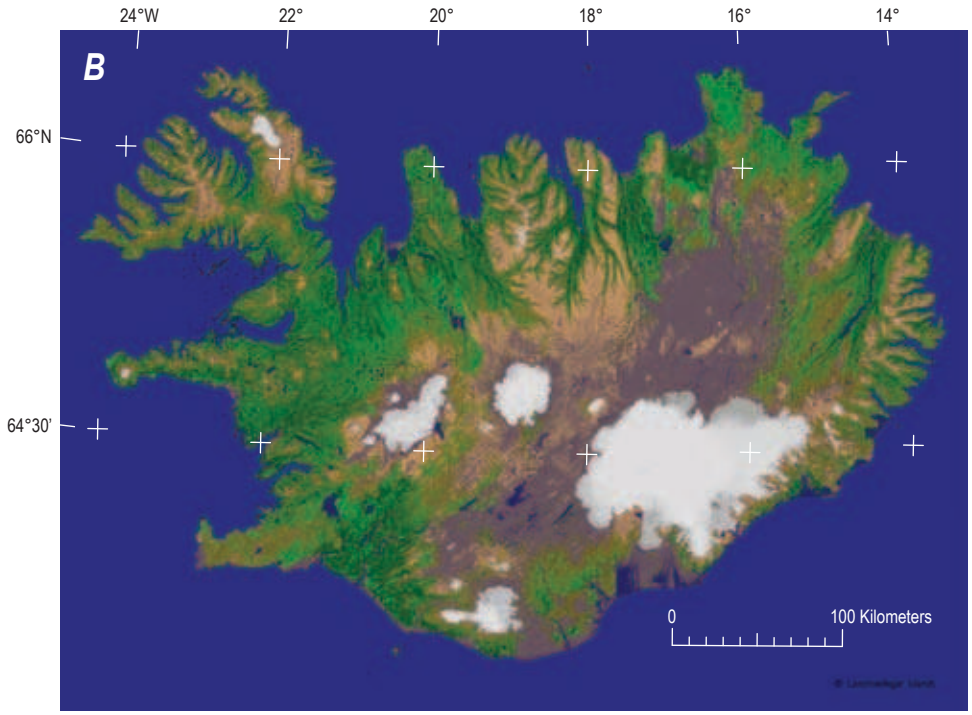


Figure 1. ***A,*** Map of the eight Regional Glacier Groups in Iceland (see tables 2–9).

B, Landsat 5 Thematic Mapper image mosaic of Iceland showing the distribution of glaciers (white), vegetation (green), lightly vegetated or unvegetated areas, including bare rock and sediment (various shades of brown), and water (blue). The image map (*Ísland Gróðurmynd*©), was published by the National Land Survey of Iceland (Landmælingar Íslands) in 1993 at an original scale of 1:600,000. Used with permission: ©National Land Survey of Iceland, License LO307005.

Table 2. Names of the glaciers of the Vatnajökull group.

[--, not classified]

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
VATNAJÖKULL and its outlet glaciers (fig. 2*A*):		
Austurtungnajökull	*Skyndidalsjökull*	--
Axarfellsjökull	*Öxarfellsjökull, Axarfjallsjökull,* and *Axarjökull*	--
Breiðamerkurjökull	--	Fellsjökull (eastern part)
Brókarjökull	*Steinajökull*	--
Brúarjökull	--	Jökuldalsjökull
Dyngjujökull	*Kistufellsjökull*	--
Eyjabakkajökull	--	Fljótsdalsjökull
Eyvindstungnajökull	*Sultartungnajökull*, *Sultartungujökull*, and *Hálsajökull*	--
Falljökull	--	--
Fellsárjökull	*Fellsjökull*, *Bríkurjökull*, and *Þverártindsjökull*	--
Fjallsjökull	*Ærfjallsjökull, Hrútárjökull eystri*, and *Eystri Hrútárjökull*	Hrútárjökull
Fláajökull	--	Mýrajöklar, Mýrajökull, Hólmsárjökull, and Hólsárjökull
Geldingafellsjökull	*Blöndujökull* (abandoned)	--
Gljúfursárjökull	--	--
Grænalónsjökull	--	--
Heinabergsjökull	*Eystri-Heinabergsjökull, Heinabergsjökull eystri*	Heiðnabergsjökull, Heinabergsjöklar, Heinabergsjökull, and Mýrajöklar
--	--	Hoffellsdalsjökull
Hoffellsjökull	--	Norðurfellsjökull
Hólárjökull	--	--
Hrútárjökull	--	Hrútárjökull vestri, Hrútárjöklar
	--	Kálfafellsjökull, Kálfafellsjöklar
Kotárjökull	*Rótarfjallsjökull* (combined with **Rótarfjallsjökull**)	Flögujökull [Slögujökull]
Kverkjökull	--	--
Kverkkvíslarjökull	*Kverkjökull* (abandoned)	--
Kvíárjökull	--	--
Kvíslarjökull	--	--
Köldukvíslarjökull	--	--
Lambatungnajökull	*Þórðarjökull*, *Lambatungujökull* (misspelling)	--
Morsárjökull	--	--
--	--	Mýrajöklar
Norðurtungnajökull	--	--
Rjúpnabrekkujökull	--	--
Rótarfjallsjökull	*Rótarfjallsjökull* (combined with **Kotárjökull**)	--
Síðujökull	--	Nyrðri-Skeiðarárjökull, Skeiðarárjökull nyrðri
Skaftafellsjökull	--	Skaptafellsjökull
Skaftárjökull	--	Skaptárjökull
Skarphéðinsjökull		--

Table 2. (Continued) Names of the glaciers of the Vatnajökull group.

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
Skálafellsjökull	*Vestri-Heinabergsjökull*, *Heinabergsjökull vestri*, and *Heinabergsjökull vestari*	Heinabergsjöklar, Heinabergsjökull
Skeiðarárjökull	--	--
Stigárjökull	--	--
Stórhöfðajökull	--	--
Suðurfjallsjökull	--	--
Svínafellsjökull	--	--
Svínafellsjökull	--	--
Sylgjujökull	--	--
Tungnárjökull	*Tungnaárjökull*, *Tungnárjöklar*	--
VATNAJÖKULL	--	AUSTURJÖKLAR, AUSTURJÖKULL, GRÍMSVATNAJÖKULL, and KLOFAJÖKULL
Vesturdalsjökull	--	--
Viðborðsjökull	--	--
Virkisjökull	*Falljökull vestari*	--
Contiguous ice cap:		
ÖRÆFAJÖKULL	--	HNAPPAFELLSJÖKULL, HNAPPAVALLAJÖKLAR, HNAPPAVALLAJÖKULL, KNAPPAFELLSJÖKULL, SANDFELLSJÖKULL, and JÖKULL
Other glaciers:		
Birnudalsjökull	*Birnujökull*	--
Skrekkur	--	--
Internal ice domes:		
"BÁRÐARBUNGA"	"BÁRÐARJÖKULL," "BÁRDHARNÚPUR," and "BARÐARGNÍPA"	--
"BREIÐABUNGA"	--	--
"HÁABUNGA"	"JÖKULBUNGA"	--
Named ice streams of BREIÐAMERKURJÖKULL:		
Esjufjallajökull	--	--
Mávabyggðajökull	--	--
Norðlingalæðarjökull	--	--
Historic ice-margin names:		
Heinabergsjökull	--	--
Herðubreiðarjökull	--	--
Hornafjarðarjökull	Hornafjarðarjöklar	--
Kálfafellsjökull	--	--
Lónsjökull	Lónjökull	--
Mýrajökull	Mýrajöklar	--
Suðursveitarjökull	--	--

Table 2. (Continued) Names of the glaciers of the Vatnajökull group.

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
Súlujökull	--	--
--	*Tungnárjöklar*	--
TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL and its outlet glaciers (fig. 2*B*):		
TUNGNA-FELLSJÖKULL	FLJÓTSJÖKULL	SPRENGISANDSJÖKULL, SANDJÖKULL, TUNGNAJÖKULL, and BLÁNÝPUJÖKULL
Hagajökull fremri	*Hagajöklar, Fremri-Hagajökull*	--
Hagajökull innri	*Hagajöklar, Innri-Hagajökull*	--
Named glaciers on Snæfell (fig. 2*C*):		
Axlarjökull	--	--
Dökkurðarjökull	*Grjótárjöklar, Tvíburajöklar*	--
Ljósurðarjökull	*Grjótárjöklar, Tvíburajöklar*	--
Sótajökull	*Hálsajökull*	--

In the compilation of this book, an effort was made to cite every geographic place-name of Iceland's glaciers that has either (1) appeared in the historic and scientific literature, (2) been published on individual maps or on formal (official) map series of Iceland [maps or map series published by the Danish General Staff/Danish Geodætic Institute, Landmælingar Íslands (LMÍ) (Iceland Geodetic Survey/National Land Survey of Iceland), and U.S. Army Map Service (AMS)/U.S. Defense Mapping Agency (DMA)/National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA)/National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)], or (3) been included on maps in scientific books and journal articles. Published documents, such as books, journal articles, and maps, represent *edited* source material, that has been formally reviewed technically, thereby giving place-names described in this book an imprimatur of authority. Topographic and other thematic maps published by the National Land Survey of Iceland at various scales, however, often have a marked inconsistency in geographic location, spelling, and choice of names of glaciers or an inexplicable absence of glacier names, including the latest 1:50,000-scale map series, C761, which still (in 2008) only covers approximately 50 percent of Iceland.

Examples of the source materials used include the 1:50,000-scale fjórðungsblöð (118 map sheets), the 1:100,000-scale atlasblöð (renamed atlaskort, 87 map sheets), the 1:250,000-scale aðalkort yfir Ísland (and new series, 9 map sheets), and the 1:250,000-scale jarðfræðikort af Íslandi (Geological Map of Iceland, old and new) series (9 map sheets published or in preparation), the 1:50,000-scale U.S. Army Map Service (AMS) Series C762 maps (297 map sheets), the 1:50,000-scale Landmælingar Íslands (LMÍ)/U.S. Defense Mapping Agency (DMA), (LMÍ/DMA) maps (199 LMÍ/200 DMA map sheets), as well as maps and articles in various Icelandic reports and journals (for example, *Jökull* (J), *Árbók Ferðafélags Íslands* (ÁFÍ), *Náttúrufræðingurinn*], *Landið þitt* (6 volumes), various foreign reports and scientific journals (for example, *Journal of Glaciology*, *Annals of Glaciology*, *Geografisk Tidsskrift*, *Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen*, Fluctuations of Glaciers/World Glacier Inventory (International Association of Hydrological Sciences, UNEP, and UNESCO), *Geografiska Annaler*), Þorvaldur Thoroddsen's many publications, especially his four-volume *Ferðabók* series (1913, 1914a, b, 1915) and his *Lýsing Íslands* (v. 2, VII, Jöklar, 1911), Sigurdur Thorarinsson (1943),

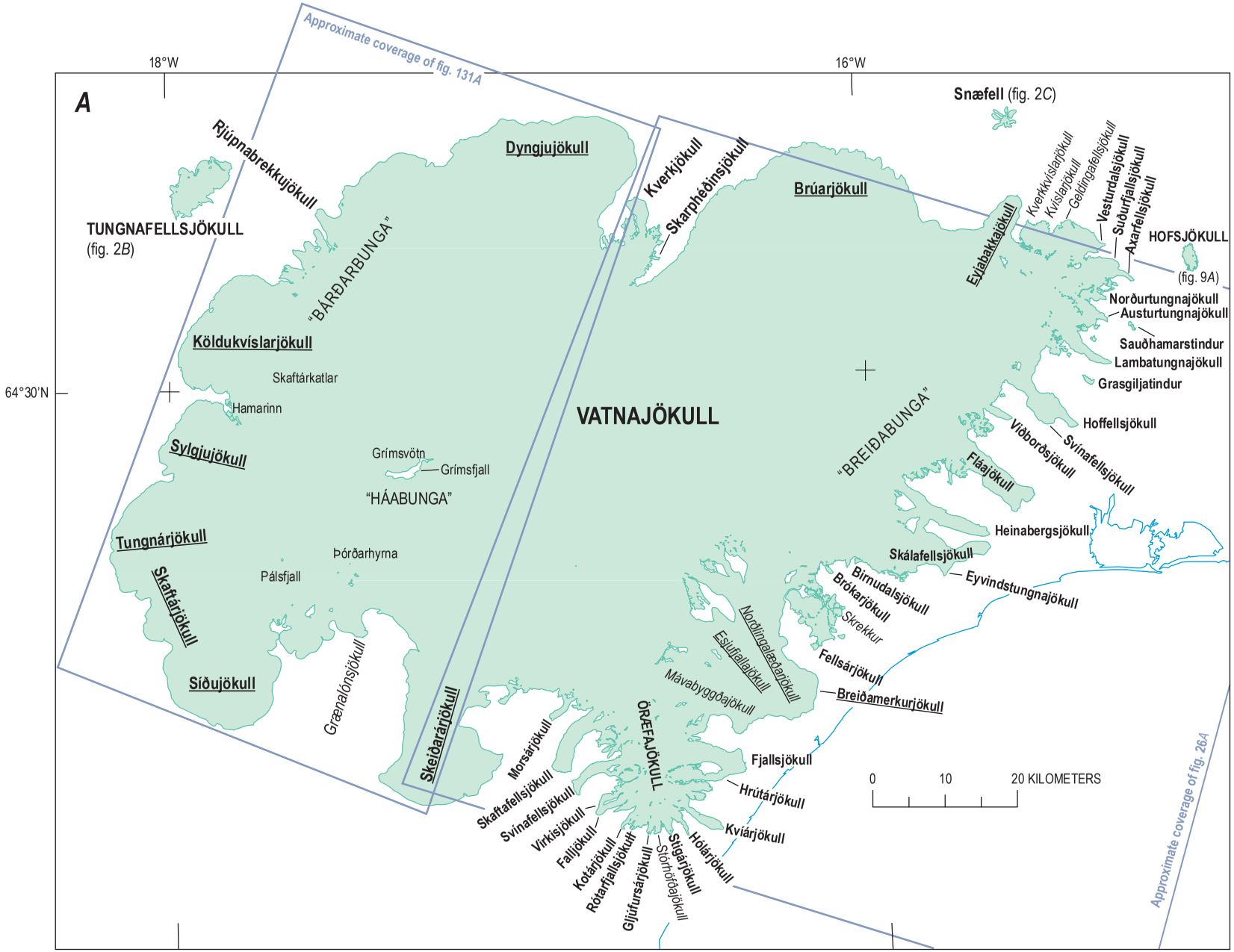
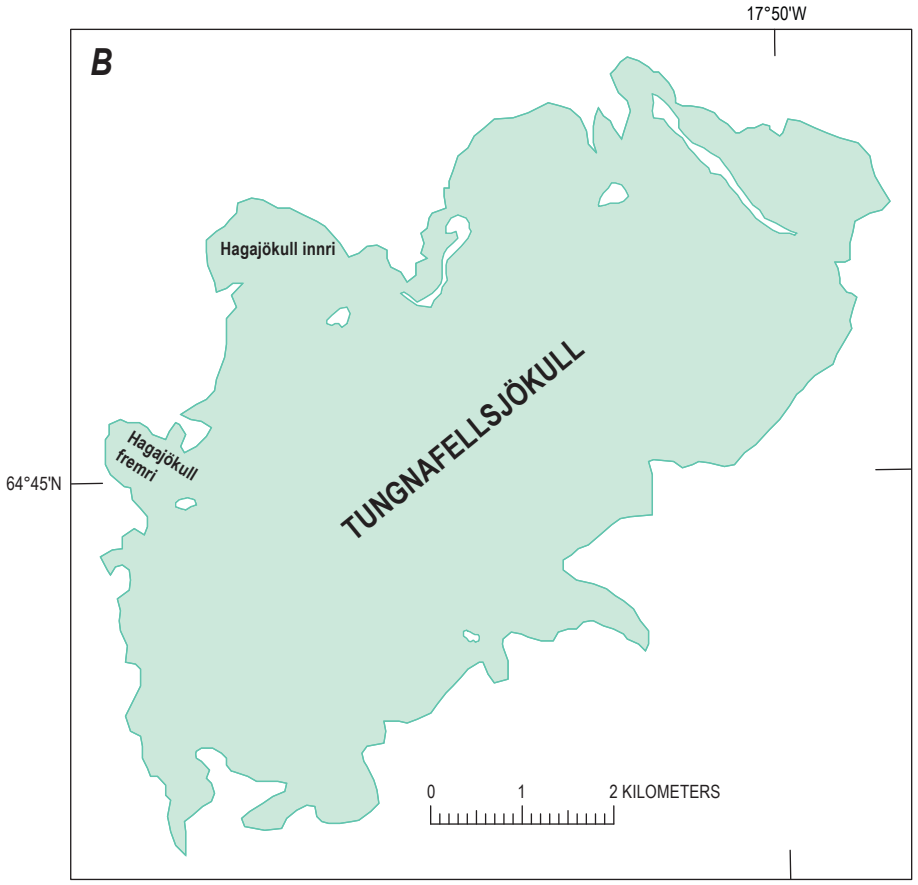


Figure 2. ***A***, Map of **VATNAJÖKULL** and its outlet glaciers.



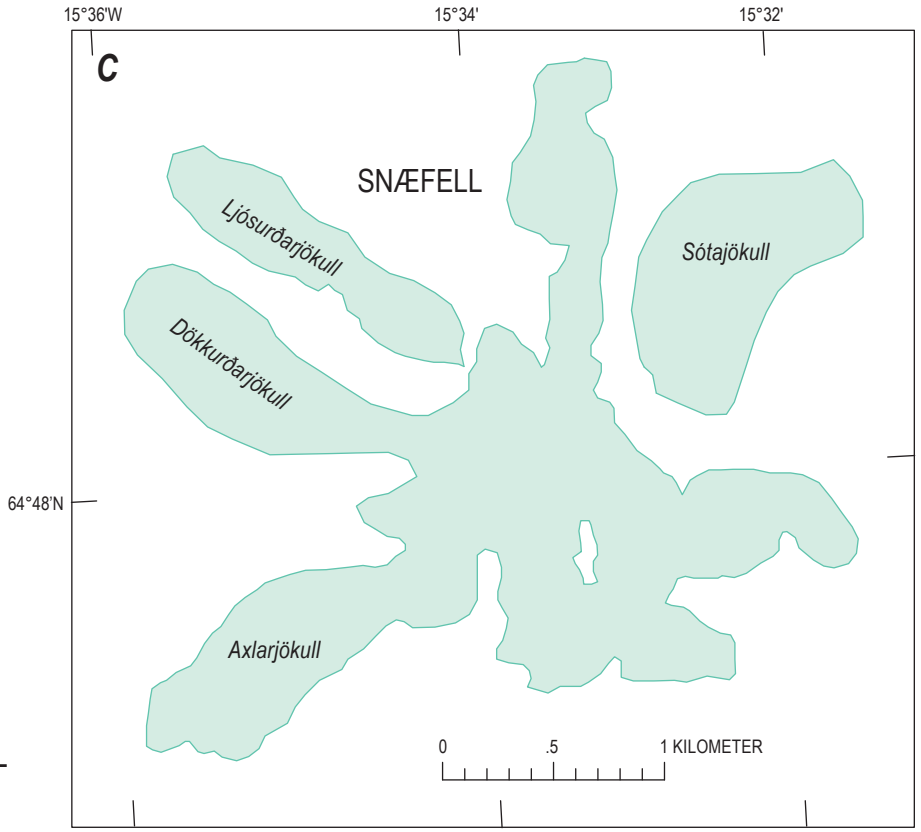


Figure 2. ***B***, Map of **TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL** and its outlet glaciers; and ***C***, map of glaciers on Snæfell.

Table 3. Names of the glaciers of the Mýrdalsjökull group.

[--, not classified]

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
MÝRDALSJÖKULL and its outlet glaciers (fig. 3*A*):		
MÝRDALSJÖKULL	MIÐDALSJÖKULL, MIRDALSJÖKULL, and MÝDALSJÖKULL	AUSTURJÖKULL, EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL, HÖFÐABREKKUJÖKULL, HÖFÐAJÖKULL, HÖFÐÁRJÖKULL, KÖTLUGJÁRJÖKULL, KÖTLUJÖKULL, SÓLHEIMAJÖKULL, AUSTURJÖKLAR, and ÞYKKVABÆJARJÖKULL
Entujökull	--	--
Hafursárjökull	--	--
--	--	Hrunakvíslarjökull
Hrunárjöklar	--	--
Huldujökull	*Hvítijökull*	--
Jökulsárgilsjökull	--	--
Klifurárjökull	*Klifandajökull*, *Klifandijökull*	--
Krossárjökull	--	--
Kötlujökull	*Höfðabrekkujökull*	Kötlufalljökull
Sandfellsjökull	--	--
Sléttjökull	*Mælifellsjökull*	--
Sólheimajökull	--	--
Thoroddsengletscher	--	--
Tungnakvíslarjökull	--	--
Öldufellsjökull	--	--
Names of internal ice domes:		
"GOÐABUNGA"	--	--
"HÁBUNGA"	"HÁABUNGA"	--
"MERKURJÖKULL"	"ÞÓRSMERKURJÖKULL"	Merkrjökull
Ice-margin names:		
Botnjökull	--	Emstrujökull, Botnjökull
Goðalandsjökull	--	--
Hrunajökull	--	--
--	--	Sólheimajökull
EYJAFJALLAJÖLKULL and its outlet glaciers fig. 3*B*):		
EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL		AUSTURJÖKULL, HÁJÖKULL
Akstaðajökull	*Kaplaskarðsjökull*	--
Gígjökull	*Falljökull*	Skriðjökull
Hvannárjökull	--	--
Kaldaklifsjökull	--	--
Seljavallajökull	--	Tungugilsjökull
Steinsholtsjökull	--	--

Table 3. (Continued) Names of the glaciers of the Mýrdalsjökull group.

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
TORFAJÖKULL and **Kaldaklofsjökull** (fig. 3*C*):		
TORFAJÖKULL	--	--
Kaldaklofsjökull	--	--
Tindfjallajölkull and **Blesárjökull** (fig. 3*D*):		
Tindfjallajökull	*Tindafjallajökull*	--
Blesárjökull	--	--

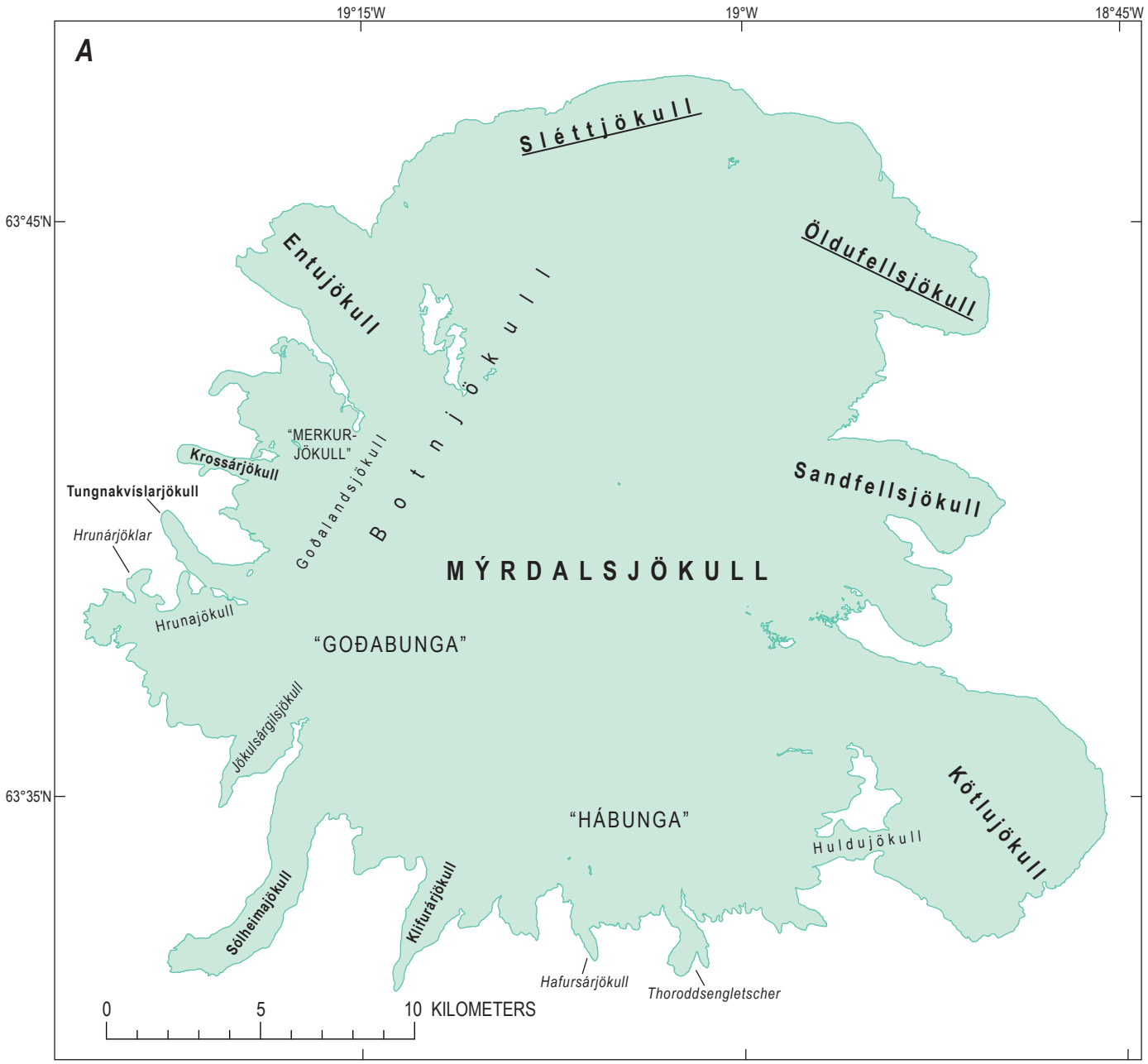
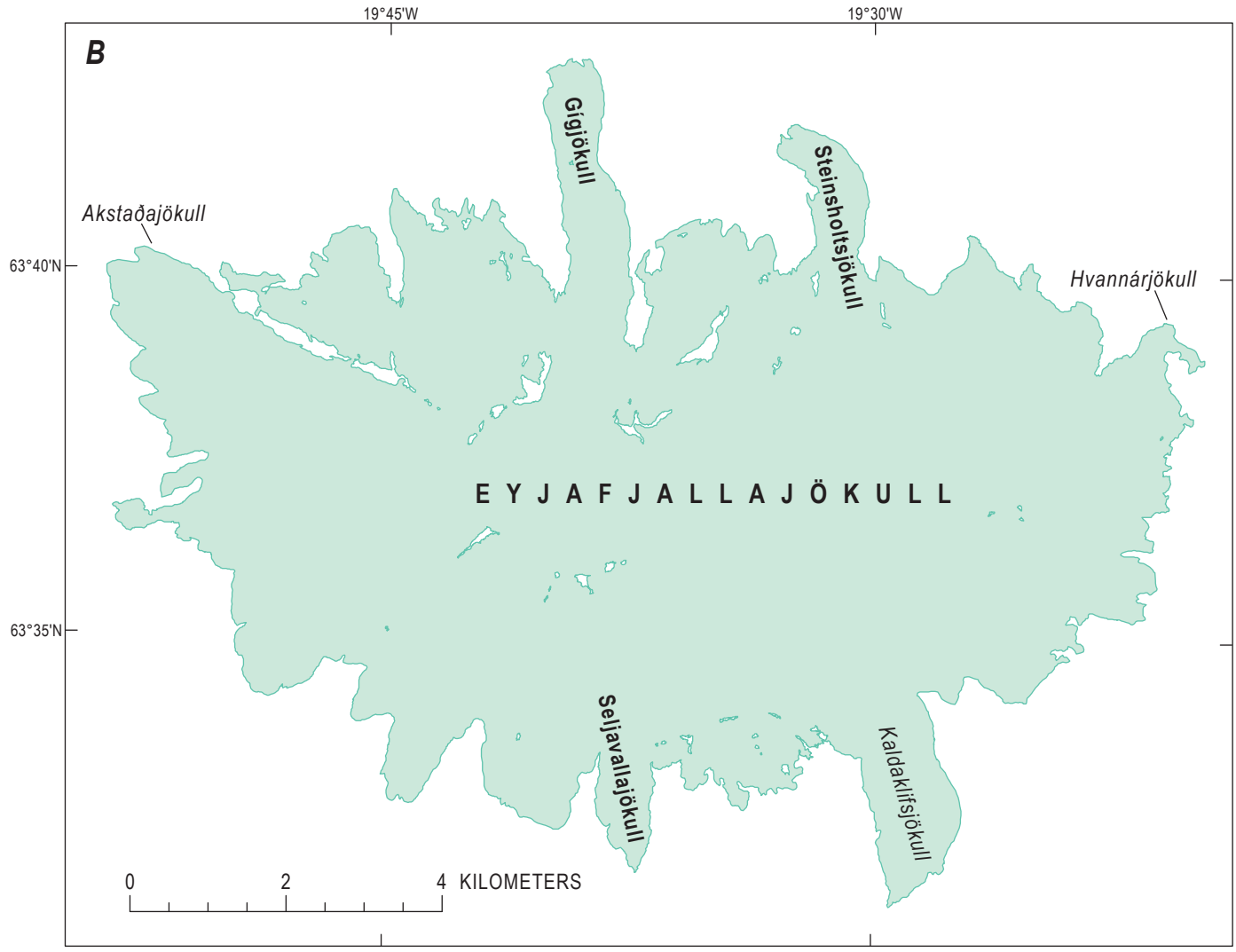


Figure 3. ***A***, Map of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** and its outlet glaciers.



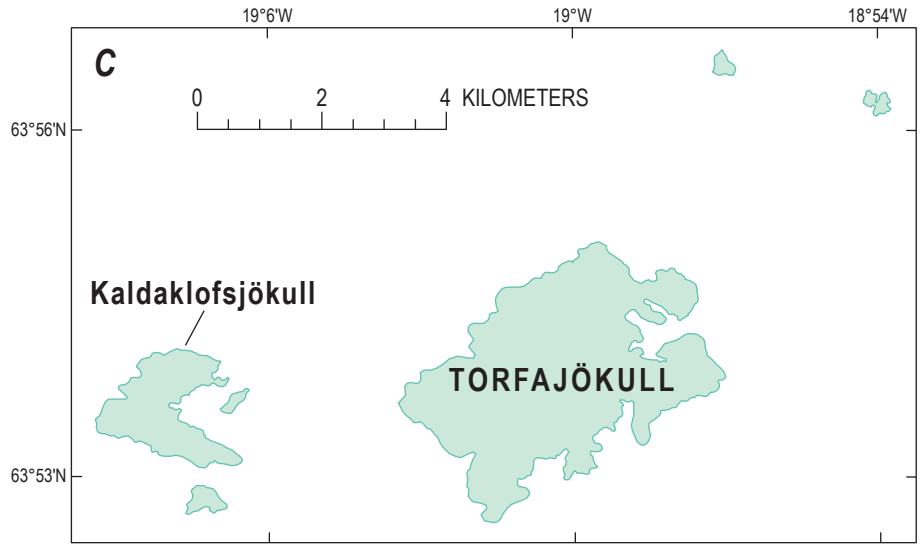


Figure 3. ***B***, Map of **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** and its outlet glaciers; and ***C***, map of **TORFAJÖKULL** and **Kaldaklofsjökull**.

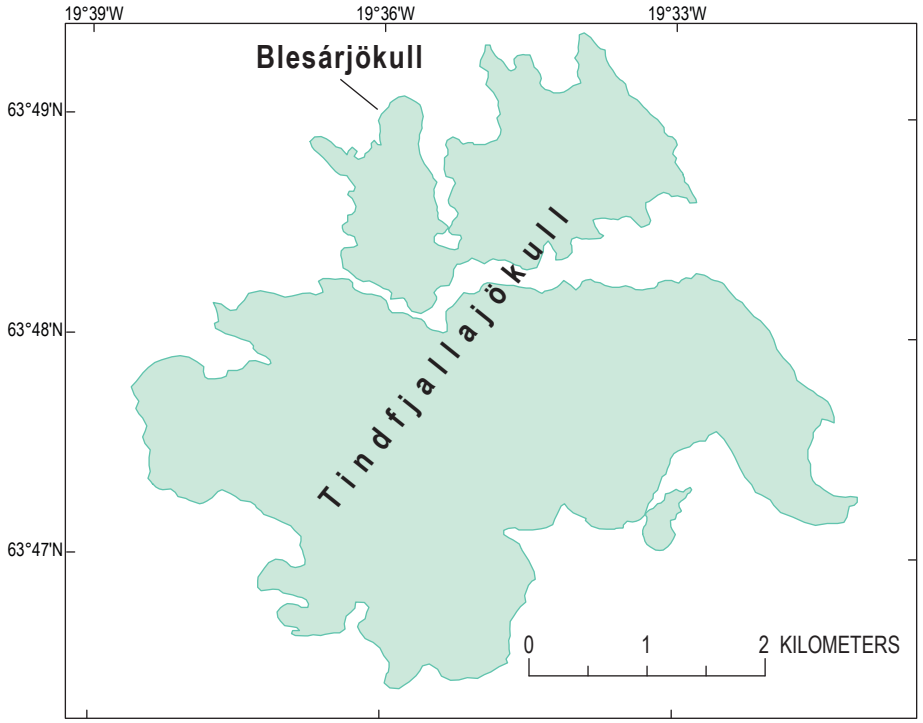


Figure 3. ***D***, Map of **Tindfjallajökull** and **Blesárjökull**.

Table 4. Names of the Glaciers of the Hofsjökull Group.

[--, not classified]

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
HOFSJÖKULL and its outlet glaciers (fig. 4*A*):		
HOFSJÖKULL	--	ARNARFELLSJÖKULL
Austari-Jökulsárjökull	--	--
Álftabrekkujökull	--	--
Blautukvíslarjökull	--	--
Blágnípujökull	*Blágnýpujökull*	--
Blöndujökull	--	--
Brattöldujökull	--	--
Háöldujökull[1]	--	--
Illviðrajökull	*Illviðrahnjúkajökull*	--
Klakksjökull	*Klakkajökull*	--
Kvíslajökull	--	--
Lambahraunsjökull	--	--
Löngukvíslarjökull	--	--
Miklafellsjökull	--	--
Miklukvíslarjökull	--	--
Múlajökull	--	--

Table 4. (Continued) Names of the Glaciers of the Hofsjökull Group.

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
Nauthagajökull[1]	*Ólafsfellsjökull*	--
Rótarjökull	--	--
Sátujökull	*Eystri-Sátujökull*, *Lambahraunsjöklar*	
Tungufönn	--	--
Tvífellsjökull	*Lambahraunsjöklar*	--
Þjórsárjökull	--	--
Þverfellsjökull	--	--
Name of internal ice dome:		
"MIKLAFELL"		
Ice-margin names:		
--	--	Eyfirðingajökull
Named glaciers of Kerlingarfjöll (Kerlingarfjallajöklar) (fig. 4*B*):		
Borgarjökull	--	--
Botnajökull	--	--
Fannborgarjökull	--	--
Hangandi	--	--
Hattarjökull	--	--
Jökulkinn	--	--
Kisujökull	--	--
Langafönn	--	--
Loðmundarjökull eystri	*Eystri-Loðmundarjökull*, *Innri-Loðmundarjökull*	--
Loðmundarjökull vestri	*Vestri-Loðmundarjökull*, *Ytri-Loðmundarjökull*	--
Mænisfönn	--	--
Mænisjökull	--	--
Skessujökull	--	--
Glaciers mapped in 1942 which have since disappeared (melted):		
Forsælujökull		
Snótarjökull		

[1]Possible surge-type glacier.

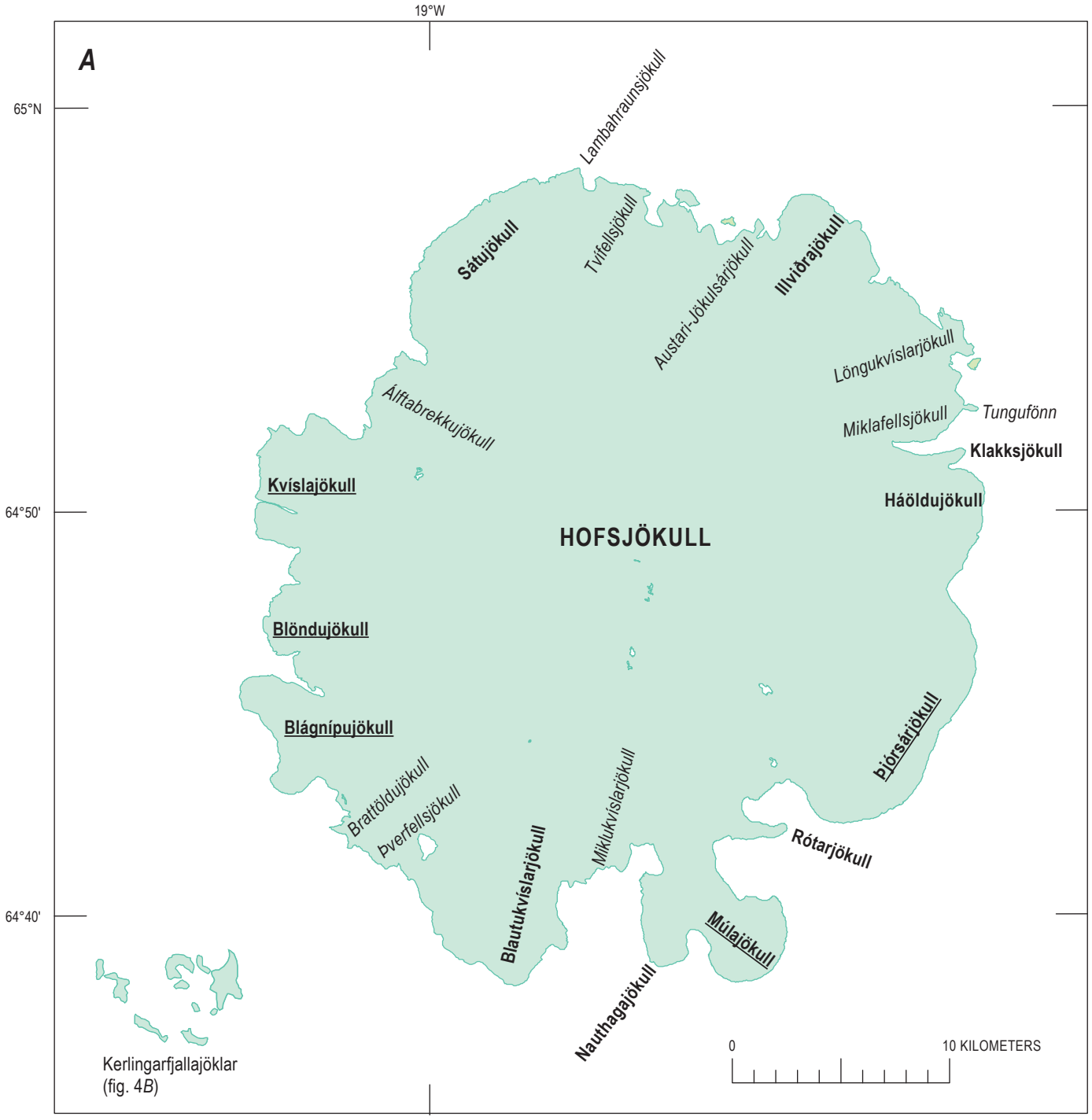


Figure 4. ***A***, Map of **HOFSJÖKULL** and its outlet glaciers.

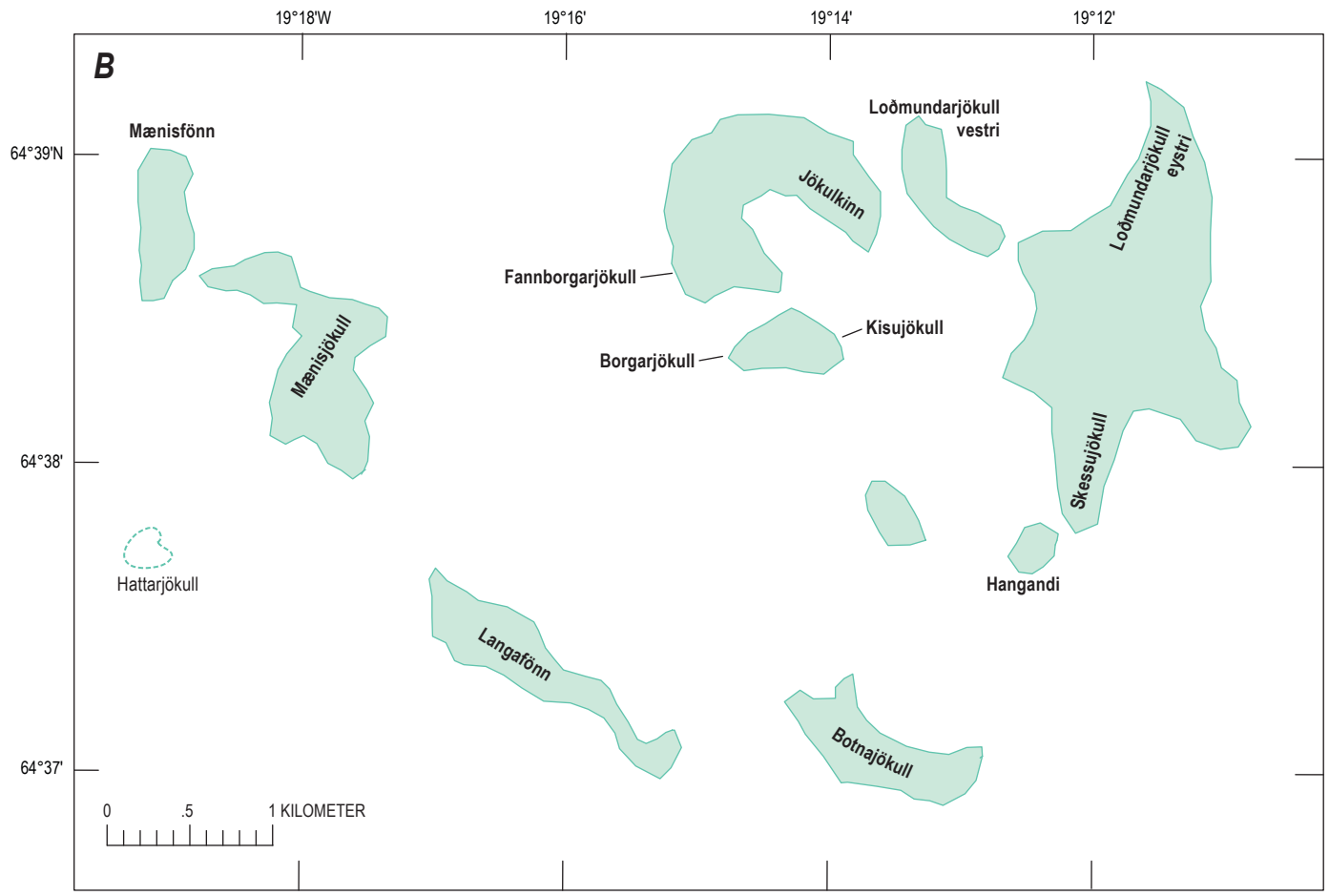


Figure 4. ***B***, Map of glaciers in Kerlingarfjöll (Kerlingarfjallajöklar).

and Sigurjón Rist (1985). The latter reference (Rist, 1985) is of special importance in providing names of glaciers (and snow patches) throughout Iceland, with the exception of most of the outlet glaciers of Vatnajökull and the other ice caps, which Rist did not list separately. Rist's (1985) unpublished text, map, and transmittal letter are reproduced in the appendix of this book.

The first immigrants to Iceland, the Norse from Norway but also Norse and Celts from the British Isles and Ireland and Norse from other parts of Scandinavia, brought the word jökull (glacier) with them and began the process of naming Iceland's glaciers, a process that still continues today (see Björnsson, 1988). As noted by Østrem and Haakensen (1993), the oldest Norwegian word for glacier still in use in Norway is jøkul, meaning ice cap; for example, the sixth largest glacier in Norway is Hardangerjøkulen. The first Icelanders noted the milky color of rivers that descended from the highlands and called them Hvítá or Jökulsá, correctly drawing the inference that such rivers had their source in a jökull, as was their experience in Norway (compare Thorarinsson, 1960, although contradicted in *Egilssaga*, Snorri Sturlason's early 13th century saga). *The Book of Settlements-Landnámabók* (Pálsson and Edwards, 1972; Benediktsson, 1986) refers to numerous Jökulsá.

Table 5. Names of the glaciers of the Langjökull group.

[--, not classified]

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
LANGJÖKULL and its outlet glaciers (fig. 5):		
LANGJÖKULL	LÁNGJÖKULL	LANGIJÖKULL
Flosajökull	--	--
Hagafellsjökull eystri	*Hagafellsjökull*, *Eystri-Hagafellsjökull*, *Hagavatnsjökull syðri*	--
Hagafellsjökull vestari	*Hagafellsjökull*, *Hagafellsjökull vestri*, *Vestri-Hagafellsjökull*, *Vestari-Hagafellsjökull*	Skjaldbreiðarjökull
Kirkjujökull	--	--
Leiðarjökull	--	--
Lónsjökull	--	--
Norðurjökull	*Nyrðri-Skriðjökull, Nyrðriskriðjökull*	--
Suðurjökull[1]	*Fremri-Skriðjökull*	--
Þrístapajökull[1]	*Hallmundarjökull*	--
Name of contiguous ice cap:		
GEITLANDSJÖKULL	--	SUÐURJÖKLAR
Names of internal ice domes:		
"BALDJÖKULL"	--	--
Historic Ice margin names:		
Bláfellsjökull	--	--
Geitlandsjökull	--	--
Regnbúðarjökull	--	--
Skjaldbreiðarjökull	--	--
ÞÓRISJÖKULL (fig. 5)	*THORISDALURJÖKULL*	SUÐURJÖKLAR
EIRÍKSJÖKULL and its outlet glaciers (fig. 5):		
EIRÍKSJÖKULL		BALLJÖKULL, ARNARVATNSJÖKULL
Brækur eystri	*Eystri Bækur*, *Brækur*, *Brókarjöklar*	--
Brækur vestri	*Vestri Bækur*, *Brækur*, *Brókarjöklar*	--
Klofajökull	*Stórijökull*	--
Þorvaldsjökull	--	--
Ögmundarjökull	--	--
Name of part of **LANGJÖKULL**:		
Bláfellsjökull	--	Bláfellsjökull
--	--	Balldjökull, Balljökull
Okjökull	*Ok*	--

Table 5. (Continued) Names of the glaciers of the Langjökull group.

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL and its outlet glaciers (fig. 5):		
HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL	*HRÚTAFELLSJÖKULL, REGNBÚÐA-JÖKULL, REGNBOGAJÖKULL, REGNBÚÐAJÖKLAR*	--
Miðjökull	*Þríjökull*	--
Norðvesturjökull	--	--
Vesturjökull	*Þríjökull*	--
Other glaciers (fig. 5):		
Skarðsheiðarjökull	*Hornsárdalsjökull*	

[1]Possible surge-type glacier.

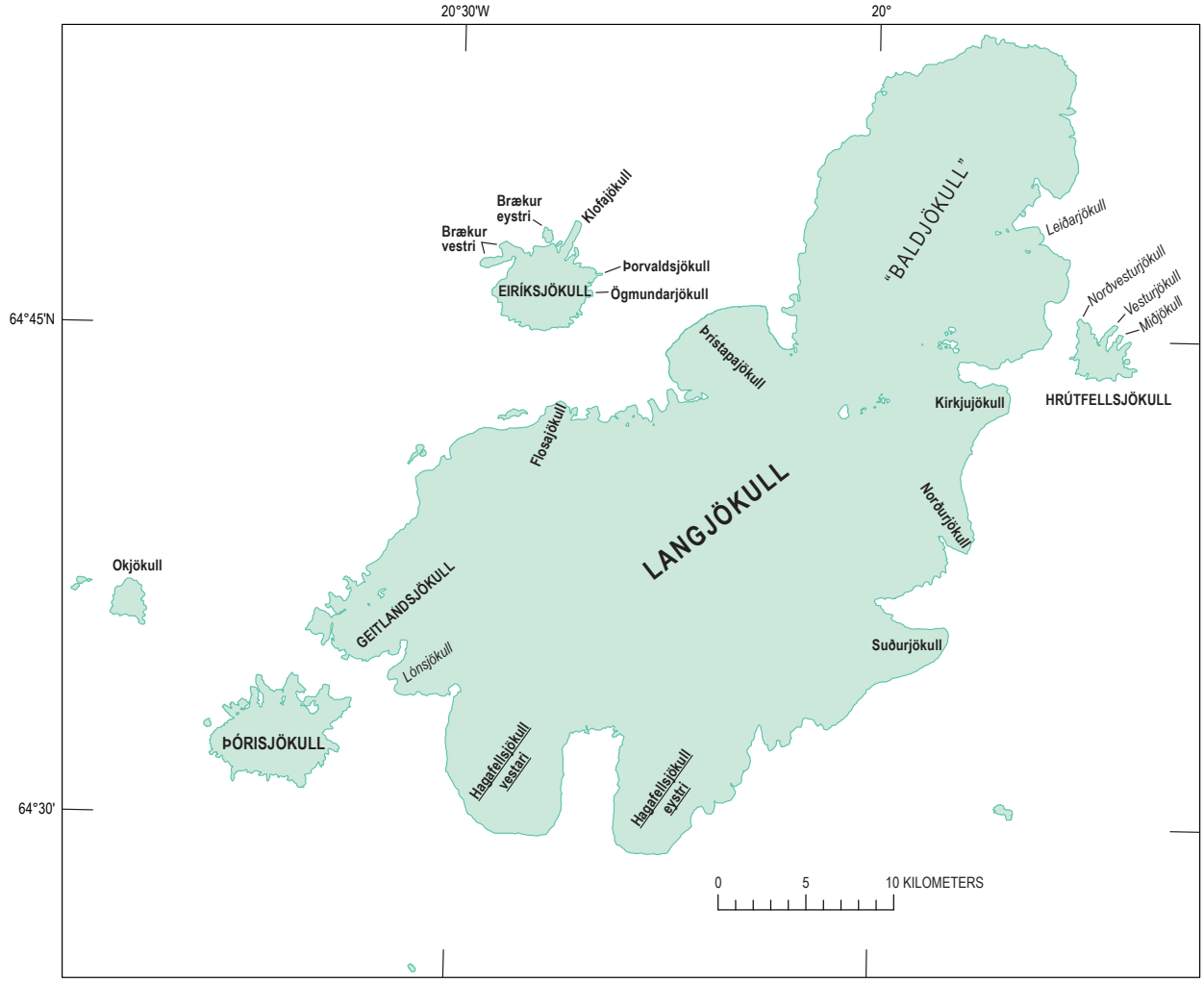


Figure 5. Map of **LANGJÖKULL** and its outlet glaciers, **ÞÓRISJÖKULL**, **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** and its outlet glaciers, **Okjökull**, and **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL** and its outlet glaciers.

Table 6. SNÆFELLSJÖKULL and the names of its outlet glaciers.

[--, not classified]

Modern name	Alternative names/ spelling variations	Historic names
SNÆFELLSJÖKULL	--	SNJÓFELLSJÖKULL, SNJÓFJALLSJÖKULL, JÖKULL, VESTURJÖKULL
Blágilsjökull	--	
Hólatindajökull	--	
Hyrningsjökull	--	
Jökulhálsjökull	--	
Kvíahnúksjökull	--	

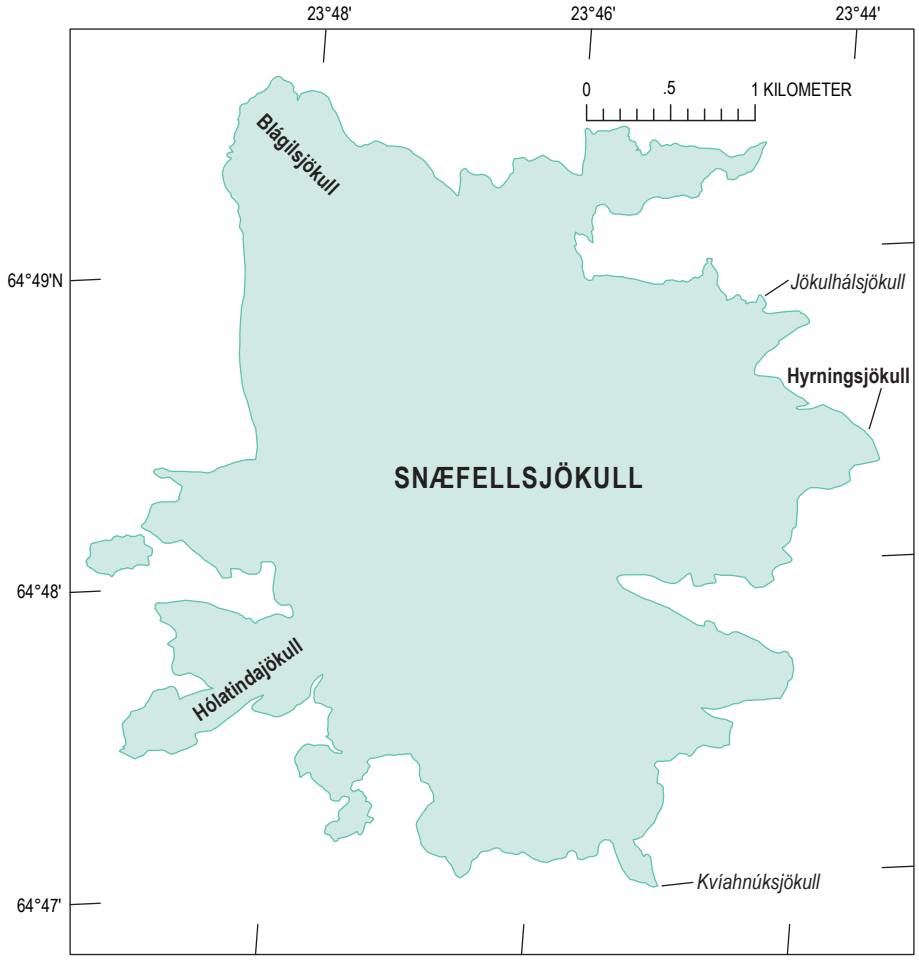


Figure 6. Map of **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** and its outlet glaciers.

Table 7. Names of the glaciers of Vestfirðir (Vestfjarðajöklar).

[--, not classified]

Modern name	Alternative names/ spelling variations	Historic names
DRANGAJÖKULL and its outlet glaciers (fig. 7*A*):		
DRANGAJÖKULL	--	--
Kaldalónsjökull	*Lónjökull*	--
Leirufjarðarjökull	--	Leirujökull
Ljótarjökull	--	--
Reykjarfjarðarjökull	--	--
Þaralátursjökull	--	--
Name of internal ice dome:		
"JÖKULBUNGA"	--	--
Historic ice-margin name:		
Lónsjökull	Lónjökull	--
Other glaciers (fig. 7*B*):		
Lambadalsskarðsfönn	--	--

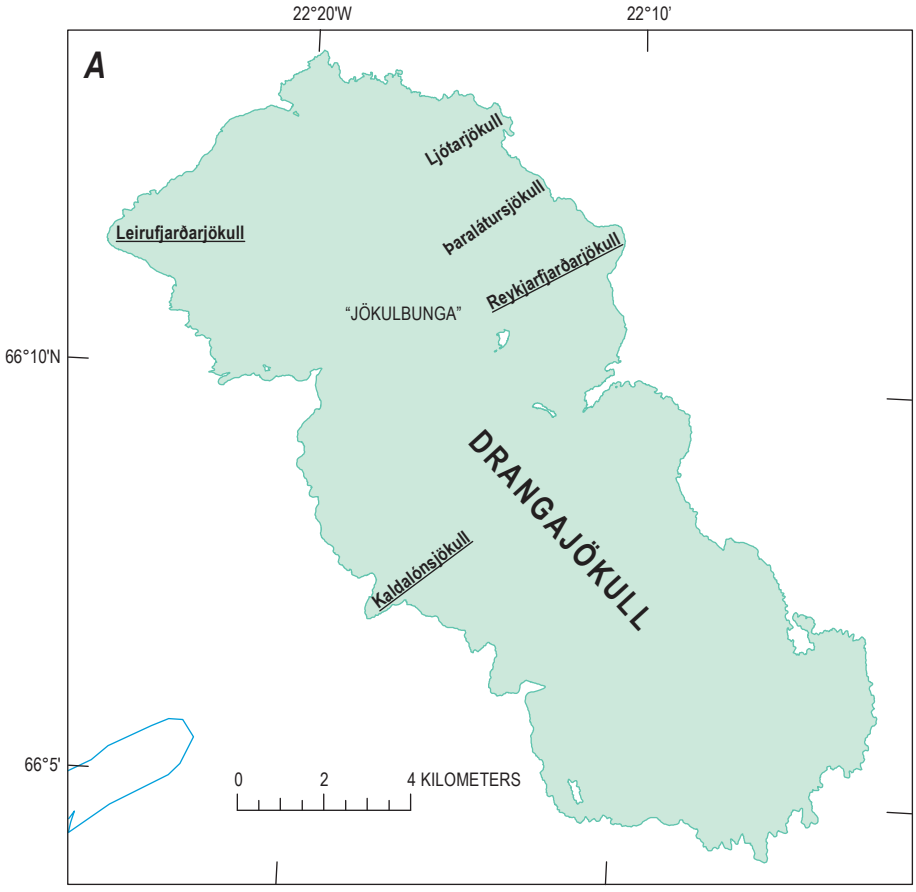


Figure 7. Map of Vestfjarðajöklar: ***A***, **DRANGAJÖKULL** and its outlet glaciers.

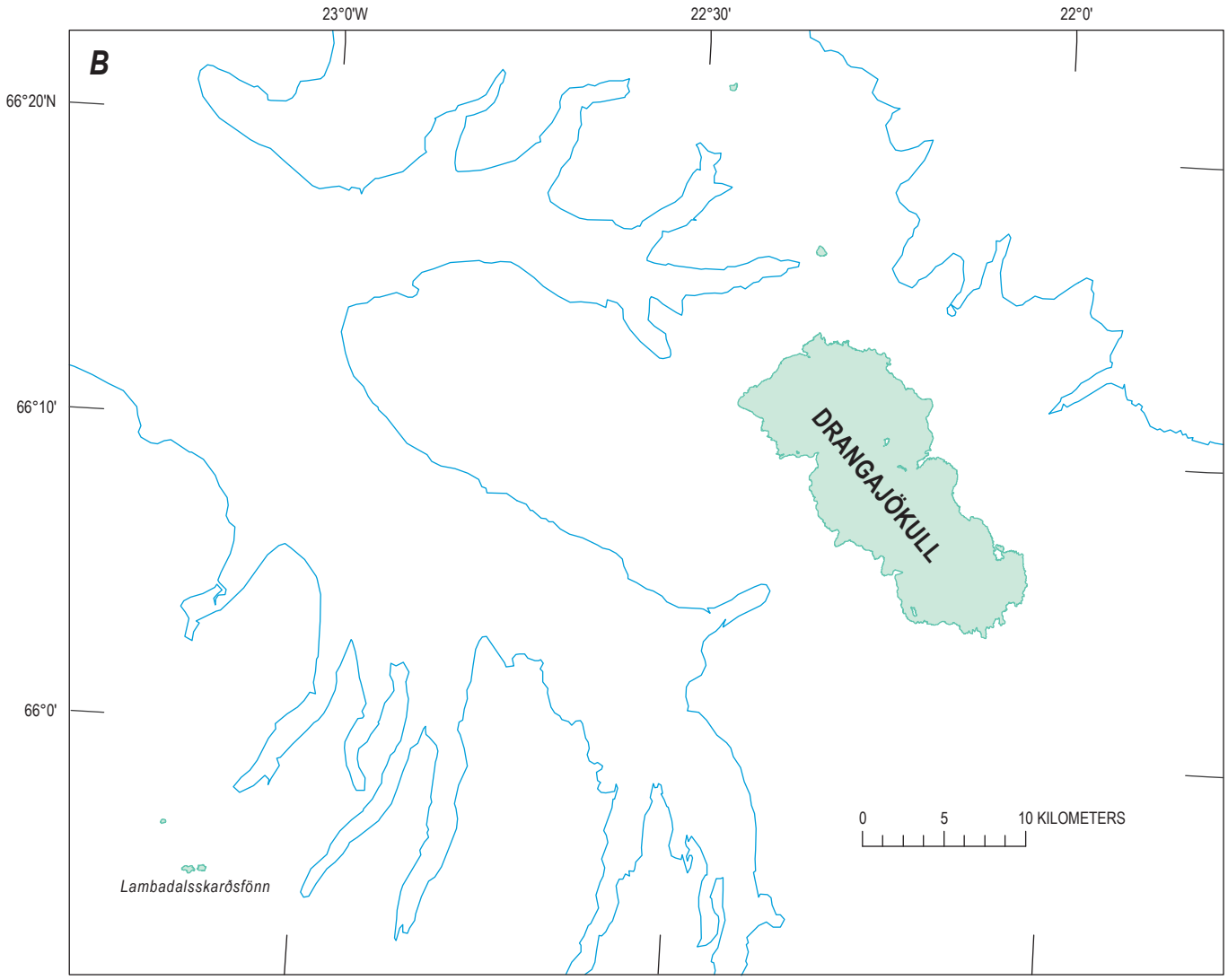


Figure 7. Map of Vestfjarðajöklar: ***B***, other glaciers.

Names of specific glaciers are in some of the Icelandic sagas (Jónsson, 1948, 1953; Hreinsson, 1997) and other documents, including Balljökull in *Bárðar saga Snæfellsáss, Grettis saga*, and *Ármanns saga*; **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** in *Njáls saga*; **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** in *Bárðar saga Snæfellsáss*; HÖFÐÁRJÖKULL [**MÝRDALSJÖKULL**]in *Lögmannsannáll*; Jökull [**SNÆFELLSJÖKULL**] in *Atla saga Ótryggssonar*; Snjófell **[SNÆFELLSJÖKULL**] in *Bárðar saga Snæfellsáss* and *Ármanns saga;* **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** in *Landnámabók, Eiríks saga rauða*, *Bárðar saga Snæfellsáss*, and *Víglundar saga*; Sólheimajökull in *Konungsannáll* and *Sturlunga*: *Árna saga byskups*; and Suðurjöklar [probably **ÞÓRISJÖKULL** and **GEITLANDSJÖKULL**] in *Landnámabók*.

Although the early Icelanders and their descendents gave names to prominent geographic features throughout Iceland, it was not until maps began to be published (Hermannsson, 1931) that such place-names became known to non-Icelanders. It was not until the 16th century (Sigurðsson, 1971) that glacier place-names began to appear on maps of Iceland, but many maps of Iceland until the late 16th century showed no glaciers. In 1539, Olaus Magnus, on the Iceland part of *Carta Marina*, showed "Iokel" where **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** is located. In 1569, Gerhard Mercator showed "Snauel Jokel" and Abraham Ortelius, in 1570, showed "Snauel iokel."

Table 8. Names of the glaciers of Norðurland (Norðurlandsjöklar).

[--, not classified]

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
Tröllaskagi (fig. 8*A*):		
Barkárdalsjökull	*Barkárjökull*	--
Bessahlaðajökull	--	--
Brimnesdalsjökull	--	--
Bröndujökull	*Brandárjökull*	--
Bungujökull	--	--
Búrfellsjökull	--	--
Bægisárjökull	--	--
Deildardalsjökull	*Seljadalsjökull, Hájökull*	--
Féeggstaðadalsjökull	--	--
--	--	Fljótajökull
Fossárjökull	*Vindheimajökull eystri*	--
Fremri-Lambárjökull	--	--
Gálgagilsjökull	--	--
Gíslajökull	--	--
Glerárdalsjökull	--	--
Gljúfurárjökull	--	--
Gloppujökull	--	--
Grasárjökull	--	--
Grýtudalsjökull eystri	*Eystri-Grýtudalsjökull*	--
Grýtudalsjökull vestri	*Vestri-Grýtudalsjökull*	--
Grænavatnsjökull	*Grænavatnsjökull eystri, Grænavatnsjökull vestri*	--
Hafrárjökull	*Hafrárdalsjökar*	--
Hagárdalsjökull	--	--
Hamrajökull	--	--
Hálsjökull	*Hamarsjökull*	--
Heiðinnamannajökull	--	--
Heljardalsjökull	--	--
Heljarjökull	*Þverdalsjökull*	--
Heljarskálarjökull	--	--
Hestárjökull	--	--
Héðinsdalsjökull	*Héðinsjökull*	--
Héðinsskarðajökull	*Skarðsárjökull*	--
Hjaltadalsjökull	--	--
Hnjótajökull	--	--
Hofsárjökull	--	--
Hofsdalsjökull	--	--
Holárdalsjökull	--	--
Holárfjallsjökull nyrðri	--	--
Holárfjallsjökull syðri	--	--
Hóladalsjökull (cirque glacier)	--	--
Hóladalsjökull (mountain glacier)	--	--

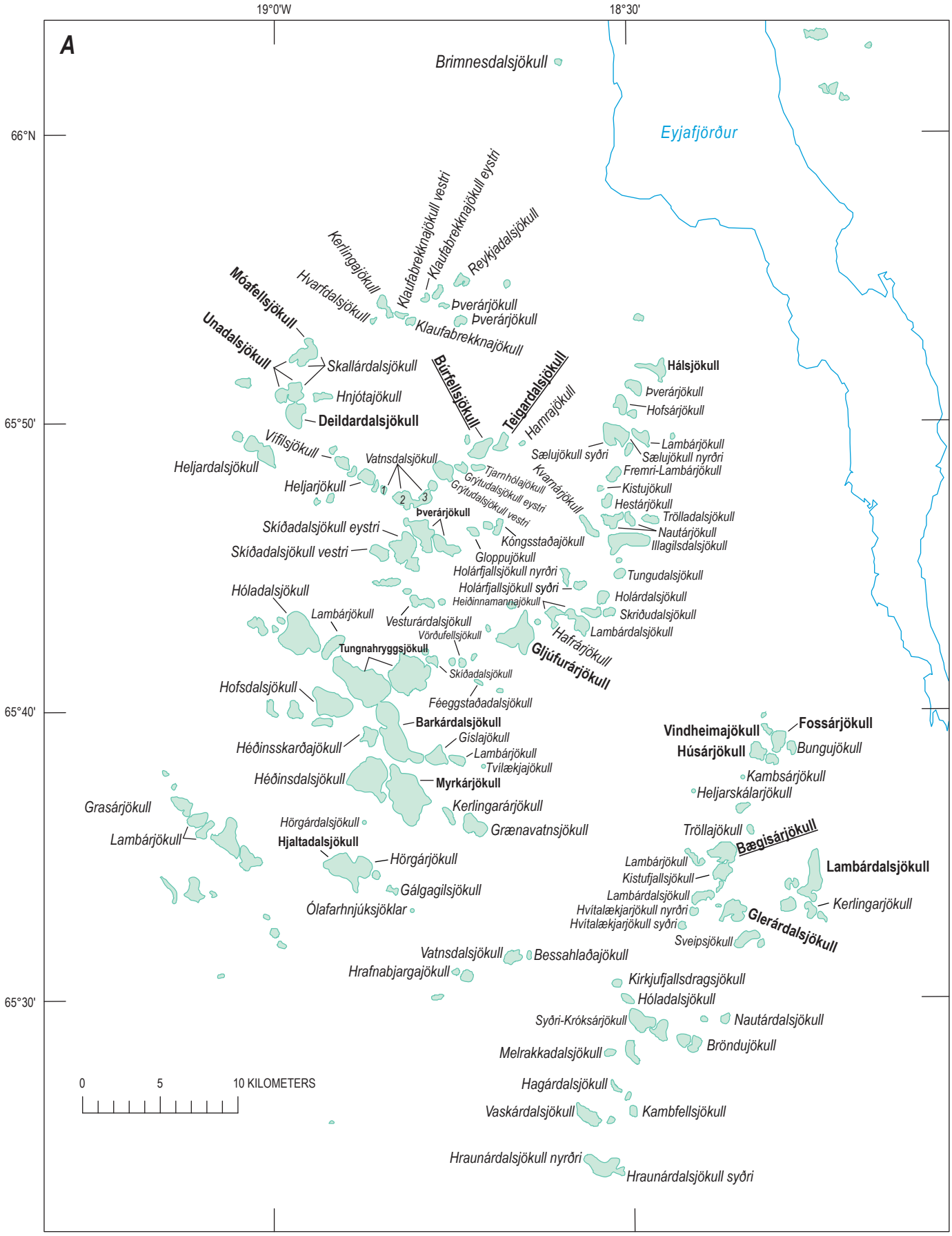
Table 8. (Continued) Names of the glaciers of Norðurland (Norðurlandsjöklar).

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
Hrafnabjargajökull	--	--
Hraunárdalsjökull nyrðri	--	--
Hraunárdalsjökull syðri	--	--
Húsárjökull	*Vindheimajökull vestri*	--
Hvarfdalsjökull	--	--
Hvítalækjarjökull	--	--
(Hvítalækjarjökull nyrðri)	--	--
(Hvítalækjarjökull syðri)	--	--
Hörgárdalsjöklar	--	--
Hörgárjökull	--	--
Illagilsdalsjökull	*Illagilsjökull*	--
Kambfellsjökull	--	--
Kambsárjökull	--	--
Kerlingajökull	--	--
Kerlingarjökull	*Lambárjökull*	--
Kerlingarárjökull	*Kerlingsárjökull*	--
Kirkjufjallsdragsjökull	--	--
Kistufjallsjökull	--	--
Kistujökull (cirque glacier)	--	--
Kistujökull (cirque glacier remnants)	--	--
Klaufabrekknajökull	--	--
Klaufabrekknajökull eystri	--	--
Klaufabrekknajökull vestri	--	--
Kóngsstaðajökull	--	--
Kvarnárjökull	--	--
Lambárdalsjökull (valley glacier)	*Lambárjökull*	--
Lambárdalsjökull (mountain glacier)	*Lambárjökull*	--
Lambárdalsjökull (cirque glacier)	--	--
Lambárjökull (cirque glacier)	--	--
Lambárjökull (mountain glacier)	--	--
Lambárjökull (cirque glacier)	*Lambárdalsjökull*	--
Lambárjökull (mountain glacier)	--	--
Lambárjökull (mountain glacier)	--	--
	--	Langaness-jökull
Melrakkadalsjökull	--	--
Móafellsjökull	*Mjóafellsjökull*	--
Myrkárjökull	--	--
Nautárdalsjökull	--	--
Nautárjökull	--	--
Ólafarhnjúkajöklar	--	--

Table 8. (Continued) Names of the glaciers of Norðurland (Norðurlandsjöklar).

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
Reykjadalsjökull	--	--
Sandárdalsjökull (mountain glacier remnants)	--	--
Skallárdalsjökull	*Skallárjökull*	--
Skíðadalsjökull	--	--
(Skíðadalsjökull syðri)	--	--
(Skíðadalsjökull nyrðri)	--	--
Skíðadalsjökull eystri	--	--
Skíðadalsjökull vestri	--	--
Skriðudalsjökull	--	--
Sveipsjökull	*Sveigsjökull*	--
Syðri-Króksárjökull	--	--
Sælujökull nyrðri	--	--
Sælujökull syðri	--	--
Teigardalsjökull	*Teigadalsjökull*	--
Tjarnhólajökull	--	--
Trölladalsjökull	--	--
Tröllajökull	--	--
Tungnahryggsjökull	*Kolkujökull, Túnahryggsjökull*	--
Tungudalsjökull	*Ytri-Tungudalsjökull*, *Dýjajökull*, *Dýjafjallshnjúksjökull, Dyngjuhnjúksjökull*	--
Tvílækjajökull	--	--
Unadalsjökull	--	--
Vaskárdalsjökull	--	--
Vatnsdalsjökull	--	--
Vatnsdalsjökull [1, 2, 3]	--	--
Vesturárdalsjökull	*Staðargangnajökull eystri, Staðargangnajökull vestri, Vesturárjökull*	--
Vindheimajökull	--	--
Vífilsjökull	--	--
Vörðufellsjökull	--	--
Þverárjökull (mountain glaciers)	*Þverárdalsjökull*, *Þverárjökull eystri, Þverárjökull vestri*	--
Þverárjökull (mountain glacier)	--	--
Þverárjökull (cirque glaciers)	--	--
Þverárjökull (mountain glacier)	--	--
Glaciers east of Eyjafjörður (fig. 8*B*):		
Grímslandsjökull	--	--
Kambsjökull	--	--
Kotajökull	--	--

Figure 8. (At right) Map of Norðurlandsjöklar: ***A***, named glaciers in Tröllaskagi.


A
19°0'W
18°30'
66°N
65°50'
65°40'
65°30'
Brimnesdalsjökull
Eyjafjörður
Kerlingajökull
Klaufabrekknajökull vestri
Klaufabrekknajökull eystri
Reykjadalsjökull
Hvarfdalsjökull
Þverárjökull
Þverárjökull
Klaufabrekknajökull
Móafellsjökull
Unadalsjökull
Skallárdalsjökull
Hnjótajökull
Deildardalsjökull
Búrfellsjökull
Teigardalsjökull
Hamrajökull
Hálsjökull
Þverárjökull
Hofsárjökull
Lambárjökull
Sælujökull nyrðri
Sælujökull syðri
Fremri-Lambárjökull
Kistujökull
Hestárjökull
Tröllad alsjökull
Nautárjökull
Illagilsdalsjökull
Vífilsjökull
Heljardalsjökull
Heljarjökull
Vatnsdalsjökull
1
2
3
Tjarnhólajökull
Gryfudalsjökull eystri
Gryfudalsjökull vestri
Kvarnárjökull
Þverárjökull
Skíðadalsjökull eystri
Skíðadalsjökull vestri
Kóngsstaðajökull
Gloppujökull
Holárfjallsjökull nyrðri
Holárfjallsjökull syðri
Heiðinnamannajökull
Tungudalsjökull
Holárdalsjökull
Skriðudalsjökull
Lambárdalsjökull
Hafrárjökull
Gljúfurárjökull
Hóladalsjökull
Lambárjökull
Vesturárdalsjökull
Vörðufellsjökull
Tungnahryggsjökull
Skíðadalsjökull
Hofsdalsjökull
Féeggstaðadalsjökull
Barkárdalsjökull
Héðinsskarðajökull
Gíslajökull
Lambárjökull
Tvílækjajökull
Héðinsdalsjökull
Myrkárjökull
Kerlingarárjökull
Grasárjökull
Lambárjökull
Hörgárdalsjökull
Hjaltadalsjökull
Grænavatnsjökull
Hörgárjökull
Gálgagilsjökull
Ólafarhnjúksjöklar
Vindheimajökull
Fossárjökull
Húsárjökull
Bungujökull
Kambsárjökull
Heljarskálarjökull
Tröllajökull
Bægisárjökull
Lambárjökull
Kistufjallsjökull
Lambárdalsjökull
Hvítalækjarjökull nyrðri
Hvítalækjarjökull syðri
Lambárdalsjökull
Kerlingarjökull
Glerárdalsjökull
Sveipsjökull
Vatnsdalsjökull
Bessahlaðajökull
Hrafnabjargagjökull
Kirkjufjallsdragsjökull
Hóladalsjökull
Syðri-Króksárjökull
Nautárdalsjökull
Bröndujökull
Melrakkadalsjökull
Hagárdalsjökull
Vaskárdalsjökull
Kambfellsjökull
Hraunárdalsjökull nyrðri
Hraunárdalsjökull syðri
0
5
10 KILOMETERS

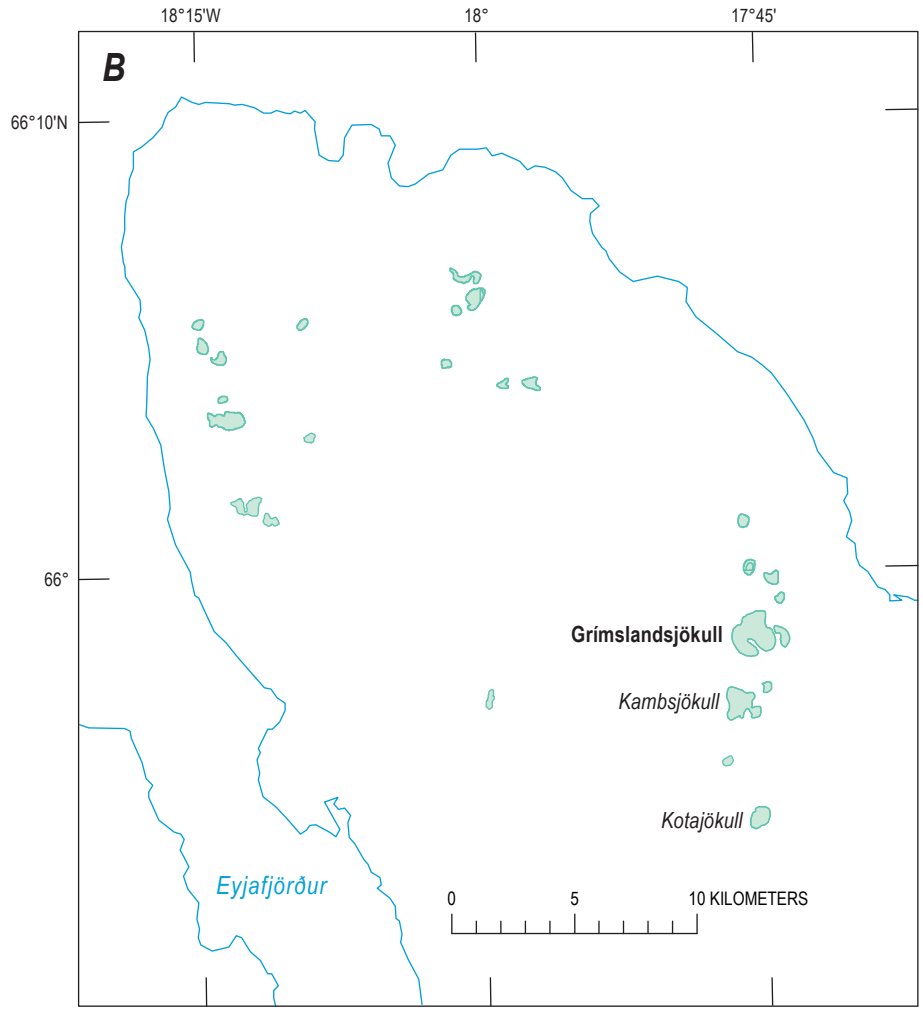


Figure 8. Map of Norðurlandsjöklar: ***B***, named glaciers east of Eyjafjörður.

Hence, **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** is the first Icelandic glacier name to be shown on maps of Iceland. In 1590, Bishop Guðbrandur Þorlaksson (Hermannsson, 1926) showed 8 glaciers on the *Islandia* part of *Theatrum orbis terrarum*: Sneuels Iokul, Bald Iokul, Getlands Iokul, Arnafelds Iokul, Sand Iokul, Eyafjalla Iokul, Mydals Iokul, and Solheima Iokul. Thorarinsson (1960) noted that an important sketch map of Icelandic glaciers is one included in Árni Magnússon's *Chorographica Islandica* [1702–1714 (1955)], a 1704–05 map of the **Sólheimajökull** outlet glacier, extending from **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**; **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** is shown to the left of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**. In Magnússon's (1702–1710 [1955]) *Chorographica Islandica*, he includes a register with the place-names of 21 glaciers, a statement that "Gláma er jökull" ["Gláma is a glacier"] (Magnússon, 1955, p. 77) and one jökulhlaup deposit on Mýrdalssandur ("Lambajökull"), with the recognition that "Eru melakollar, en ekki jökull" ["Are gravel mounds, but not a glacier"] (Magnússon, 1955, p. 27). Neither **VATNAJÖKULL** nor KLOFAJÖKULL is mentioned, although one outlet glacier (**Skeiðarárjökull**) and one internal ice cap (**ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**) are noted (Árni Magnússon, 1702–1710 [1955]). The *Jarðabók* of Árni Magnússon and Páll Jónsson Vídalín (1702–1712) also provides an early written source of place-names of Iceland's glaciers.

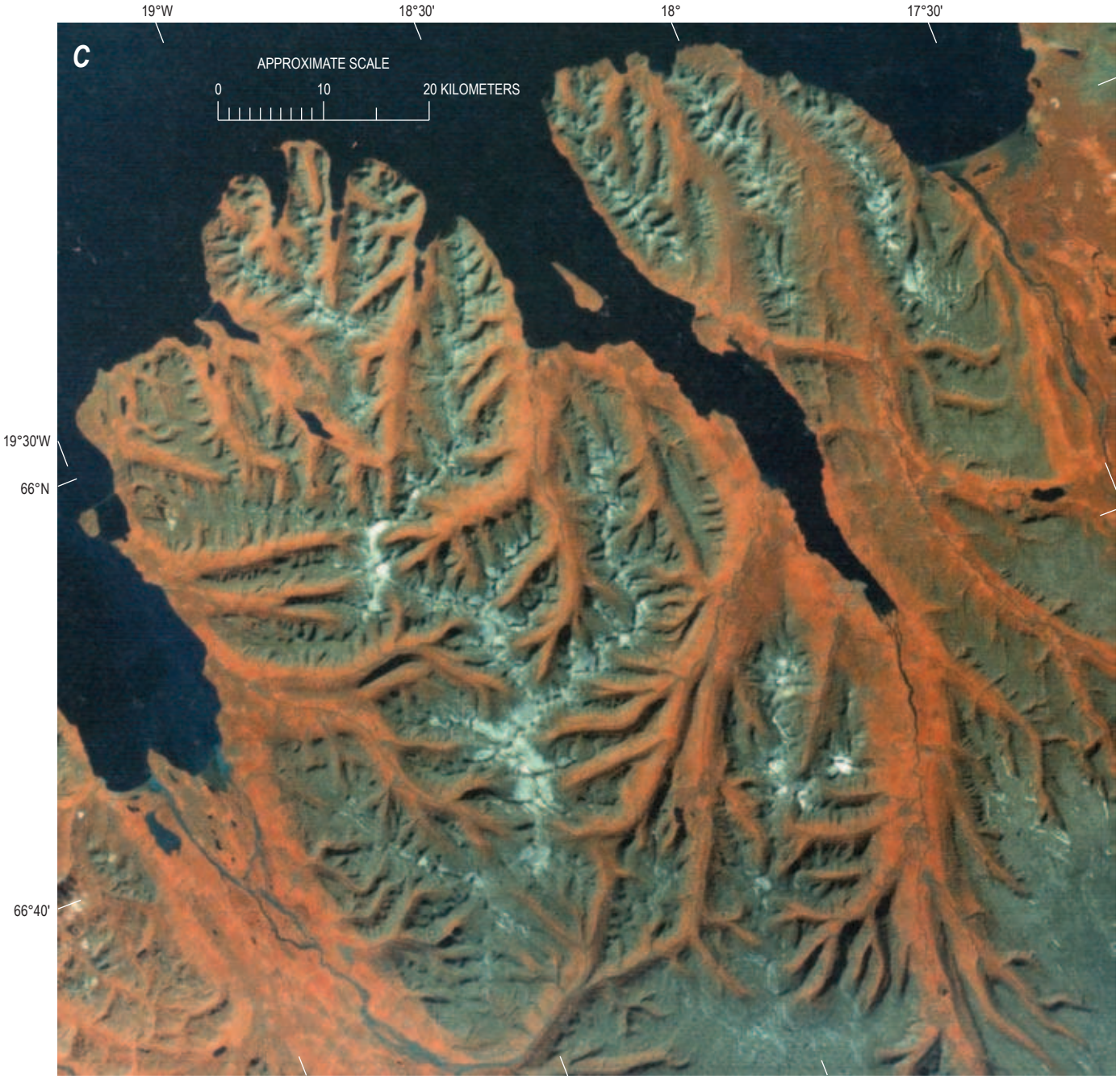


Figure 8. Map of Norðurlandsjöklar: ***C***, Landsat 2 MSS image of Tröllaskagi and environs on 27 August 1980. Landsat 2 MSS false-color composite image 22044-12070 from the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Table 9. Names of the glaciers of Austfirðir (Austfjarðajöklar).

[--, not classified]

Modern name	Alternative names/ spelling variations	Historic names
ÞRÁNDARJÖKULL (fig. 9*A*):		
ÞRÁNDARJÖKULL	*Thrándarjökull*	MIÐLANDSJÖKULL, SVIÐINHORNAJÖKULL
HOFSJÖKULL (fig. 9*B*):		
HOFSJÖKULL	--	HOFSJÖKULL eystri, HOFSJÖKULL í Lóni, HOFSJÖKULL í austri
Morsárjökull (retreated into **HOFSJÖKULL**)	--	--
Other glaciers (fig. 9*C*):		
Hjálpleysujökull	--	--
Hrútafellsjökull	--	--
Jökulbotnajökull innri	--	--
Jökulbotnajökull ytri	--	--
Jökuldalsfönn	--	--
Kistufellsjökull	--	--
Móskjónujökull	--	--
Seldalsjökull	--	--
Svínadalsjökull	--	--

A review of maps reproduced in the superb book by Sigurðsson (1978) shows the addition of glacier place-names on later maps by Þórður Þorlákssson (1668) (Hermannsson, 1926) and T.H.H. Knopf (1731–1734). Þórður Þorkelsson Vídalín (1754) was the first Icelander to write specifically about Iceland's glaciers and referenced two of them (**Skeiðarárjökull**, **Breiðamerkurjökull**), according to Sigurður Þórarinsson's introduction to the 1965 reproduction (*Jöklarit*) of and by reference to Þórður Þorkelsson Vídalín's (1754) work. By 1766, Eggert Ólafsson (1772) (Hermannsson, 1925) had written his two-volume *Reise* (*Travels in Iceland 1752–1757*; the English edition, published in 1975 (Ólafsson and Pálsson, 1975), included excerpts from the two volumes, a descriptive geographical study of Iceland. His work included 32 place-names of glaciers of Iceland, including 11 of the 13 largest ice caps in Iceland and 3 mountain glaciers in Tröllaskagi **(Deildardalsjökull**, *Túnahryggsjökull*, and **Unadalsjökull)**. The 1772 publication included a map (Nyt Carte over Island) compiled in 1771 by Jón Eiríksson and Gerhard Schöning with 25 glacier place-names (including Glaama-Iökull, which is missing from the 1780 edition). In 1780, Jón Eiríksson and Ólafur Olavius published their edition of Nyt Carte over Island with 24 glacier place-names (Balld=Iökull, Blaafells=Iökull, Breidamerkur=Iökull, Dranga Iökull, Eireks=Iökull, Eyafialla Iökull, Geitlands Iökull, Heinabergs Iökull, Hofs=Iökull, Klofa Iökull, Knappafells Iökull, Kötlugiaa Iökull, Lange=Iökull, Myrdals Iökull, Sandfells Iökull, Sidu Iökull, Skaptaar Iökull, Skeidar=aar Iökull, Snæfells Iökull, Solheima Iökull, Tinfialla Iökull, Torfa Iökull, Unudals Iökull, and Øræfa Iökull) (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 160).

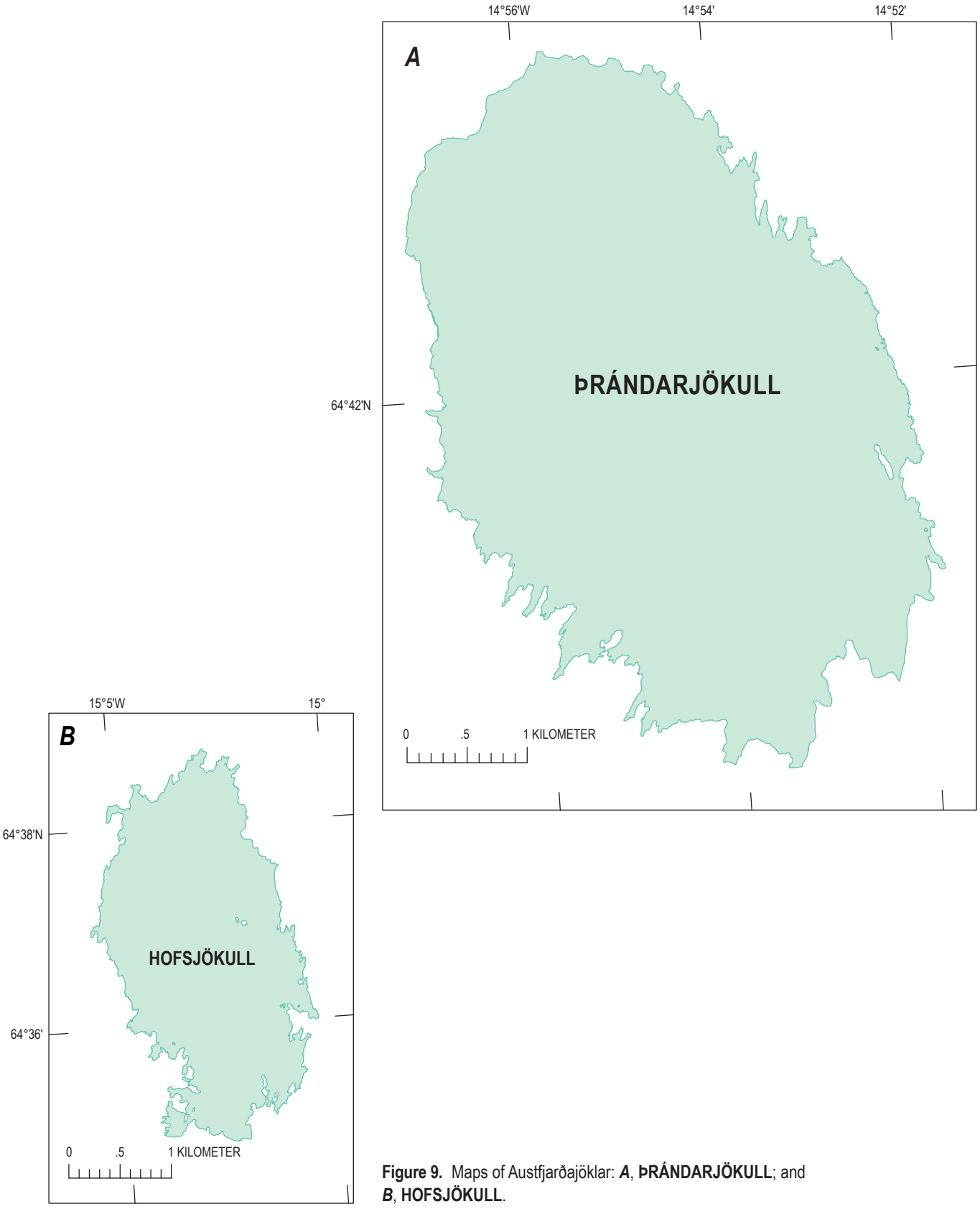


Figure 9. Maps of Austfjarðajöklar: ***A***, **ÞRÁNDARJÖKULL**; and ***B***, **HOFSJÖKULL**.

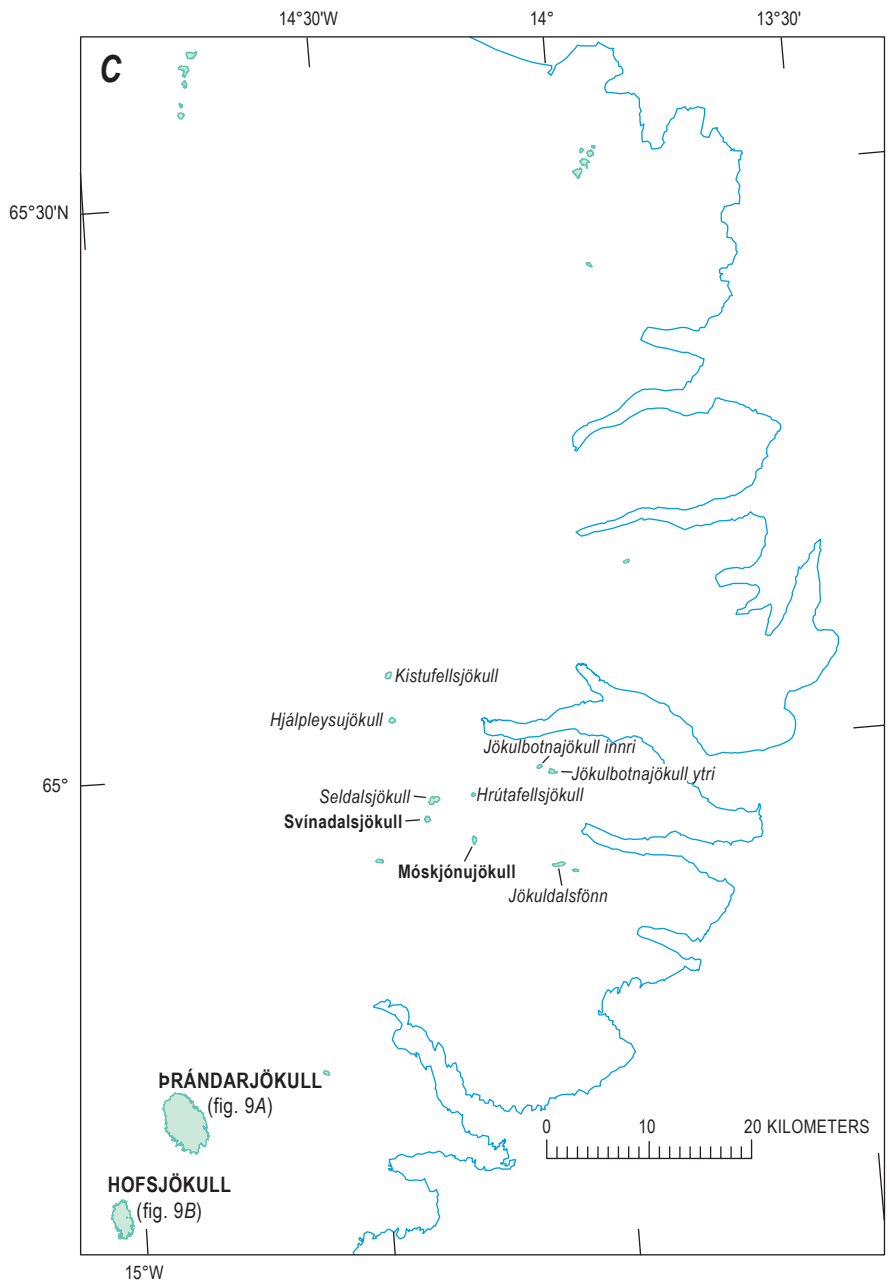


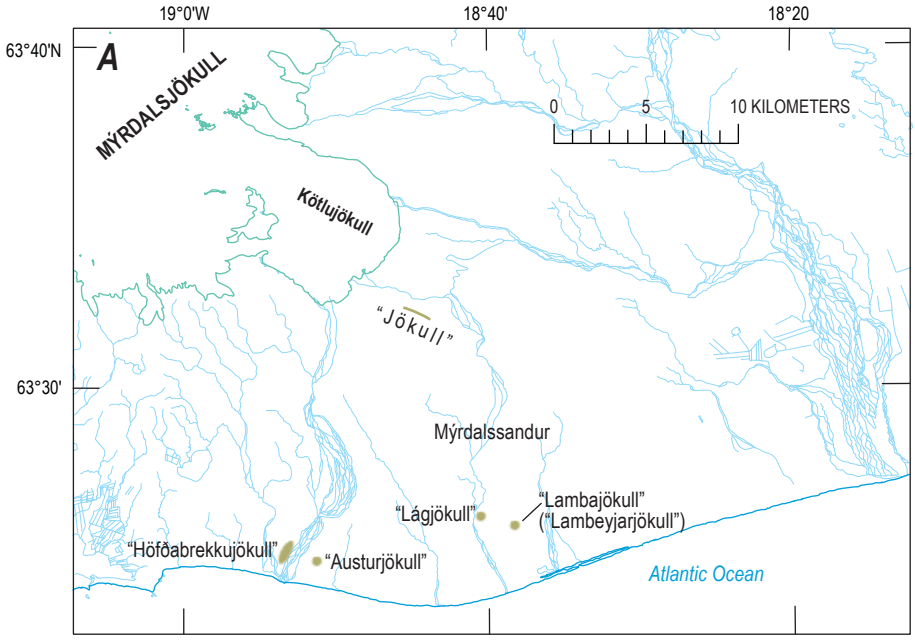
Figure 9. Map of Austfjarðajöklar: ***C***, other glaciers.

The first truly scientific treatise on Iceland's glaciers, however, was the work by Sveinn Pálsson (1795 [2004]) in the last decade of the 18th century. Pálsson, a natural historian, glaciologist, meteorologist, and physician, wrote a remarkable description of Iceland's glaciers and associated volcanic phenomena, including the phenomenon of jökulhlaups, or "glacier outburst floods," that he completed under a grant from the Natural History Society of Denmark in February 1795. His glacier treatise included planimetric maps of Iceland's four largest ice caps: **LANGJÖKULL** (1792), KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL** (1794), ARNARFELLSJÖKULL or **HOFSJÖKULL** (1794), and **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** [includes **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**] (1795), and his text provided a wealth of descriptive information about these glaciers. Pálsson provided names of many outlet glaciers of **VATNAJÖKULL**, **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL**, **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**, and **LANGJÖKULL**; however, no outlet glaciers were shown for **HOFSJÖKULL**,

Table 10. Names of the jökulhlaup deposits.

[Refer to figure 10. Abbreviations for map series are explained in text. Jökulhlaup deposits—Mostly unsorted boulders, cobbles, gravel, and finer grained glacio-fluvial sediments deposited on a sandur during a glacier-outburst flood (jökulhlaup); original deposit included an accumulation of rafted blocks of glacier ice. Deposits on Mýrdalssandur and the eastern part of Skeiðarársandur (Öræfi) are the result of subglacier eruptions of Katla and Öræfajökull, respectively (fig. 10)]

Name	Location		Published source and (or) map
	North latitude	West longitude	
Suðurland			
MÝRDALSJÖKULL (Kötluhlaup)			
"Austurjökull"	63°25′	18°50′	Thoroddsen (1914b, v. 3, p. 102); Jónsson (1983, p. 62; map)
"Höfðabrekkujökull"	63°25′	18°53′	Thoroddsen (1911, p. 7; 1914b, v. 3, p. 102); ÁFÍ 1935 (p. 23); AB 69; C761, 1911IV; Jónsson (1983, p. 62; map)
"Jökull"	63°32′	18°43′	Pálsson [1795, **§16** (2004, p. 83; see also Endnote No. 17, p. 152 and Endnote No. 325, p. 175—176.)] [deposits from 1755 jökulhlaup]
"Lambajökull"	63°26′	18°38′	Magnússon [1702—1714 (1955, p. 27)]; Steingrímsson [1788 (1907—1915, p. 191)]; Benediktsson [1840 (1997, p. 221)]; Sigurðarson [1840 (1997, p. 237)]; Jónsson (1983, p. 62; map); AB 69; C762 (5817III); C761 (1911IV)
"Lambeyjarjökull"	63°26′	18°38′	Pálsson [1826 (1907—1915, p. 270, 277)]; probably the same as "Lambajökull"
"Lágjökull"	63°26′	18°41′	Pálsson [1826 (1907—1915, p. 277)]
ÖRÆFAJÖKULL (Jökulhlaup)			
"Forarjökull"	63°55′	16°47′	Thorarinsson (1958, p. 33); ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 87)
"Grasjökull/Grasjöklar"	63°55′	16°47′	Thoroddsen (1906, p. 193; 1911, p. 60; 1914, v. 3, p. 244), Thorarinsson (1958, p. 33). ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 24), ÁFÍ 1979 (p. 90), ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 87)
"Grjótjökull"	63°58′	16°49′	Thorarinsson [1958, p. 30; Grjót (jökulhlaup sediments)]; Grjótjökull in ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 85)
"Jökull/Jöklar"	63°56′	16°46′	Hannesson (1958, p. 304), "Jökull"; ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 18), "Jöklar"
"Langafellsjökull"	63°58′	16°51′	Thorarinsson (1958, p. 34; ÁFÍ 1993, p. 85)
"Miðjökull"	63°55′	16°47′	Thorarinsson (1958, p. 33), ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 24), ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 87)
"Réttarfellsjökull"	63°58′	16°50′	Jóhann Þorsteinsson (oral commun., 2006; based on handwritten record by his father, Þorsteinn Jóhannsson)
"Svartijökull"	63°56′	16°46′	Thoroddsen (1906, p. 193; 1911, p. 60; 1914b, v. 3, p. 244); AB 87; AK9 (1996); ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 24), ÁFÍ 1979 (p. 93), ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 87); Thorarinsson (1958, p. 23, 33)



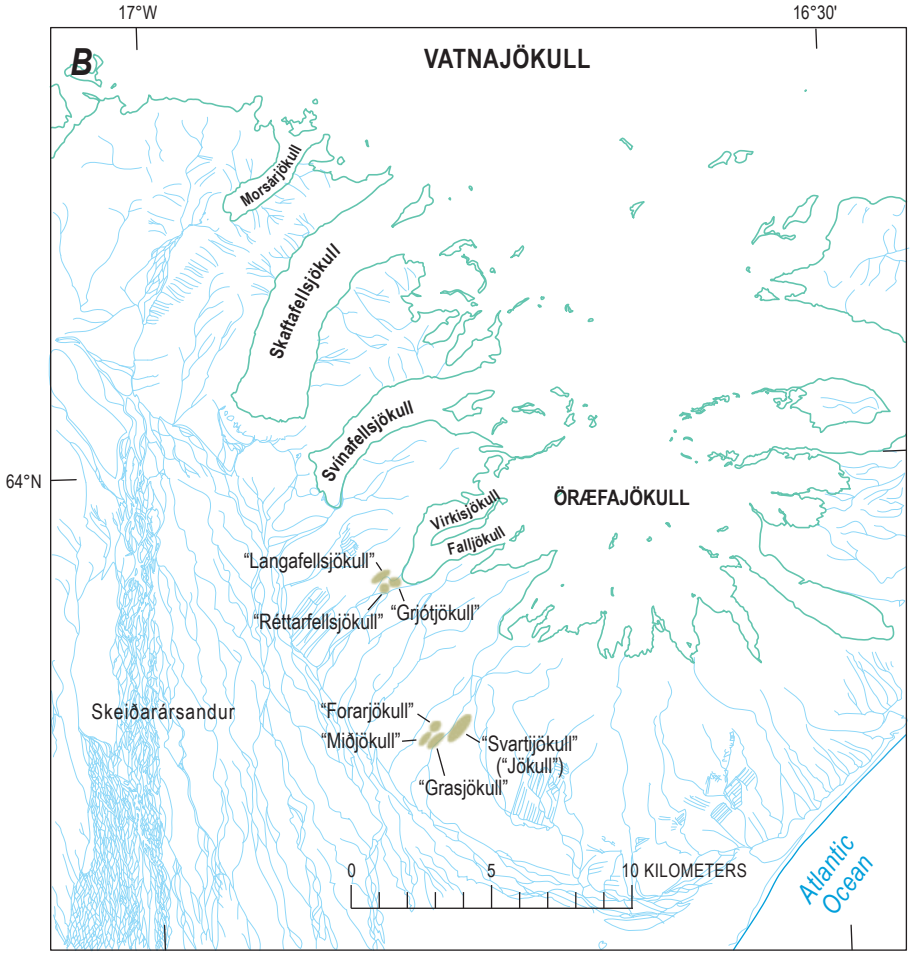


Figure 10. Maps of jökulhlaup deposits: ***A***, jökulhlaup deposits on Mýrdalssandur; and ***B***, jökulhlaup deposits in the Öræfi district.

the least accurate of his four maps. In addition to providing the first cartographic information about Iceland's largest ice cap, **VATNAJÖKULL**, he also showed a separate ice cap to the east, **ÞRÁNDARJÖKULL**. Although a rich source of information about place-names of Iceland's glaciers, Pálsson's four maps only have qualitative cartographic value. Unfortunately, Pálsson's (1795) treatise on Iceland's glaciers was not published in his time. Helland (1882, 1884) published two parts of three in the original Danish. Eyþórsson and others (1945) published the complete manuscript, diaries, and maps in Icelandic. In 2004, The Icelandic Literary Society published an English version that was edited, extensively annotated, and illustrated by Williams and Sigurðsson (Pálsson, 2004).

The next major cartographic contribution to mapping Iceland's glaciers was by the Icelandic cartographer Björn Gunnlaugsson. His 1:480,000-scale (1848) (four map sheets compiled in 1844; Sigurðsson, 1978, p. 256) and 1:960,000-scale (1849) maps of Iceland added many glacier place-names and, for the first time, produced a relatively accurate map of Iceland, especially of the interior of the country. Haraldur Sigurðsson (1978, p. 270) said "Björn Gunnlaugsson's survey and map are a great scientific achievement, unique of its kind...." Paijkull's 1867 geological map of Iceland is based primarily on the 1848 Gunnlaugsson map.

The next major addition of glacier place-names came from the work of the Icelandic geologist Þorvaldur Thoroddsen. In 1892, he published Islands Jøkler i Fortid og Nutid (Thoroddsen, 1892), the first attempt at an inventory of Iceland's glaciers. Thoroddsen's Geological Map of Iceland (Thoroddsen, 1901) and his Die Gletscher Islands, Island-Grundriss der Geographie und Geologie (Thoroddsen, 1906) provided additional information about Iceland's glaciers, but it was his Lýsing Íslands (v. 2, vii, Jöklar) (Thoroddsen, 1911) and his four-volume Ferðabók, Skýrslur um rannsóknir á Íslandi 1882–1898, which he published in 1913 (Thoroddsen, 1913, v. 1), 1914 (Thoroddsen, 1914a, b, v. 2 and v. 3), and 1915 (Thoroddsen, 1915, v. 4), that provided the most comprehensive inventory of Iceland's glaciers and glacier place-names in the early 20th century.

In 1902, the Generalstaben (Danish General Staff) [later called the Geodætisk Institut (Danish Geodetic Institute)] began a nearly four-decade effort (1902–1939) to map Iceland, using modern mapping techniques, including geodetic ground control and plane-table mapping (Böðvarsson, 1996). The goal was to produce 87 1:100,000-scale maps (atlasblöð; now called atlaskort) of the entire country and to produce 1:50,000-scale maps (fjórðungsblöð) of the inhabited regions. The work began in Reykjavík in 1902 and then shifted to the southeast coast in 1903. Working clockwise around the coastal regions of Iceland, the mapping connected with the 1903 map sheet on the east coast in 1936 (see Viðauki III, Böðvarsson, 1996, p. 279–280).

The central parts of Iceland were mapped during the 1930s, using oblique aerial photography (Norlund, 1938, 1944), ending in 1939 (see Viðauki IV, Böðvarsson, 1996, p. 281–293). In early April 1940, Nazi Germany overran and conquered neutral Denmark, thereby terminating Danish mapping activities in Iceland. The 1:100,000-scale maps (atlasblöð) formed the basis for the nine 1:250,000-scale maps (aðalkort yfir Ísland, and new series) of Iceland, as well as the geodetic base for the Series C762 (1:50,000 scale) and Series 1501 [1:250,000 scale; Ground Operations (Graphic)] maps of Iceland prepared by the U.S. Army Map Service (AMS) and later by the U.S. Defense Mapping Agency (DMA). The Series C762 maps, however, are not a reliable source for geographic place-names in Iceland, including its glaciers. They are derivative maps from the Danish atlasblöð series, have many inaccurate place-names, including the replacement of ð (eth) by dh and þ (thorn) by th. An earlier version of the 1:250,000-scale Series 1501 was AMS Series C561, published by the U.S. Army Map Service in July 1943.

Most important from a place-name perspective, the atlasblöð (and the fjórðungsblöð) became the formal published record of geographic place-names in Iceland. On the reverse side of the nine aðalkort yfir Ísland maps are listed alphabetically the place-names printed on the map. In Böðvarsson's (1996) excellent book on the history of modern mapping of Iceland, between 1902 (Danish General Staff) and the establishment of Landmælingar Íslands in 1956, there is scant discussion of geographic place-names, other than the reference on page 71 to the field record of place-names by number placement on the map manuscript keyed to actual name in the margin and published map on page 72 (Böðvarsson, 1996). Examples of perspective field sketches are shown on page 72, which includes **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** and **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** in the background.

The 1:250,000-scale (aðalkort yfir Ísland and the new ferðakort series), 1:100,000-scale (atlasblöð), and 1;50,000-scale (fjórðungsblöð) maps are the official published sources of glacier place-names of Iceland's glaciers, and, as will be discussed later, carry the imprimatur of a Government of Iceland publication but without formal certification by an "Icelandic Board on Geographic Names."

In 1928, Ferðafélag Íslands published the first volume in a continuing series of annual travel guides [Árbók Ferðafélags Íslands (ÁFÍ)] that describes, with maps, various regions in Iceland. Starting with the very first travel guides, *Þjórsárdalur*, in which **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** and *Tindafjallajökull* (**Tindfjallajökull**) are mentioned on page 9, the annual travel guides are a rich source of geographic place-names of Iceland's glaciers and natural and cultural history of each region, and the maps in the guidebooks achieve a high cartographic standard in the more recent volumes. In 1942, the volume *Kerlingarfjöll* included a list of place-names; in 1945, the volume *Hekla* included a brief list of place-names; in 1962, the volume *Arnarvatnsheiði og Tvídægra* initiated a comprehensive list of place-names at the end of the book, a tradition that continues. Oftentimes, the included maps provide the primary source for many glacier names. For example, the 1942 guide book *Kerlingarfjöll* contains perspective sketches, captioned photographs, and a sketch map (ff p. 104) of Kerlingarfjöll that provide the names of 12 glaciers and 2 snow patches. On the 1:100,000-scale (atlasblöð) map of Kerlingarfjöll, only three glacier place-names in Kerlingarfjöll are shown *(Eystri-Loðmundarjökull*, *Vestri-Loðmundarjökull*, and **Jökulkinn**); none are shown on the 1:250,000-scale (aðalkort) maps. No glacier place-names in Kerlingarfjöll are shown on the 1:50,000-scale Series C762 map of Iceland; on the 1:50,000-scale Series C761 map of Kerlingarfjöll, two glacier place-names are shown: *Eystri-Loðmundarjökull* and *Vestri-Loðmundarjökull*. **Jökulkinn** is shown but only as a geographic feature, not as a glacier place-name. **Loðmundarjökull eystri** and **Loðmundarjökull vestri** are the preferred spellings of the place-names of the two glaciers.

In the 1930s, the Icelandic meteorologist and glaciologist Jón Eyþórsson began the first systematic studies of fluctuations of Iceland's glaciers (Eyþórsson, 1931, 1935); his work also created published records of glacier place-names in journal articles. Eyþórsson's glaciological studies and published work added a significant number of new glacier names. With the founding of Jöklarannsóknafélag Íslands (Iceland Glaciological Society) in November 1951 and the publication of the first volume of their scientific journal *Jökull*[4] in 1951, an annual compilation, in tabular format, of the fluctuation of selected glaciers in Iceland was initiated that also formalized glacier place-names, whether or not they had appeared on official

[4]Jökull means glacier in Icelandic; the journal was renamed the Iceland Journal of Earth Sciences in 1995 and The Icelandic Journal of Earth Sciences in 1999 but retained Jökull as the journal's name in Icelandic. In 1978, Jarðfræðafélag Íslands (Geoscience Society of Iceland) became a co-publisher of Jökull.

maps in their correct location and with proper spelling. Eyþórsson (1963a) also published tables of decadal-scale fluctuations. In 1967, Sigurjón Rist, a hydrologist and glaciologist, continued the work (Jón Eyþórsson died in 1968); in 1988, Oddur Sigurðsson, a geologist and glaciologist, assumed responsibility (Sigurjón Rist died in 1994) for the compilation and annual publication of glacier fluctuation. The list of glacier place-names in the "Fluctuations of Glaciers" published annually in *Jökull* is an authoritative source (Sigurðsson, 1998).

Also in the 1930s, Sigurður Þórarinsson, the Icelandic geomorphologist, volcanologist, tephrochronologist, and glaciologist, working with the Swedish glaciologist H.W. Ahlmann (1937), began a lifelong scientific interest in Iceland's glaciers. Using the 1:50,000-scale (fjórðungsblöð) and 1:100,000-scale (atlasblöð) maps, Thorarinsson (1943) completed an inventory and area calculation of approximately 50 of Iceland's glaciers, comparing areas of some glaciers to areal measurements made by Thoroddsen (1892). Of the 50 or so glaciers listed, 19 are shown for the first time in Tröllaskagi, because, until 1931, when the Danish Geodetic Institute completed their mapping, this region had been poorly mapped, although three glacier place-names in Tröllaskagi were mentioned by Ólafsson (1772) in his *Reise*. As of 2007 (this compilation), there are 111 named glaciers in Tröllaskagi, including at least 3 surge-type glaciers.

In 1985, Sigurjón Rist (1985) completed the most comprehensive preliminary inventory of glaciers and main snow patches in Iceland to that time (see appendix). He divided Iceland into eight regional groups (Vesturlandsjöklar, Vestfjarðajöklar, Norðurlandsjöklar, Miðhálendisjöklar, Suðurlandsjöklar, Vatnajökull, Suðausturlandsjökull, and Austfjarðajöklar), further classifying the glaciers and snow patches in each group as coastal or inland. His classification was based on three criteria: (1) geography, (2) climate, and (3) "ease of access for simultaneous comparison and investigation" (see appendix). Sigurjón Rist (1985) proposed many new glacier names and endeavored to distinguish between glaciers and snow patches; many new names ended in "fönn" or were considered to be snow patches (for example, Trölladyngjufönn*). A closer analysis of several of the snow patches (persistent area of perennial snow and firn) named by Rist (1985) found that some could be reclassified as glaciers (for example, *Lambadalsskarðsfönn* in Vestfjarðajöklar and *Jökuldalsfönn* in Austfjarðajöklar).

Sigurjón Rist (1985) also compiled a map of "Glaciers and the Main Snow Patches in Iceland" that accompanied his list of glacier place-names, geographic location of unnamed glaciers, and names of snow patches (appendix). He listed 76 glacier place-names (assuming names for **VATNAJÖKULL**, **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**, and their outlet glaciers that appeared on contemporary maps, in addition to the 13 specifically listed by him in 1985), approximately 150 unnamed glaciers, and 14 named snow patches. Sigurðsson and Williams (in press), in their comprehensive discussion of Iceland's glaciers in the *Glaciers of Iceland* volume and accompanying 1:500,000-scale map, used Sigurjón Rist's preliminary inventory as the departure point for their work. For the *Glaciers of Iceland* volume (Sigurðsson and Williams, in press), and for this compilation, we revised Sigurjón Rist's eight regional groups (Vesturlandsjöklar, Vestfjarðajöklar, Norðurlandsjöklar, Miðhálendisjöklar, Suðurlandsjöklar, Vatnajökull, Suðausturlandsjöklar, and Austfjarðajöklar) into eight Regional Glacier Groups: Vatnajökull Group, Mýrdalsjökull Group, Hofsjökull Group, Langjökull Group, Snæfellsjökull, Vestfjarðajöklar, Norðurlandsjöklar, and Austfjarðajöklar (fig. 1). In our work on both of these publications, we owe a debt of gratitude to our late friend and colleague, Sigurjón, who, before he was incapacitated by a stroke, had laid the solid scientific foundation for a comprehensive inventory of Iceland's glaciers.

Informal glacier place-names of outlet glaciers have been published in recent years, occasionally in scientific journal articles (for example, Sigurðsson and Williams, 1991), but mostly resulting from radio-echosounding surveys of Iceland's ice caps led by Helgi Björnsson, an Icelandic geophysicist/glaciologist. For example,

new information about the subglacier and surface topography of ice caps has enabled Björnsson (1988) to subdivide the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap into 21 (23 if branches are included) ice-flow basins for each outlet glacier on the basis of surface topography. Previously unnamed outlet glaciers were named by Helgi Björnsson for the glacier river that flows from the ice margin or a prominent geographic feature. **HOFSJÖKULL** (fig. 4*A*) is an excellent example of the problem (lack of consistency) of glacier place-names on official maps of Iceland. The 1:100,000-scale (atlasblöð) maps show names of two outlet glaciers; the 1:50,000-scale (Series C762) maps show no outlet glacier names; the new, incomplete 1:50,000-scale (Series C761) maps show 10; the new 1:500,000-scale Geologic Map of Iceland (Jóhannesson and Sæmundsson, 1989) shows 6; Björnsson's (1988) base maps show 7, and his ice-flow-basins map shows 21 (23). On some maps, the northwestern outlet glacier is called *Lambahraunsjökull*; on other maps it is called **Sátujökull** (preferred name). **Nauthagajökull** (preferred name) is called *Ólafsfellsjökull* on some maps. Spelling variations also occur. On AK5 (1988 and 1996) (see the following User's Guide for a key to map abbreviations), it is **Kvíslajökull** (preferred name); on AK5 (1967 and 1973) it is *Kvíslarjökull*. On AK5 (1988 and 1996) and C761 (1914–I) it is *Klakkajökull*; on AK5 (1978) and on Map 19, Glacier 22 (Björnsson, 1988), it is **Klakksjökull** (preferred name). One of the new Series C761 maps (1914–III) incorrectly shows ARNARFELLSJÖKULL, an historic name for the entire ice cap, on the southern part of **HOFSJÖKULL**.

The responsibility for the compilation and publication of official maps of Iceland, until the end of 2006, lay with Landmælingar Íslands (National Land Survey of Iceland), an agency of the Government of Iceland within the Ministry of the Environment. Geographic place-names are an important aspect of any published map, yet there is no formal institution in Iceland that has the authorized national responsibility to certify the accuracy of spelling, geographic location, and provenance of place-names on maps of Iceland, such as exists in other countries [for example, United States Board on Geographic Names (*http://geonames.usgs.gov*), Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographic Names (includes Canadian Geographical Names Data Base) (*http://geonames.nrcan.gc.ca*)]. There are two institutions in Iceland, however, that deal with place-names, Örnefnastofnun [The Place-Names Institute] and Örnefnanefnd [Committee of Place-Names]. Örnefnanefnd has three individuals on the council. Örnefnastofnun Þjóðminjasafns, founded by Þórhallur Vilmundarson in 1970, was renamed Örnefnastofnun Íslands in 1998 through legislation passed by the Icelandic Parliament. Örnefnastofnun was incorporated into Stofnun Árna Magnússonar í íslenskum fræðum in 2006 and is headed by Svavar Sigmundsson. Örnefnastofnun carries out scholarly research on the historic origin and meaning of Icelandic place-names. In 1980, it published the first volume of *Grímnir* (Rit um nafnfræði), a scholarly publication dedicated to producing a permanent published record of the toponymy of Iceland; three volumes of *Grímnir* have been published to date.

The publication of this *Geographic Names of Iceland's Glaciers: Historic and Modern* provides comprehensive documentation on historic and modern place-names of all of Iceland's glaciers. As new maps of Iceland's glaciers are prepared, we expect that this compilation will become the source for the uniform spelling and correct geographic location of each glacier place-name. As with other nations that have national boards and geographic names, there is a compelling need to have an authoritative board on geographic names to certify the accuracy of current place-names and to approve newly proposed names, especially in a nation with such a rich heritage of geographic place-names, a nation whose place-names have continued to increase in number for more than 1,100 years, many of which have extraordinary historic and literary significance.

User's Guide

The following section of *Geographic Names of Iceland's Glaciers: Historic and Modern* lists the place-names of Iceland's glaciers alphabetically. For each glacier place-name, the published source for the name is cited. Maps and oblique aerial photographs and (or) satellite images of each named glacier provide additional documentation. Photographs taken by Oddur Sigurðsson, National Energy Authority of Iceland (Hydrological Service) are indicated by O.S., NEA. Photographs taken by Richard S. Williams, Jr., U.S. Geological Survey (Woods Hole Science Center) are indicated by R.S.W., USGS.

In alphabetizing Icelandic letters, vowels with a diacritic follow vowels without one (for example; a, á, i, í), and the last three letters of the Icelandic alphabet are þ, æ, and ö. Preferred place-names of ice caps, including two contiguous ice caps, **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** and **GEITLANDSJÖKULL,** in present-day use and shown on published map series and names used by Jón Eyþórsson, Sigurjón Rist, and Oddur Sigurðsson in *Jökull* in tables of glacier fluctuations, are given in bold upper-case letters **(DRANGAJÖKULL**). Names of internal ice domes ("JÖKULBUNGA") are shown with quotation marks in upper-case letters. Preferred usage of place-names of outlet glaciers and other glaciers is in bold lower-case letters (**Skaftafellsjökull**). Historic names of ice caps are shown in upper-case letters (ARNARFELLSJÖKULL); historic names of outlet glaciers and other glaciers are shown in lower-case letters (Bláfellsjökull). Alternative names shown on published map series, provisional names, and informal names (glacier names that have not appeared on official Landmælingar Íslands maps and map series and have not been published in *Jökull* in Fluctuations of Glaciers) are shown in italicized lower-case letters (*Jökulsárgilsjökull*). Names of surge-type glaciers are underlined (**Kaldalónsjökull**). Jökulhlaup deposits [table 10 and map (fig. 10)] are shown with quotation marks in lower-case letters ("Lambajökull"). Snow patches (table 11) are shown in lower-case letters, followed by an asterisk (Háafellsjökull*).

Key to typographical convention used in the text to differentiate glacier place-names		
Ice caps and contiguous ice caps	**ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**	bold, upper case
Historic names of ice caps	ARNARFELLSJÖKULL	upper case
Internal ice domes	"JÖKULBUNGA"	upper case, quotation marks
Outlet glaciers/other glaciers	**Skaftafellsjökull**	bold, lower case
Historic names of outlet glaciers/ other glaciers and ice-margins	Bláfellsjökull	lower case
Alternative, provisional, and informal names	*Jökulsárgilsjökull*	italic, lower case
Surge-type glaciers	**Kaldalónsjökull**	bold, underlined
Jökulhlaup deposits	"Lambajökull"	lower case, quotation marks
Snow patches	Háafellsjökull*	lower case, asterisk

Additional information provided includes the Regional Glacier Group in which the glacier is located, latitude and longitude of the approximate glacier center (for ice caps, two sets of bounding coordinates are given), and descriptive summary paragraph. The summary paragraph includes glacier type, Regional Glacier Group map reference (Vatnajökull Group, Mýrdalsjökull Group, Hofsjökull Group, Langjökull Group, Snæfellsjökull, Vestfjarðajöklar, Norðurlandsjöklar, and Austfjarðajöklar), special characteristics of the glacier (for example, surge-type), alternative names, and citations to the published source of the name (historic and modern maps and publications). Table 1, modified from table 3 in Pálsson (2004, p. xxxi), provides a guide to English and Icelandic terms used in the classification of glaciers. The most common types of glaciers in Iceland are ice caps, outlet glaciers, and cirque glaciers. Citations to authors of books, journal articles, and maps are as complete as possible, although single-page citations are often given where the name is cited multiple times in a volume, common in the ÁFÍ series. For a map series, generally only one edition is cited if all subsequent editions carry the same place-name. In many cases, a glacier name is not shown on earlier editions of a map series (for example, AÍ9) but is added to later editions; in the latter case the edition year is added for first appearance [for example, AÍ9 (1976) for Fjallsjökull]. For the AK map series, the latest editions of AK1–9 are usually cited to show the most current usage. The following table provides abbreviations for maps cited on which the glacier place-name appears. Maps AB, AÍ, AK, available C762, C761, JÍB, JÍK, JÍN, and various sérkort (special maps) can be purchased from Iðnú, Brautarholti 8, IS-105 Reykjavík, Ísland (ICELAND). [Tel: 354-562-3376; Fax: 354-562-3497; e-mail: *ferdakort@ferdakort.is*; URL: http://www.ferdakort.is]. Important historic maps, FB, GMIP, GMIT, NCOI, and UÍ, are also cited. FB, the 118 1:50,000-scale fjórðungsblöð series published by the Danish Geodetic Institute, are available for review at Landmælingar Íslands (National Land Survey of Iceland), Stillholt 16–18, IS-300 Akranes, Ísland (Iceland) but are no longer available for sale. All other historic maps are available as facsimiles in either Sigurðsson (1978) (for example, NCOI and UÍ) or in map archives such as at Landsbókasafn Íslands (National Library of Iceland) [http://kort.bok.hi.is/kort.php].

Tradition of Icelandic Glacier Place-Names

The tradition of Icelandic place-names was inherited mostly from Norway during the settlement period about 11 centuries ago. Because of the extraordinary conservation of the Icelandic language, most of the place-names that have survived for a millennium are easily understood by modern Icelanders. In a way, they can be considered transparent in meaning. Making up new place-names in this tradition is still a living process among Icelanders.

Glacier place-names in Iceland, in particular, have a customary two-part (compound word) form with very few exceptions. The first part is descriptive, and the second part is -jökull [glacier]. In this compilation, 269 place-names of ice caps (including two contiguous ice caps, **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** and **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL)**, outlet glaciers, ice-flow basins, ice streams, mountain glaciers, cirque glaciers, and valley glaciers are in present-day (modern) use. This total does not include place-names of six additional glaciers: three mountain glaciers that melted and two distributary outlet glaciers that receded into the primary outlet glacier and one outlet glacier which receded into its parent ice cap during the latter half of the 20th century. The descriptive word preceding jökull in each glacier place-name is either a landscape (including lake, mountain, valley, geologic) feature (53 percent), river or stream issuing from the glacier (20 percent), nearby farmstead (11 percent), cultural feature or term/political subdivision (7 percent), geometry or position (5 percent), and person or folklore figure (4 percent).

Table 11. Names of snow patches.

[Abbreviations for map series are explained in text. Snow patch—"An isolated mass of perennial snow and firn not large enough to be called a glacier." (Neuendorf, K.K.E., Mehl, J.P., Jr., and Jackson, J.A., eds., 2005, p. 608). In Iceland, fönn is used to describe a snow patch in the highlands or mountains; in layman's terms, it is also used to describe snow in general. Fönn is also used by Rist (1985) for the name of a former glacier in Hraundalur, Fannardalur, Norðfjörður; it is now considered to be a perennial snow patch]

Names	Location		Source/remarks
	North latitude	West longitude	
Vesturland			
Glámujökull*	65°49′	23°00′	Sigurðsson (2004)
Hattardalsjökull*	65°55′	23°05′	Rist (1985)
Háafellsjökull*	65°54′	21°33′	Haukur Jóhannesson, oral commun., 2005
Ófeigsfjarðarjökull*	66°02′	21°57′	Magnússon [1702—1714 (1955, p. 77)]
Skjaldfönn*	66°02.6′	22°20.4′	Hjaltason (1949, p. 112)
Norðurland			
Afglapaskarðsjökull*	65°35′	18°53′	Häberle (1991, p. 185)
Brekkudalsfönn*	65°22′	18°22′	Rist (1985)
Dýjajökull*	65°45′	18°32′	Häberle (1991, p. 185)
Eilífsdalsjökull*/Eilífsárdalsjökull*	66°04′	18°15′	ÁFÍ 2000 (p. 151, 292)
Fremrijökull*	65°27′	17°49′	Guðmundur Gunnarsson, local farmer, oral commun., 2005
Galtárhnjúksfönn*	65°16′	18°26′	Rist (1985)
Geldfjárskálarjökull*	65°36′	18°48′	Häberle (1991, p. 185)
Grjótárdalsjökull*	65°32′	18°41′	Häberle (1991, p. 185)
Háafjallsjökull*	65°34′	18°38′	Häberle (1991, p. 185)
Heimarijökull*	65°28′	17°49′	Shown on map AB73 (1935 and 1972)
Hjaltadalsheiðarjökull*	65°36′	18°53′	Vigfússon [1843 (1954, p. 124)]
Kirkjufjallsjökull*	65°31′	18°31′	Häberle (1991, p. 186) and Escritt (n.d., p. 36)
Rauðuskriðudalsjökull*	65°27′	18° 36′	Häberle (1991, p. 186)
Seldalsjökull*	65° 23′	18° 37′	Häberle (1991, p. 186) and Escritt (n.d., p. 36)
Skarðsárdalsjöklar*	65° 41′	18° 44′	Häberle (1991, p. 185)
Snjóskálarfönn*	65°18′	18°19′	Rist (1985)
Torfnahnjúksfönn*	65°12′	18°17′	Rist (1985)
Tungujökull*	65°54′	19°01′	Þorvaldsson [1840 (1954, p. 179)]
Úlfárskálarfönn*/Úlfárjökull* (fig. 186)	65°17′	18°18′	Rist (1985), J7 (p. 56, 57), ÁFÍ 1991 (p. 176)
Þrastarhólsskarðsjökull*	65° 48′	18°20′	Häberle (1991, p. 186)

Table 11. (Continued) Names of snow patches.

Names	Location		Source/remarks
	North latitude	West longitude	
Miðháland			
Skriðufönn *	64°22′	20°41′	Rist (1985)
Trölladyngjufönn*	64°54′	17°15′	Rist (1985)
Öskjufönn*	65°01′	16°43′	Rist (1985)
Suðurland			
Brattafönn*	63°38′	19°26′	Melted away; no longer exists; map series C761 (1812II)
Langafönn*	63°59′	19°42′	Kjartansson in ÁFÍ 1945 (p. 126, 130)
Lágjökull*	63°37′	19°26′	Sigurðsson (2004, p. 58)
Austurland			
Fönn* (Norðfjarðarjökull*)	65°09′	14°06′	Rist (1985), Jónsson (1953, v. X, p. 142, 144), Olavius [1780 (1965, v. 2, p. 124)], Pálsson [1795 (2004, p. 4)], Kålund [1877 (1984, v. IV, p. 42)], ÁFÍ 1955 (p. 12), Thorarinsson (1943, p. 17). Norðfjarðarjökull* is an alternative name (Gunnarsson, 1950 [1876])
Gagnheiðarjökull*	64°58′	14°19′	Rist (1985)
Hornbrynjujökull*	64°52′	14°56′	Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 103)]
Hróarsdalsjökull*	64°57′	14°21′	ÁFÍ 1955 (p. 12), ÁFÍ 2002 (p. 207)
Langafönn*	64°42′	14°33′	ÁFÍ 2002 (p. 78, map on p. 72)
Skúmhattarfönn*	65°03′	14°29′	Rist (1985)

Journals, Books, Maps, and Map Series with Place-Names of Glaciers

Abbreviation	Name of map or map series	Scale	Publication date(s)
	Maps and Map Series with Place Names of Glaciers		
AB	atlasblöð [renamed atlaskort; series of 87 maps]	1:100,000	1902–1939
AÍ	aðalkort yfir Ísland [old series of 9 maps (1–9)]	1:250,000	1910 to about 1991
AK	aðalkort [new series of 9 maps (1–9); includes ferðakort maps in some cases]	1:250,000	from about 1987 to present
C762	U.S. Army Map Service AMS series of 297 maps	1:50,000	1950–1951
C761	Landmælingar Íslands (LMÍ)/Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) [subsequently called the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA), now called the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)], [series of 199 (LMI) and 200 (NGA) maps]	1:50,000	1977– (~50 percent completed as of 2006; 21st century priorities of NGA preclude completion of series)
FB	fjórðungsblöð (old series of 118 maps)	1:50,000	1905–15; more recent
GMIP	*Geological Map of Iceland* (C.W. Paijkull)	1:1,920,000	1867
GMIT	*Geological Map of Iceland* (Þorvaldur Thoroddsen)	1:600,000	1901
JÍB	*Jarðfræðikort af Íslandi* berggrunnur (Haukur Jóhannesson and Kristján Sæmundsson)	1:500,000	1989, 1998
JÍK	*Jarðfræðikort af Íslandi* [Guðmundur Kjartansson (5 sheets of 9 published; sheet 4 was reportedly completed but, unfortunately, lost before publication)]	1:250,000	1–1969; 2–1968; 3–1960; 5–1965; 6–1962
JÍN	*Jarðfræðikort af Íslandi* [new series; 5 sheets of 9 published] (2–Haukur Jóhannesson) (3–Kristján Sæmundsson and Sigmundur Einarsson) (6–Haukur Jóhannesson, Sveinn P. Jakobsson, and Kristján Sæmundsson) (7–Kristján Sæmundsson) (9–Helgi Torfason)	1:250,000	2–1994; 3–1980; 6–1982; 7–1977; 9–1985
NCOI*	*Nyt Carte over Island* (Jón Eiríksson and Gerhard Schøning)		1771
NCOI*	*Nyt Carte over Island* (Jón Eiríksson and Ólafur Olavius)		1780
UÍ	*Uppdráttr Íslands* (Björn Gunnlaugsson) No. 1 – *Suðvestr-Fjórðúngr* No. 2 – *Suðaustr-Fjórðúngr* No. 3 – *Norðaustr-Fjórðúngr* No. 4 – *Norðvestr-Fjórðúngr*	1:480,000	1848
*The names of 24 of the glaciers shown on the two editions of NCOI are identical, except that a 25th name, Glaama-Iökull, only appears on the 1771 edition.			

	Icelandic Scientific Journals and Book Series with Place Names of Glaciers**		
			Year First Published
ÁFÍ	*Árbók Ferðafélags Íslands*		[continuous publication since 1928–(1928–)]
J	*Jökull*		1951–(v. 1–)
**Citations in the descriptive summary paragraph for *Árbók Ferðafélags Íslands* are as follows: ÁFÍ 1960 (p. 66). Because of occasional publication delays, *Jökull's* volume number and published date are not always consistent; therefore citations in the descriptive summary paragraph are either J14 (p. 70–75) or the author of the article in *Jökull* is given as a standard citation.			

Alphabetical List of the Glaciers of Iceland

A

Afglapaskarðsjökull* Norðurland 65°35′N., 18°53′W.

Snow patch in Afglapaskarð pass (table 11), for which it is named, between Hjaltadalur and Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi. Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185).

AINCOPELTZ HOKEL Hofsjökull Group 64°59′N., 19°10′W.
64°38′N., 18°25′W.

Probably a misspelling of ARNARFELLSJÖKULL (**HOFSJÖKULL**) (fig. 4*A*). On the 1595 map of *Islandia* which was probably drawn by Guðbrandur Þorlaksson. It was included in Mercator's 1595 *Atlas* (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 24).

Akstaðajökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°39′N., 19°45′W.

Outlet glacier in northwestern **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** (figs. 3*B*, **11**, 42*A*). *Kaplaskarðsjökull* is an alternative name. On a map by Alfreðsson (1995). Named for the abandoned Akstaðir farmstead.

ARNAFELDS IOKUL Hofsjökull Group 64°59′N., 19°10′W.
64°38′N., 18°25′W.

Foreign spelling of ARNARFELLSJÖKULL (**HOFSJÖKULL**) (fig. 4*A*). On the 1590 map of *Islandia*; it was included on Abraham Ortelius' 1590 *Theatrum orbis terrarum* map (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 16).

Figure 11. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Akstaðajökull* outlet glacier on 11 September 1992. View looking to the southeast across the **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** ice cap. The outlet glacier protrudes from the northwestern margin of the ice cap. The **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap is in the distance on the left side of the photograph. Photograph no. 14660h by O.S., NEA.

ARNARFELLSJÖKULL Hofsjökull Group 64°59′N., 19°10′W.
64°38′N., 18°25′W.

Historic name, used originally by Icelanders in Suðurland for Iceland's third largest ice cap. Since about 1700, the ice cap has also been called **HOFSJÖKULL** (fig. 4*A*). The evolution of the name from ARNARFELLSJÖKULL to **HOFSJÖKULL** is discussed under **HOFSJÖKULL**. ARNARFELLSJÖKULL was cited by Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 103)]; Magnússon and Vídalín [1702–1712 (1981, v. 2, p. 274)], and Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 98–99)]. It appeared on Pálsson's [(1795), Tab. IV (2004, p. 99)] 1794 map of ARNARFELLSJÖKULL or **HOFSJÖKULL,** on UÍ1, 2 (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256)], and on GMIP as **HOFSJÖKULL** or ARNARFELLSJÖKULL. Noted by Kålund [1877 (1984, v. IV, p. 114, 116)] and Thoroddsen (1892, p.122, 132, and 1915, p. 47). Named for Arnarfell, a double-peaked mountain (Arnarfell hið litla and Arnarfell hið mikla) between which the **Rótarjökull** outlet glacier flows.

ARNARVATNSJÖKULL Langjökull Group 64°48′N., 20°28′W.
64°45′N., 20°20′W.

Historic name, probably for **ERÍKSJÖKULL** (fig. 5). Cited by Oddsson [1638 (1917, p. 62)]. Named for the Arnarvatn lake.

Austari-Jökulsárjökull Hofsjökull Group 64°58′N., 18°45′W.

On the northern part of **HOFSJÖKULL,** a named ice-flow basin defined by surface topography during radio-echosounding surveys into a "*western branch*" and an "*eastern branch*" (figs. 4*A*, **12**, 86). Named by Björnsson (1988, p. 64; Map 19, Glaciers 17 and 18). [Note: In table 4.3 on p. 64, *Austari-Jökulsárjökull* is Glacier 17, including both the "*western branch*" and the "*eastern branch*."] Named for the Austari-Jökulsá river.

AUSTURJÖKLAR Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°48′N., 19°26′W.
63°31′N., 18°47′W.

An historic name for **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (fig. 3*A*). Cited by Kålund [1877 (1984, v. I, p. 195)]. The name means glaciers to the east.

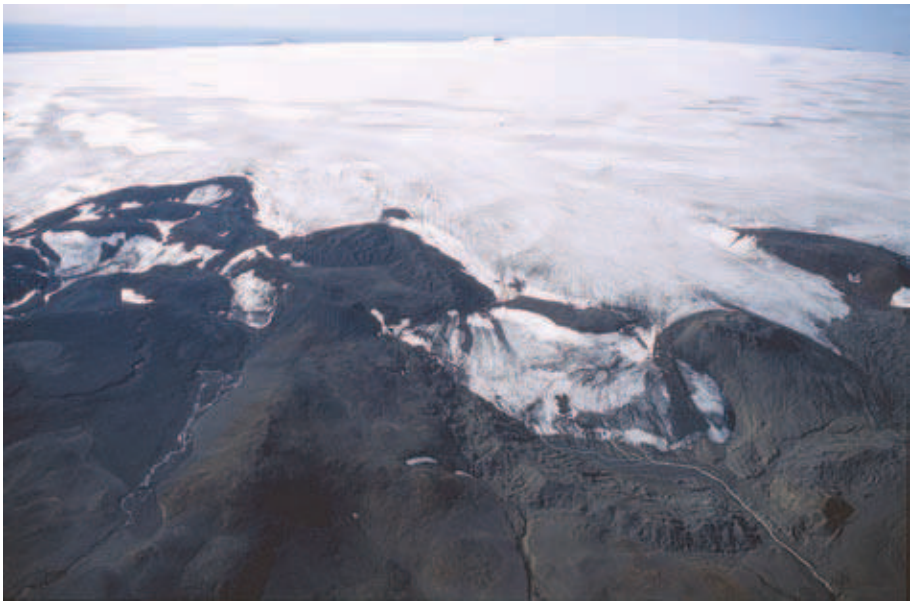


Figure 12. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Austari-Jökulsárjökull* outlet glacier on 23 August 1998. View looking to the south toward the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap in the catchment area of the Austari-Jökulsá river. Photograph no. 20913v by O.S., NEA.

AUSTURJÖKLAR Vatnajökull Group 64°49′N., 17°42′W.
63°52′N., 15°23′W.

An historic name for **VATNAJÖKULL** or the eastern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** (fig. 2*A*). AUSTURJÖKULL is an alternative name. Cited by Ólafsson (1749) and Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. 2, p. 88)]. The name means the glaciers to the east.

AUSTURJÖKULL Vatnajökull Group 64°49′N., 17°42′W.
63°52′N., 15°23′W.

An historic name for **VATNAJÖKULL** or the eastern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** (fig. 2*A*). Noted by Pálsson [1795, §11 and §12 (2004, see Endnote no. 97, p. 158)]. See also AUSTURJÖKLAR. The name means the glacier to the east.

AUSTURJÖKULL Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°49′N., 19°47′W.
63°31′N., 18°47′W.

An historic name for **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** (figs. 3*A*, *B*) (including modern **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**) [Pálsson, 1795, §12 and §16 (2004, see Endnote no. 97, p. 158] or **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** [Jónsson (1840, p. 54)]. The name means the glacier to the east.

"Austurjökull" Suðurland 63°25′N., 18°50′W.

Jökulhlaup deposits from Kötluhlaup along the course of Múlakvísl on the western side of Mýrdalssandur. "Austurjökull" lies east of another jökulhlaup deposit, "Höfðabrekkujökull," both cited by Thoroddsen (1914b, v, 3, p. 102). "Austurjökull" has now been mostly eroded by the course of Múlakvísl [Jónsson (1983; map on p. 62)]. Shown on FB69NV (1957). See fig. 10*A* and table 10. The name means the jökulhlaup deposit to the east.

Austurlandsjöklar Vatnajökull Group and Austfjarðajöklar

Historic name used as a collective term for the glaciers in eastern Iceland (fig. 9*C*). First used by Olavius [1780 (1965, v. II, p. 130)]. Austurlandsjöklar implies all of the glaciers of eastern Iceland and is not intended as a place name.

Austurtungnajökull Vatnajökull Group 64°32′N., 15°17′W.

Outlet glacier on the eastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, **13**, 154, 188). *Skyndidalsjökull* is an alternative name. Cited in ÁFÍ 1974 (p. 60) and ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 178). Shown on AB96 (1972)/AB106 (1977), AI8 (1976), AK8 (1997), and C762 (6120I). Named for the Austurtungur common.

Axarfellsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°32′N., 15°13′W.

Outlet glacier on the eastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, **14**, 154, 174, 188). *Öxarfellsjökull* is an alternative spelling. *Axarjökull* and *Axarfjallsjökull* are alternative names. Cited by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 199). Named for the Axarfell mountain.

Axarfjallsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°35′N., 15°13′W.

Alternative name for **Axarfellsjökull**. Cited in ÁFÍ (1937, p. 71).

Axarjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°35′N., 15°13′W.

Alternative name for **Axarfellsjökull**. Shown on the following maps: AB105 (1976) and AK8 (1997).

Figure 13. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Austurtungnajökull** outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. The outlet glacier is on the right side of the photograph on the eastern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. View looking to the northwest toward the Goðahnjúkar nunataks. The upper reaches of the **Lambatungnajökull** outlet glacier are in the background on the left. Photograph no. 26683v by O.S., NEA.

Figure 14. Ground photograph of the **Axarfellsjökull** outlet glacier on 2 July 2004. View looking to the west. Photograph no. 28535 by O.S., NEA.

Axlarjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°48′N., 15°35′W.

Mountain glacier on the southwest side of Snæfell (figs. 2*C*, **15**, 29*A*). Shown on Jenning's (1952) 1938 map of Snæfell as D (see Thorarinsson, 1964, p. 71). Cited by Guttormsson (1998, p. 15) and Hjartarson (2000, p. 2). Shown on map by Hjartarson (2000). Named for Gönguöxl ridge.

Álftabrekkujökull Hofsjökull Group 64°52′N., 19°06′W.

On the northwestern part of **HOFSJÖKULL,** a named ice-flow basin defined by surface topography during radio-echosounding surveys (figs. 4*A*, **16**, 86). Named by Björnsson (1988, p. 64; Map 19, Glacier 13). Named for the Álftabrekkur hillside.

Figure 15. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Axlarjökull* mountain glacier (right rear) and the parallel *Dökkurðarjökull* mountain glacier (right center) and *Ljósurðarjökull* cirque glacier (left center) on the Snæfell mountain on 6 September 1984. An unnamed mountain glacier is visible over the ridge on the left. The **ÞRÁNDARJÖKULL** ice cap is visible in the left background; the northeast margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap is in the right background. Photograph no. 6783v by O.S., NEA.

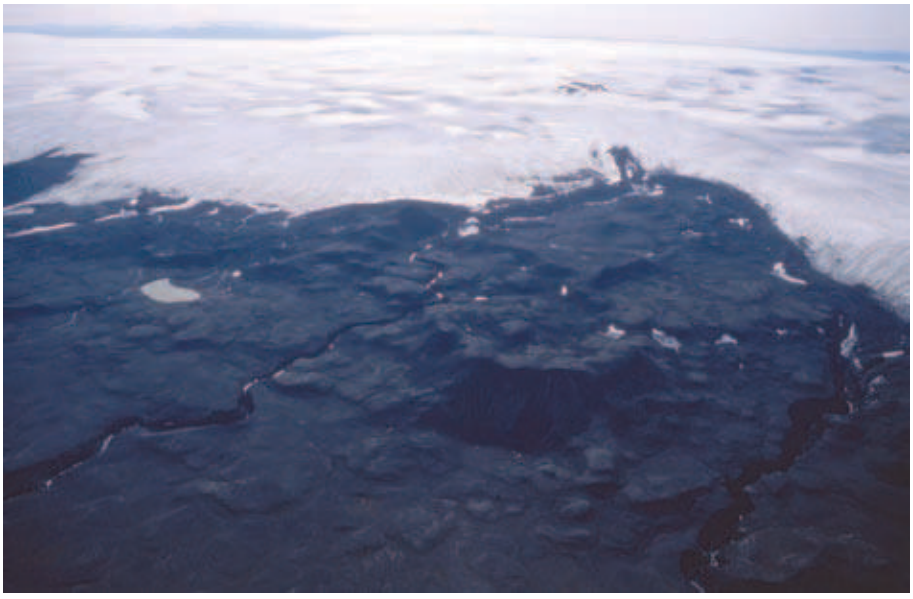


Figure 16. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Álftabrekkujökull* outlet glacier on 23 August 1998. View looking southeast toward the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap across the Álftabrekkur hillside. Photograph no. 20922v by O.S., NEA.

B

"BALDJÖKULL" Langjökull Group 64°50′N., 19°58′W.

Internal ice dome on the northern part of **LANGJÖKULL** (fig. 5). Cited in Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 99)], Ólafsson and Pálsson [1772 (1975, v. 2, p. 4)], Thoroddsen (1911, p. 21), and Björnsson, 2002, p. 137). It means the convex glacier.

Balldjökull Langjökull Group 64°48′N., 20°28′W.
64°45′N., 20°20′W.

Spelling variation for the northern part of **LANGJÖKULL** (fig. 5). Shown on Pálsson's [1795, Tab. III (2004, p. 87) 1792 map of LANGIJÖKULL as Balld- or Ball-jökull. Cited by Oddsson [1638 (1917, p. 62)] and Pálsson [1795, §17 (2004, p. 88)]. Shown on NCOI as Balld=Iökull, south of Blaafells=Iökull.

Balljökull Langjökull Group 64°48′N., 20°28′W.
64°45′N., 20°20′W.

Originally a name for **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** (fig. 5) [ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 186) and ÁFÍ 2004 (p. 291)]. Cited first in *Grettis saga* (Jónsson, 1948, 1953) which was written in the early 1300s. Also cited in *Íslenskt fornbréfasafn* [1398 (1896, p. 625)]. The place-name was later moved to the northern part of **LANGJÖKULL**. The name means ball-shaped glacier.

Balljökull Langjökull Group 64°50′N., 19°58′W.

Historic name for the northern part of **LANGJÖKULL** (fig. 5). Shown on Pálsson's [1795, Tab. III (2004, p. 87)] 1792 map of LANGIJÖKULL as Balld- or Ball-jökull, on UÍ1 (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256), on GMIP, and on GMIT as Balljökull. Also on map in ÁFÍ 2004 (p. 17). Cited by Thoroddsen (1911, p. 21).

Barkárdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°39.5′N., 18°49′W.

Cirque glacier in Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland, one of three glaciers that are part of the compound glacier, **Tungnahryggsjökull** (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **17**, 167). *Barkárjökull* is an alternate name. Cited by Ahlmann (1937, p. 223) and Häberle (1991, p. 185). **Barkárdalsjökull** is shown on the following maps: AB63 (1965), AÍ4 (1966), AK4 (1996), C762 (5824III/5823IV), C761 (1916III), JÍB, map in Escritt (1977, p. 59), map in Häberle (1991, p. 105) as glacier no. 11, and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 11). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) as northern (Glacier 05/F/05) [*Barkárdalsjökull nyrðri*] and southern (Glacier 05/F/06) [*Barkárdalsjökull syðri*] parts and shown on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). **Barkárdalsjökull** is the name given to a glacier at the head of Barkárdalur valley for which it is named; however, it is known to the local residents as **Tungnahryggsjökull** and applies to the entire glacier across the pass down to Kolbeinsdalur.

Barkárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°39′N., 18°49′W.

Alternative name for **Barkárdalsjökull**. Cited by Steindórsson (1949, p. 15), Rist (1985), and ÁFÍ 1946 (p. 74). Named for the Barká river.

Figure 17. Oblique aerial photograph of **Barkárdalsjökull** cirque glacier at the head of Barkárdalur on 6 September 2000. The *Lambárjökull* (extreme left) and the *Gíslajökull* (left center) cirque glaciers are also visible. View looking to the west. The **Myrkárjökull** cirque glacier is in the background on the left side of the photograph. Photograph no. 24057v by O.S., NEA.

"BÁRÐARBUNGA" Vatnajökull Group 64°38′N., 17°33′W.

Internal ice dome in the northwestern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 131*A*, *B*, **158**, 177, 188). "BÁRÐARJÖKULL" and "BÁRÐARGNÍPA" are alternative names. Cited in Ahlmann (1937, p. 230). The ice dome overlies an active volcanic caldera. Shown on the following maps: AÍ5 (1981), AK5 (1988), JÍK5, JÍB, AB75 (1976)/AB76 (1977), C761 (2014II, III), C762 (5920IV-"Bardharbunga"). Named for the settler Bárður Heyjangurs-Bjarnarson.

"BÁRÐARGNÍPA" Vatnajökull Group 64°38´N., 17°33´W.

Alternative name of "BARÐARBUNGA". Cited in Leutelt (1935, p. 198) and Einarsson (1934, p. 154) as Bárðargnýpa; Leutelt (1937, p. 136) as Bardar Gnypa; Schmid (1936, p. 433) as Bárdargnýpa; and Pollitzer-Pollenghi (1936, p. 266, and on map) as Bárðargnípa. The spelling "BÁRÐARGNÍPA" is preferred. Named for the settler Bárður Heyjangurs-Bjarnarson.

"BÁRÐARJÖKULL" Vatnajökull Group 64°38′N., 17°33′W.

A name suggested by Pálmi Hannesson (1938, p. 64) for "BÁRÐARBUNGA" on the northwestern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL**. Named for the settler Bárður Heyjangurs-Bjarnarson.

"BÁRDHARNÚPUR" Vatnajökull Group 64°38′N., 17°33′W.

A name shown in the position of "BÁRÐARBUNGA" on a 1:600,000-scale World War II map of Iceland published by the War Office (U.K.) in 1943. Edition: Geographical Section, General Staff No. 4140; 2nd Edition, 10,000/9/43.A. Compiled and drawn at the War Office in 1940; heliographed [photoengraved] by the Ordinance Survey in 1940. Named for "Bárður's Peak."

Bessahlaðajökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°30.6′N., 18°39′W.

Small mountain glacier in Bessahlaðaskarð, Öxnadalur, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **189**) contiguous with *Vatnsdalsjökull*. Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Häberle (1991, p. 185). Shown as Glacier 05/F/15 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named after the Bessahlaðir abandoned farmstead.

Birnudalsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°15′N., 15°55′W.

Small mountain glacier on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** that is not contiguous with the ice cap (figs. 2*A*, **18,** 26*A*). Cited in J17 (p. 323). Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Birnudalur valley.

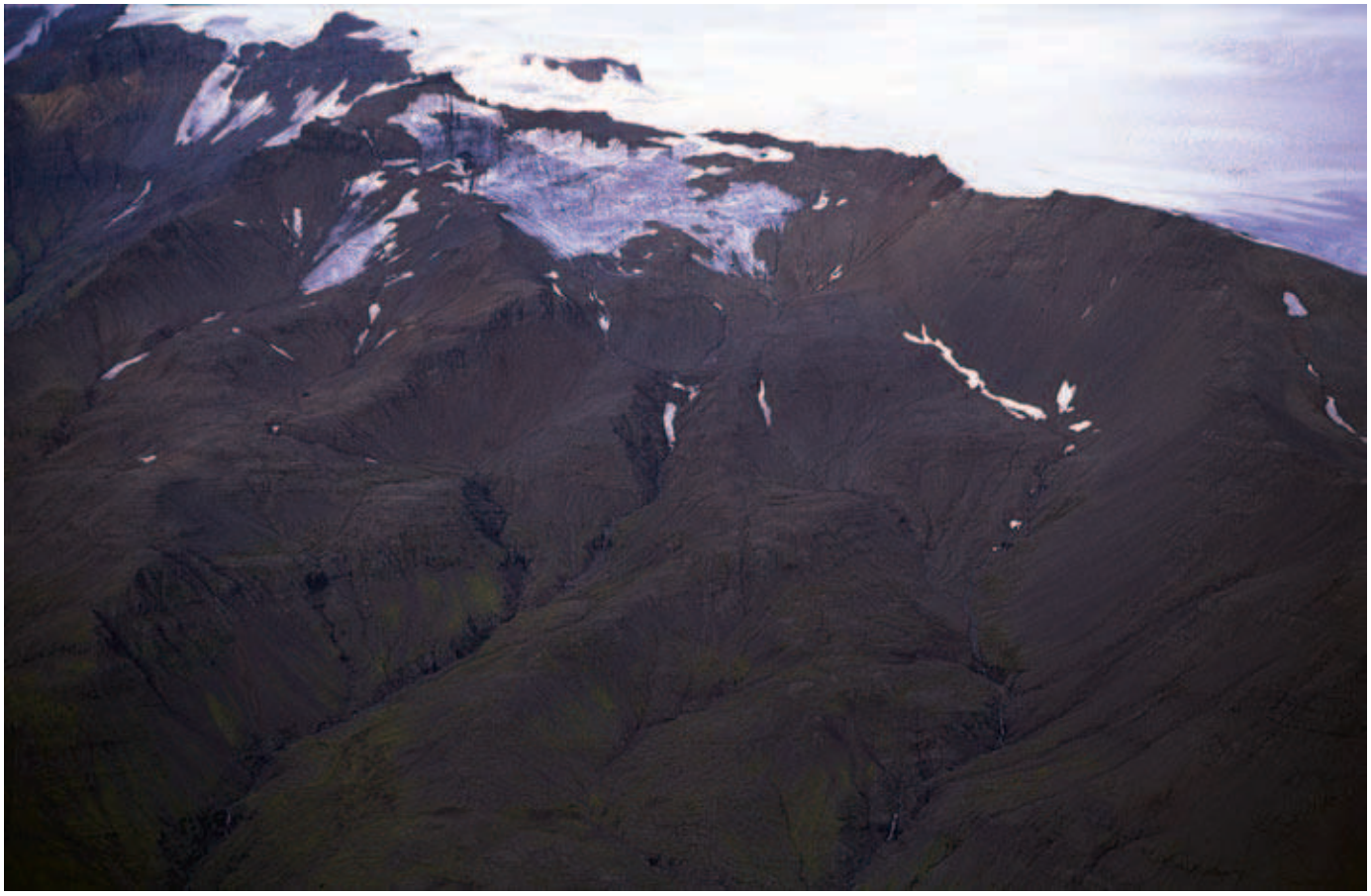


Figure 18. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Birnudalsjökull** mountain glacier on 28 September 2002. The mountain glacier is located on the southern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. View looking to the northwest toward the upper reaches of the **Skálafellsjökull** outlet glacier. Photograph no. 26667h by O.S., NEA.

Birnujökull Vatnajökull Group 64°15′N., 15°55′W.

Alternative name for **Birnudalsjökull**. Cited in J2 (p. 31). Named after the Birnudalur valley.

Blautukvíslarjökull Hofsjökull Group 64°38′N., 18°55′W.

Outlet glacier on the southern margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** (figs. 4*A*, **19**, 86). It first appeared on maps in 1978 [AÍ5 (1978)]. Also shown on AK5 (1996), JÍB, and C761 (1914III). Named for the Blautakvísl river.

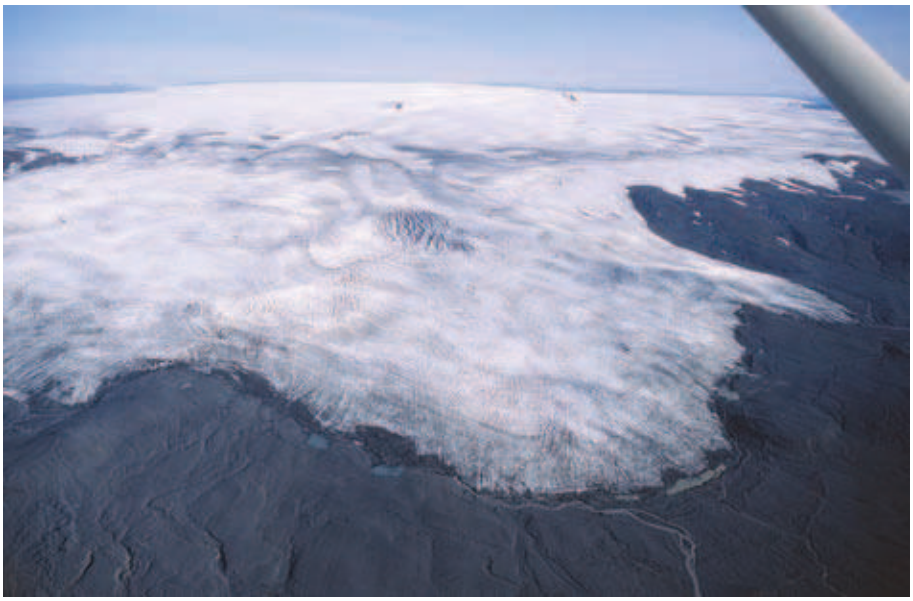


Figure 19. Oblique aerial photograph of **Blautukvíslarjökull** outlet glacier on the southern margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap on 23 August 1998. View looking to the north. The Tanni and Hásteinar nunataks are visible in the background. Photograph no. 20894v by O.S., NEA.

Bláfellsjökull Langjökull Group 64°38′N., 20°07′W.

Historic name of the central and southeastern part of **LANGJÖKULL** (fig. 5). First shown on NCOI, but without reference to **LANGJÖKULL**. Pálsson's [1795, Tab. III (2004, p. 87, 92)] 1792 map of LANGIJÖKULL shows Bláfellsjökull in the central and southeastern part of the ice cap. Ólafsson and Pálsson [1772 (1975, v. 1, p. 56)] states that some Icelanders call **EIRÍKSJÖKULL**, BLÁFELLSJÖKULL. UÍ1, GMIP, GMIT, and Thoroddsen (1906, p. 176) show Bláfellsjökull on the southeastern part of **LANGJÖKULL**. Gunnarsson [1877 (1949, p. 229)] states that Bláfellsjökull is the southeastern part of **LANGJÖKULL.** In Thoroddsen (1911, p. 21), he refers to Bláfellsjökull or Skjaldbreiðarjökull. Named for the Bláfell mountain.

Bláfellsjökull Langjökull Group 64°38′N., 20°25′W.

Southern main body of **LANGJÖKULL** (fig. 5). Name shown on a perspective drawing of the surface of **LANGJÖKULL** (Björnsson, 2002, p. 136, 137) as situated on the southwestern part of **LANGJÖKULL**. Named for the Bláfell mountain.

Blágilsjökull Snæfellsjökull 64°49′N., 23°48′W.

Outlet glacier on the northwestern margin of **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** (figs. 6, **20**, 92). Named by Eyþórsson (1931, p. 25). Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 5). Named for the Blágil gully.

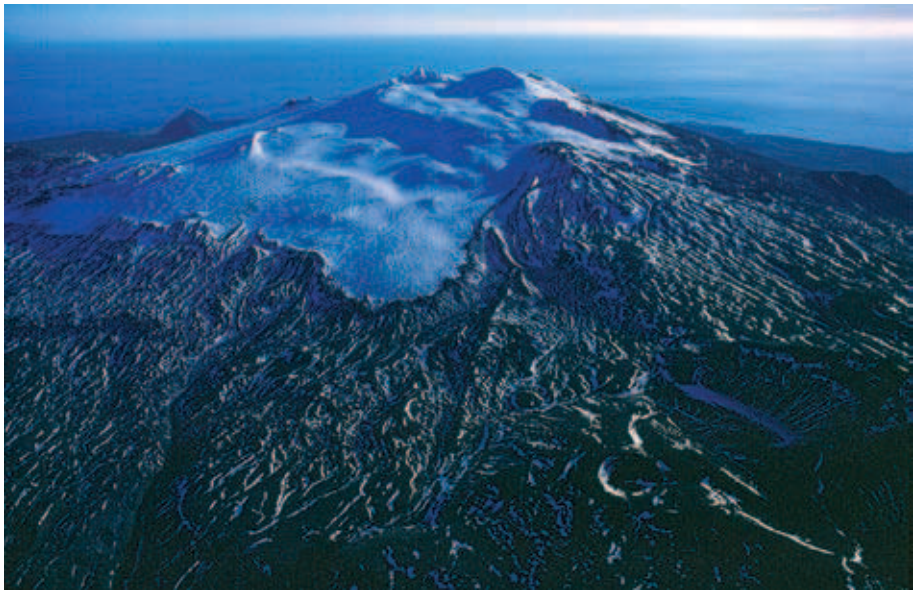


Figure 20. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Blágilsjökull** outlet glacier on the northern margin of the **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** ice cap on 18 October 2001. The **Hólatindajökull** outlet glacier can be seen on the right side of the ice cap. Photograph no. 25773v by O.S., NEA.

Blágnípujökull Hofsjökull Group 64°44′N., 19°08′W.

Outlet glacier on the southwestern margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** (figs. 4*A*, **21**, 86). Shown on the following maps: AK5 (1996) and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 10). Named for the Blágnípa mountain around which the glacier flows in two lobes. Anecdotal evidence suggests that **Blágnípujökull** may be a surge-type glacier (Björnsson and others, 2003, p. 85).

Blágnýpujökull Hofsjökull Group 64°44′N., 19°08′W.

A common misspelling for **Blágnípujökull**. Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 99)] states that **HOFSJÖKULL**, ARNARFELLSJÖKULL, and BLÁGNÝPUJÖKULL are one and the same. The spelling variation Blánýpujökull appears in Magnússon and Vídalín [1702–1712 (1981, v. 2, p. 274)]. Used on UÍ1 (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256) and noted by Thoroddsen (1892, p. 122). Shown on maps AÍ5 (1978, 1981) and C761 (1814II).

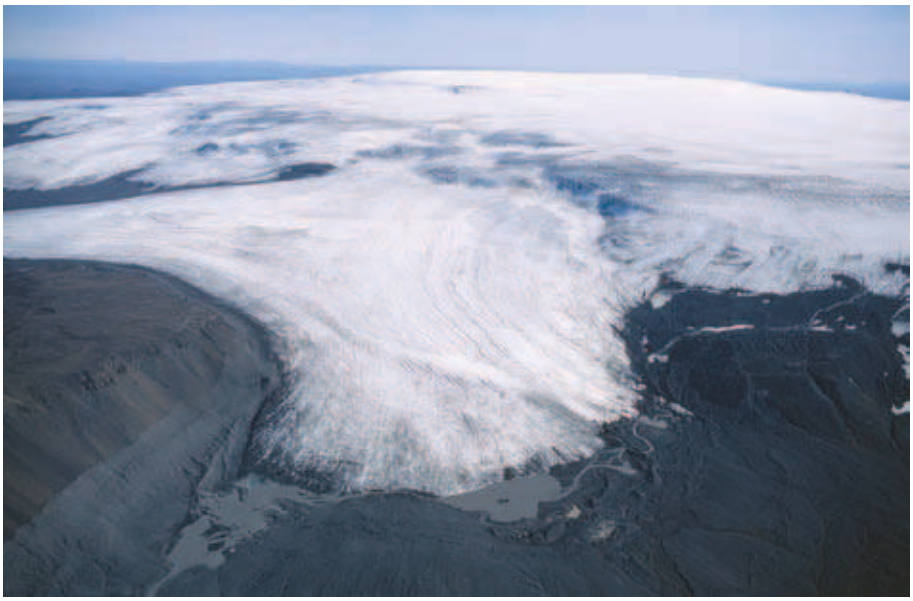


Figure 21. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Blágnípujökull** outlet glacier on 23 August 1998. The outlet glacier bifurcates around the Blágnípa Mountain on the southwestern margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. View looking to the north. **Blöndujökull**, an outlet glacier, is in the background on the left. Photograph no. 20929v by O.S., NEA.

BLÁNÝPUJÖKULL Vatnajökull Group 64°48′N., 18°01′W.
64°42′N., 17°49′W.

Historic name for **TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL** (figs. 2*B*, 182)**.** Cited by Pálsson [1795, (2004) see Endnote no. 110, p. 159] in reference to **TUNGNAFELLS-JÖKULL**. Named for the historic Blánípur mountains.

Blesárjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°49′N., 19°36′W.

Mountain glacier to the north of **Tindfjallajökull** (figs. 3*D*, **22**). Cited in ÁFÍ 1960 (p. 21) and ÁFÍ 1976 (p. 46). Shown on the following maps: C761 (1812IV), AK6 (1996), and sérkort Landmannalaugar-Þórsmörk (1985). Named for the Blesá river.

Blöndujökull Hofsjökull Group 64°48′N., 19°09′W.

Outlet glaciers on the western margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** between Blágnípa and Álftabrekka (figs. 4*A*, 86). Cited in Hannesson (1928, p. 127). Named for the Blanda, a major north-flowing glacier river.

Figure 22. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Blesárjökull** mountain glacier, a part of **Tindfjallajökull**, on 4 August 1999. The mountain glacier is located on the north side of the **Tindfjallajökull** volcanic caldera. View looking to the southwest. The rest of the **Tindfjallajökull** mountain glacier is in the background on the left side. Photograph no. 22799v by O.S., NEA.

Blöndujökull Hofsjökull Group 64°48′N., 19°09′W.

Outlet glacier on the western margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** (figs. 4*A*, **23**, 86). It first appeared on maps in 1966 [AB55 (1966)]. Name cited in Hannesson (1928, p. 127) (see previous entry on Blöndujökull). Shown on AÍ5 (1967), C761 (1814I), and AK5 (1988 and 1996). Anecdotal evidence suggests that **Blöndujökull** may be a surge-type glacier (Björnsson and others, 2003, p. 85). Named for the Blanda, a major north-flowing glacier river.

Figure 23. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Blöndujökull** outlet glacier on 23 August 1998. The outlet glacier is on the western margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. View looking to the east. An ice-filled volcanic caldera is visible in the background. Photograph no. 20926v by O.S., NEA.

Blöndujökull Vatnajökull Group 64°40′N., 15°23′W.

Abandoned name for *Geldingafellsjökull*, an outlet glacier on the northeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL**, east of **Eyjabakkajökull**. Shown on map in ÁFÍ 1987 (p. 69) and on map in Guttormsson (1998, p. 21). Named by Hjörleifur Guttormsson for Blanda, a small creek.

Borgarjökull Hofsjökull Group 64°38′N., 19°15′W.

Mountain glacier in Kerlingarfjöll (figs. 4*B*, **24**, 138). Named for Fannborg mountain peak by Jón Eyþórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson in ÁFÍ 1942 (p. 5, 19, 32).

Botnajökull Hofsjökull Group 64°37′N., 19°13′W.

Mountain glacier in Kerlingarfjöll (figs. 4*B*, **24**, 45, 138). Named for the Kisubotnar drainage basin by Jón Eyþórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson in ÁFÍ 1942 (p. 5, p. 20, and p. 33); also shown on sketch map in ÁFÍ 1942 (ff p. 104).

Botnjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°45′N., 19°12′W.

Historic name for the northwestern part of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3*A*, 150). Described by Pálsson [1795, §16; Tab. II (2004, p. 77)] in reference to the western part of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**. On his 1795 map of EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL (Tab. II), Pálsson refers to Botnjökull or Emstrujökull. Cited by Thoroddsen (1892, p. 123). Botnjökull is, according to Thoroddsen (1911, p. 31), the same as **Merkurjökull** and from a modern perspective would include **Krossárjökull**, **Tungnakvíslarjökull**, **Entujökull**, and the western part of **Sléttjökull**. Also shown on 1:250,000-scale LMÍ Ferðakort 2 (2005) along the northwestern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** from **Krossárjökull** to western part of **Sléttjökull**. Probably named for the Botn spring area in southern Emstrur.

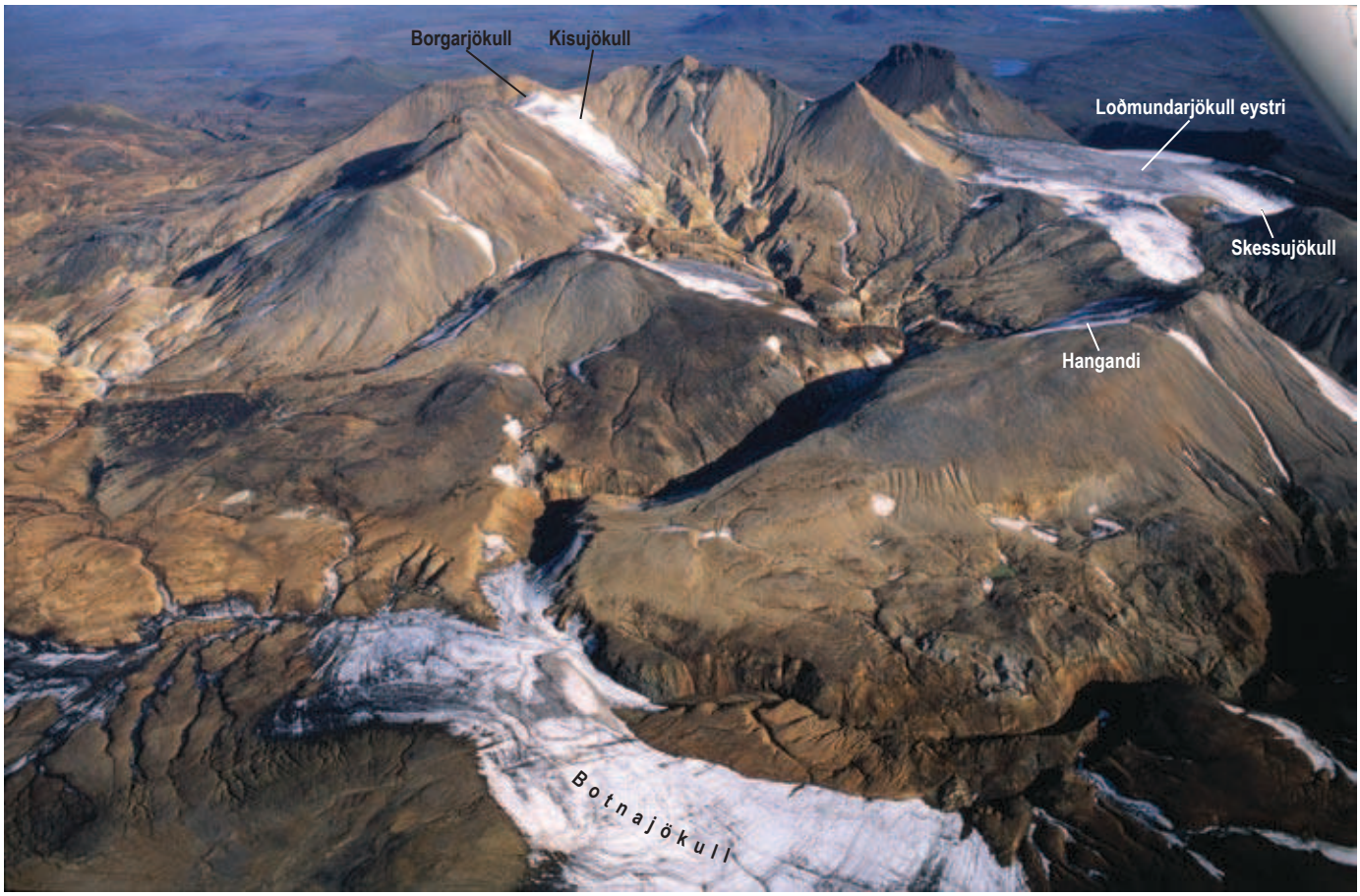


Figure 24. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Borgarjökull** mountain glacier on 23 August 1998. **Botnajökull** is in the foreground; **Kisujökull** is in the upper center; **Borgarjökull** is over the divide at the top center; it is contiguous with **Kisujökull**. **Skessujökull**, contiguous with **Loðmundarjökull eystri** (facing away), is at the top on the right. In between on the right is **Hangandi**, although just barely visible. View looking to the north. Photograph no. 20890v by O.S., NEA.

Botnjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°47′N., 18°56′W.

Northeastern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** between Öldufell and Mælifell (figs. 3*A*, 150) (Einarsson, 1974, p. 45). Shown on AK6 (1996) and several other editions; probably a misunderstanding.

Brattafönn* Suðurland 63°38′N., 19°26′W.

Ephemeral snow patch located on the north side of the saddle between **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** and **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (table 11). Cited on C761 (1812II). Named for its steep inclination.

Brattöldujökull Hofsjökull Group 64°42′N., 19°05′W.

On the southwestern part of **HOFSJÖKULL**, an ice-flow basin defined by surface topography during radio-echosounding surveys (figs. 4*A*, **25**, 86). Named by Björnsson (1988, p. 64; Map 19, Glacier 9). Named for the Brattalda hill.

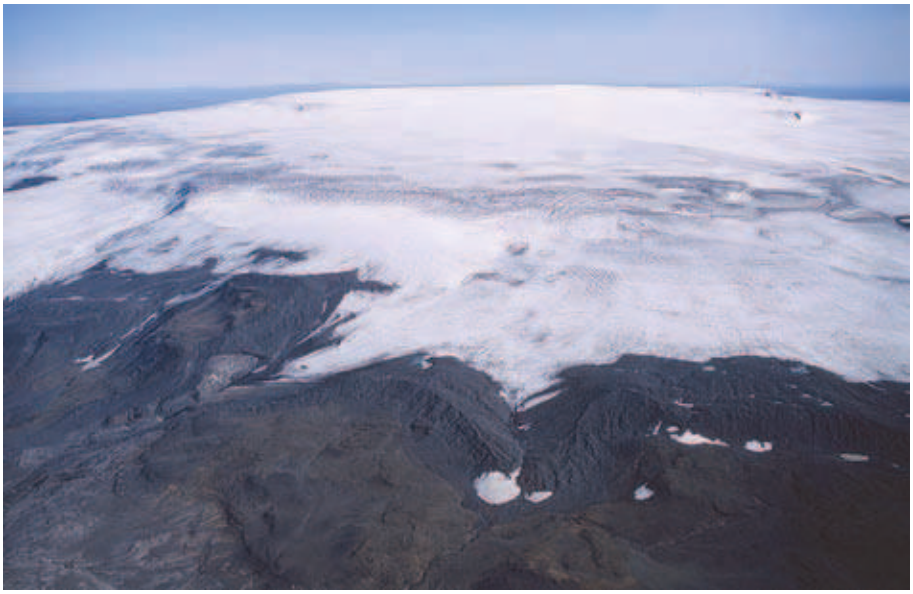


Figure 25. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Brattöldujökull* ice-flow basin on 23 August 1998. The ice-flow basin is located on the southern margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. View looking to the north across the ice cap toward the ice-filled volcanic caldera in the background. The Tanni nunatak is on the upper right. Photograph no. 20931v by O.S., NEA.

"BREIÐABUNGA" Vatnajökull Group 64°27′N., 16°05′W.

Internal ice dome in the southeastern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** (fig. **2*A***). Named for its broad cupola feature by Ahlmann and Thorarinsson (1937, p. 205). Shown on the following maps: AÍ8/9 (1976), AK8/9 (1997), JÍN9, JÍB, AB86 (1945)/AB96 (1972), C762 (6020I, II; 6120III, IV).

Breiðamerkurjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°05′N., 16°18′W.

Broad, piedmont-type compound outlet glacier on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, **26***A*, ***B***, 188). **Breiðamerkurjökull** is a composite of four ice streams, separated by three medial moraines, three of which, *Norðlingalægðarjökull*, *Esjufjallajökull*, and *Mávabyggðajökull* were cited by Sigbjarnarson (1971), who used jökull in the sense of ice stream within the **Breiðamerkurjökull** outlet glacier. *Mávabyggðajökull* actually contains two ice streams, separated by a medial moraine. First shown on a map of Iceland in 1733 by T.H.H. Knopf (*Carte over Westere og Østere Skaftefellssÿsell*) (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 144). Noted by Þórður Þorkelsson Vídalín [1754, II. §2 (1965, p. 24)], Ólafsson and Pálsson [1772, (1975, v. 2, p, 107)], NCOI, and Pálsson's [1795, Tab. I (2004, p. 40)] 1794 map of KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL**, and by Thoroddsen (1892, p. 127). Shown on the following maps: UÍ2 (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256)], GMIP (-jökull missing, however), GMIT, AÍ9 (1976), AB 86, 87, 96, 97, FB 87 N.V., N.A., S.A., FB 97 N.V., S.V., C762 (6019I, II, III, IV; 6020II, III), AK9 (1997), JÍB, JÍN (9), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Breiðamörk farmstead.

Breiðarársandsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°05′N., 16°18′W.

Historic name for **Breiðamerkurjökull**. Cited in Stefánsson [1746 (1957, p. 18)]. Named for Breiðamerkursandur outwash plain.

Brekkudalsfönn* Norðurland 65°22′N., 18°22′W.

Snow patch at the head of Brekkudalur valley (table 11), for which it is named. Cited by Rist (1985).

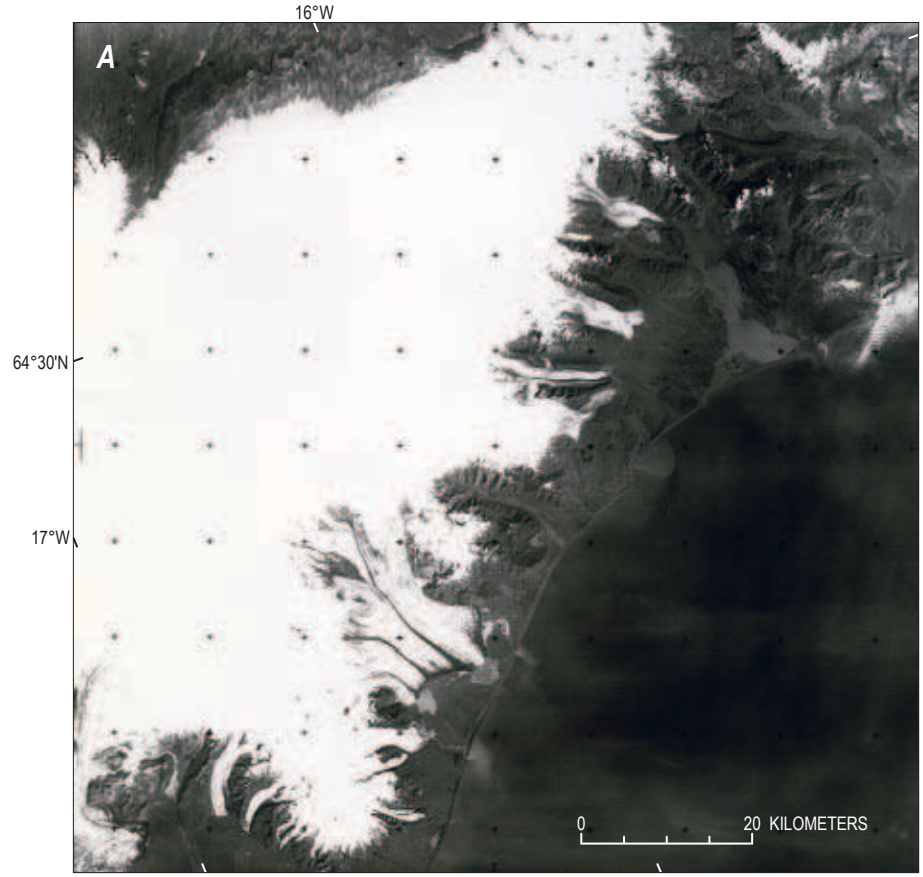


Figure 26. ***A***, Landsat 3 RBV image on 9 August 1978 of the **Breiðamerkurjökull** compound, surge-type outlet glacier, other outlet glaciers from **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**, and the eastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL.** Landsat 3 RBV image 30157-11572-B from USGS, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198.

B, Oblique aerial photograph of **Breiðamerkurjökull** on 6 March 2003. View looking to the north toward the Esjufjöll nunataks on the southeastern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. The Breiðárlón and Jökulsárlón proglacial lakes are in front of the glacier. The **Fjallsjökull** outlet glacier is on the left. Photograph no. 26845v by O.S., NEA. See also figures 26*A* and 2*A*.

Brimnesdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 66°02.6′N., 18°35.8′W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Brimnesdalur, for which it is named, in Ólafsfjörður, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **27**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 05/C/02 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

Bríkurjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°10′N., 16°08′W.

Alternative name for **Fellsárjökull**. Cited in ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 125). Named for a basaltic dike called Bík (Þverárbrík).

Brókarjöklar Langjökull Group 64°46′N., 20°26′W.

Alternative collective name for two outlet glaciers on the northwestern (**Brækur vestri**) and northern (**Brækur eystri)** margin of **EIRÍKSJÖKULL**. *Brækur* is an alternative collective name. Cited in ÁFÍ 2004 (p. 288; map on p. 280).

Brókarjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°15′N., 16°08′W.

Steep outlet glacier on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **28**, 188). Noted and misplaced by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 198), who called it *Steinajökull,* an alternative name. Cited in ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 40, 41) and J2 (p. 31). Shown on the following maps: AB96, AÍ9 (1971), AK9 (1997), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for a protruding rock Brók.

Brúarjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°45′N., 16°06′W.

Largest of **VATNAJÖKULL**'s outlet glaciers; it is located on the northern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, **29*A***, *B*, 188) and has a history of huge surges. On Pálsson's [1795, Tab. I (2004, p. 40)] 1794 map of KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL**. Cited by Thoroddsen (1892, p. 126). Shown on the following maps: GMIT, JÍB, AÍ8 (1976), AK8 (1997), AB (85, 86, 95, 96), C762 (6020I, IV; 6021II, III; 6120IV), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Brú farmstead.

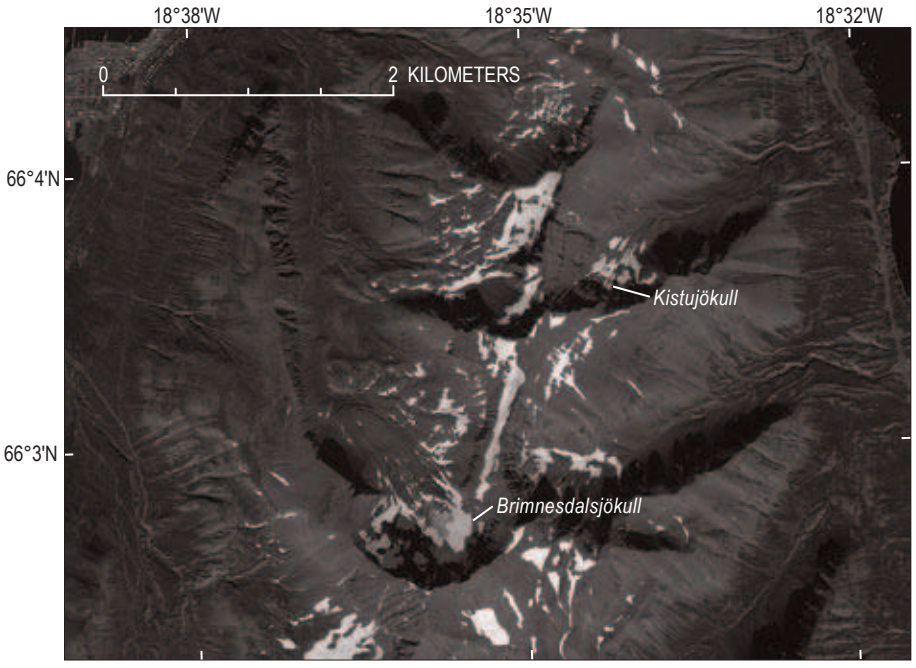


Figure 27. Enlargement of part of a SPOT-5 satellite image of the *Brimnesdalsjökull* cirque glacier on 16 August 2004. The cirque glacier is at the head of Brimnesdalur in the lower middle of the image. The remnants of another cirque glacier, *Kistujökull*, are in the upper right on the Kistufjall mountain. Part of the town of Ólafsfjörður is visible in the upper left. SPOT-5 image© no. 713-213-1-040816, 2.5-m pixel panchromatic band from SPOT Image Corp., Chantilly, Va. Used with permission.

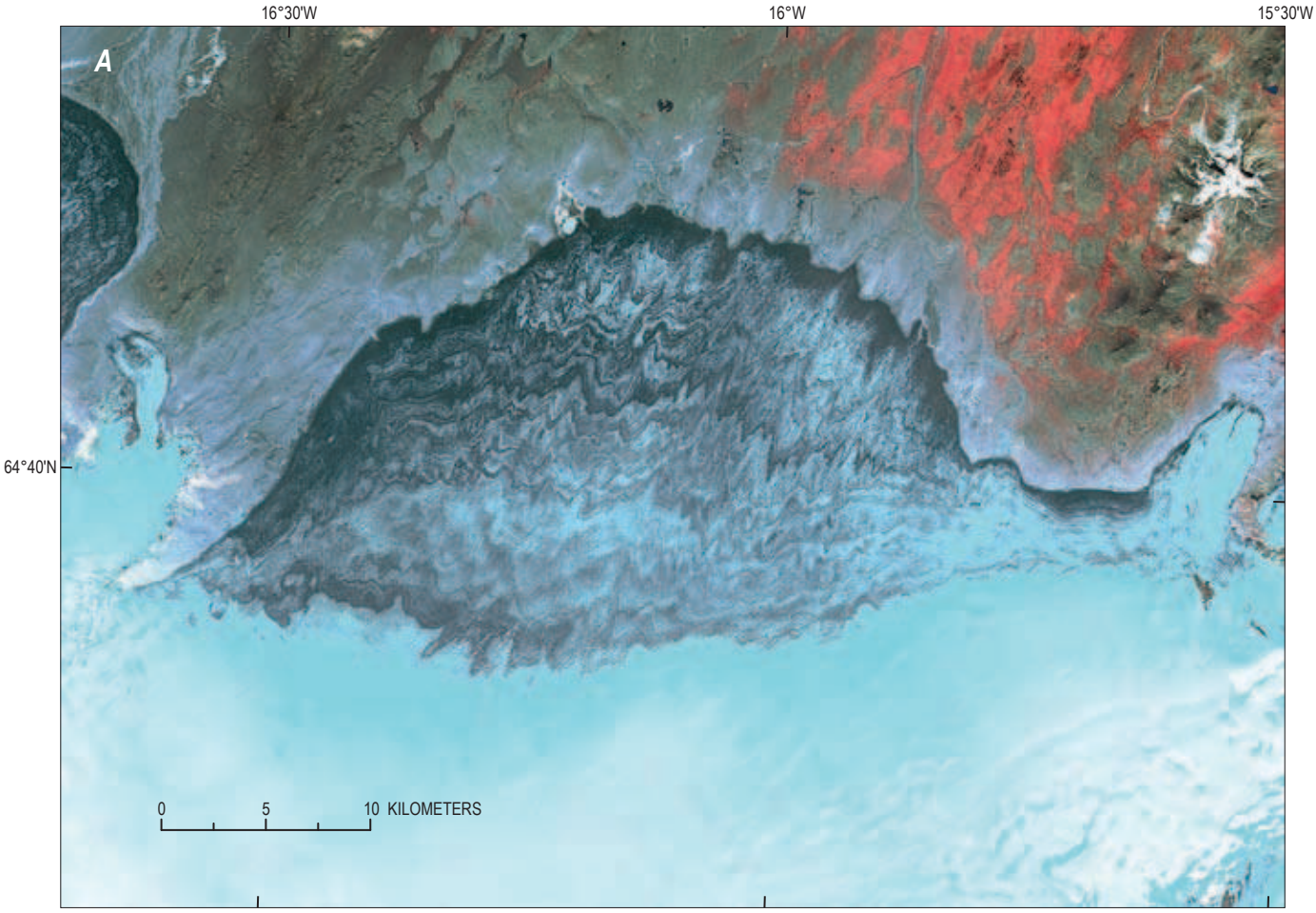
Figure 28. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Brókarjökull** outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking west toward the southern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. The upper part of the **Breiðamerkurjökull** outlet glacier (fig. 26) and the Esjufjöll nunataks are in the background. Photograph no. 26649v by O.S., NEA.

Brækur Langjökull Group 64°46′N., 20°26′W.

Collective name for two outlet glaciers on the northwestern (**Brækur vestri**) and northern (**Brækur eystri**) margin of **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** (figs. 5, **30**). *Brókarjöklar* is an alternative collective name (ÁFÍ 2004, p. 288). From field work carried out during the summer of 1898, Thoroddsen (1911, p. 27; 1915, p. 80) gave the names *Eystri Brækur* and *Vestri Brækur* (now alternative spelling) to the two *Brækur*, each of which bifurcates into two lobes. The westernmost *Brækur* is shown as *Brækur* on AB45 (1968), AÍ (1981), and AK5 (1988). C761 (1714I) refers to **Brækur eystri** as *Brækur*, although it should be labeled **Brækur vestri**. Named by Thoroddsen (1911, p. 27; 1915, p. 80) for its form similar to long-legged breeches (Icelandic, brækur).

Brækur eystri Langjökull Group 64°48′N., 20°23′W.

Double-lobed outlet glacier, the (northern) easternmost one, of *Brækur* or *Brókarjöklar* (ÁFÍ 2004, p. 288), the collective name for the two outlet glaciers. *Eystri Brækur* is an alternative spelling. **Brækur eystri** descends from the northern margin of **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** (figs. 5, **30**); in 2005, it consisted of two parts separated from **EIRÍKSJÖKULL**. Named by Thoroddsen (1911, p. 27; 1915, p. 80) for its form similar to long-legged breeches (Icelandic, brækur).



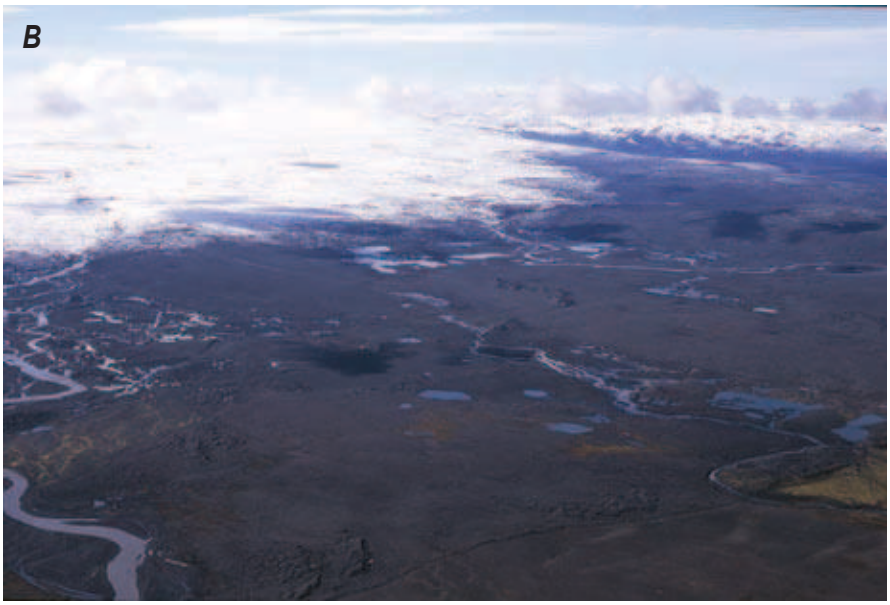


Figure 29. ***A***, Enlargement of part of an IRS-1D false-color composite satellite image of **Brúarjökull**, a lobate surge-type outlet glacier on the northern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL**, on 25 July 2000. **Dyngjujökull**, a surge-type outlet glacier, and **Kverkjökull** are on the left, **Eyjabakkajökull**, another surge-type outlet glacier, is on the right. Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellite image courtesy of the National Land Survey of Iceland.

B, Oblique aerial photograph of **Brúarjökull**, a surge-type outlet glacier on the northern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap, on 3 September 2005. View looking to the southwest toward Kverkfjöll (right background) across the lobate terminus. Photograph no. 30541v by O.S., NEA.

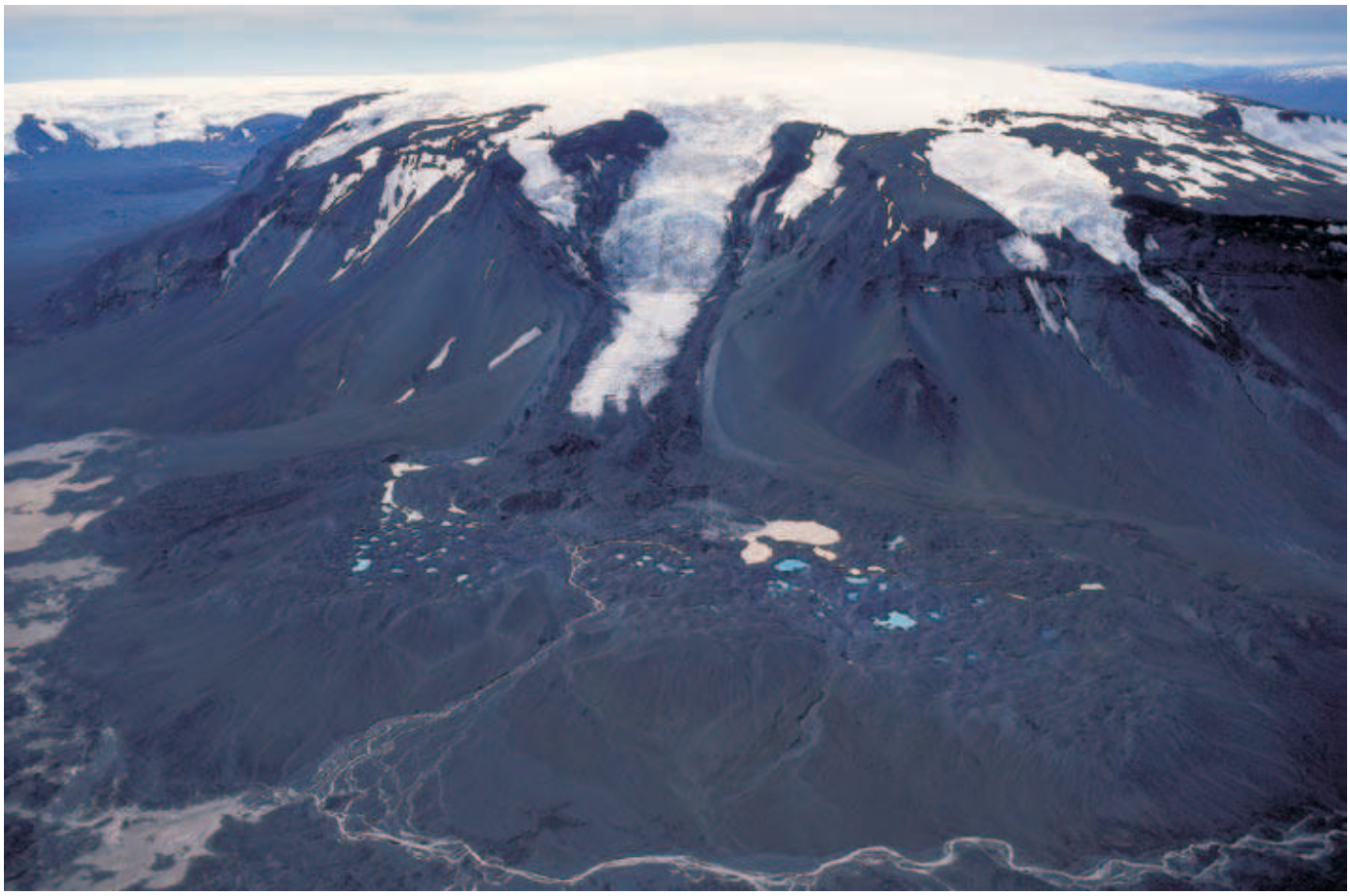


Figure 30. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Brækur eystri** outlet glacier on 22 July 1999. View looking south at the **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** ice cap at three of its outlet glaciers: **Þorvaldsjökull** (left), **Klofajökull** (center) with its distinctive terminal and lateral moraines, and **Brækur eystri** (right). Part of **Brækur vestri** is visible in the background on the extreme right. Photograph no. 22682v by O.S., NEA.

Brækur vestri Langjökull Group 65°48′N., 20°26′W.

Double-lobed outlet glacier, the westernmost one, of *Brækur* or *Brókarjöklar* (ÁFÍ 2004, p. 288), the collective name for two outlet glaciers. **Brækur vestri** descends from the western margin of **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** (figs. 5, **31**). *Vestri Brækur* is an alternative spelling. Named by Thoroddsen (1911, p. 27; 1915, p. 80) for its form similar to long-legged breeches (Icelandic, brækur).

Bröndujökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°28.4′N., 18°25′W.

Twin cirque glaciers at the head of Brandi valley, Eyjafjörður, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **32**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 37) as "Brandárjökull" (misspelled place-name). Shown as Glacier 05/G/12 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Branda river.

Bungujökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°38.8′N., 18°16.6′W.

Easternmost mountain glacier in the **Vindheimajökull** glacier group, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **33**). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185). Shown on map in Häberle (1991, p. 105) as glacier no. 26. Named for the Bunga peak.

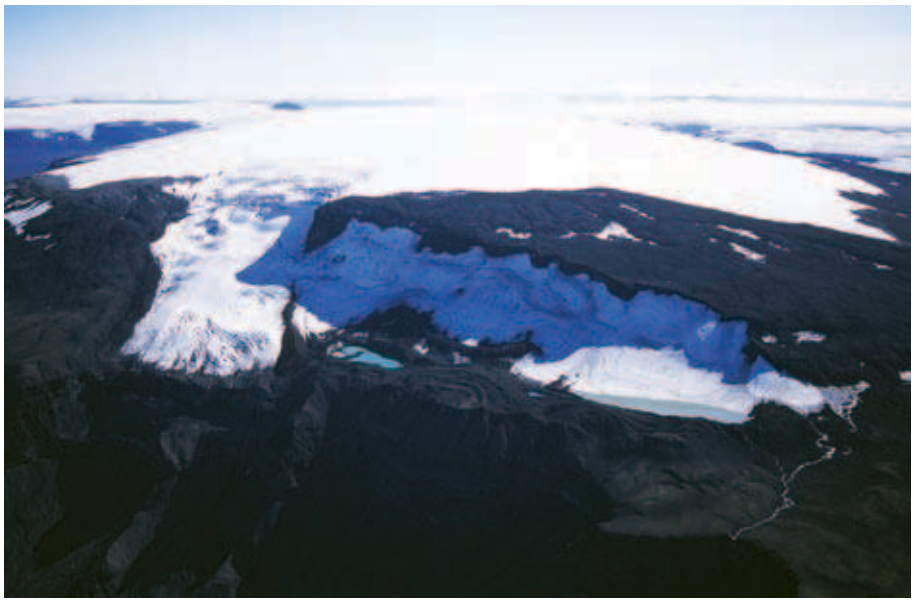


Figure 31. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Brækur vestri** outlet glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking east at the western margin of the **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** ice cap. The **LANGJÖKULL** ice cap is in the background. Photograph no. 27606v by O.S., NEA.

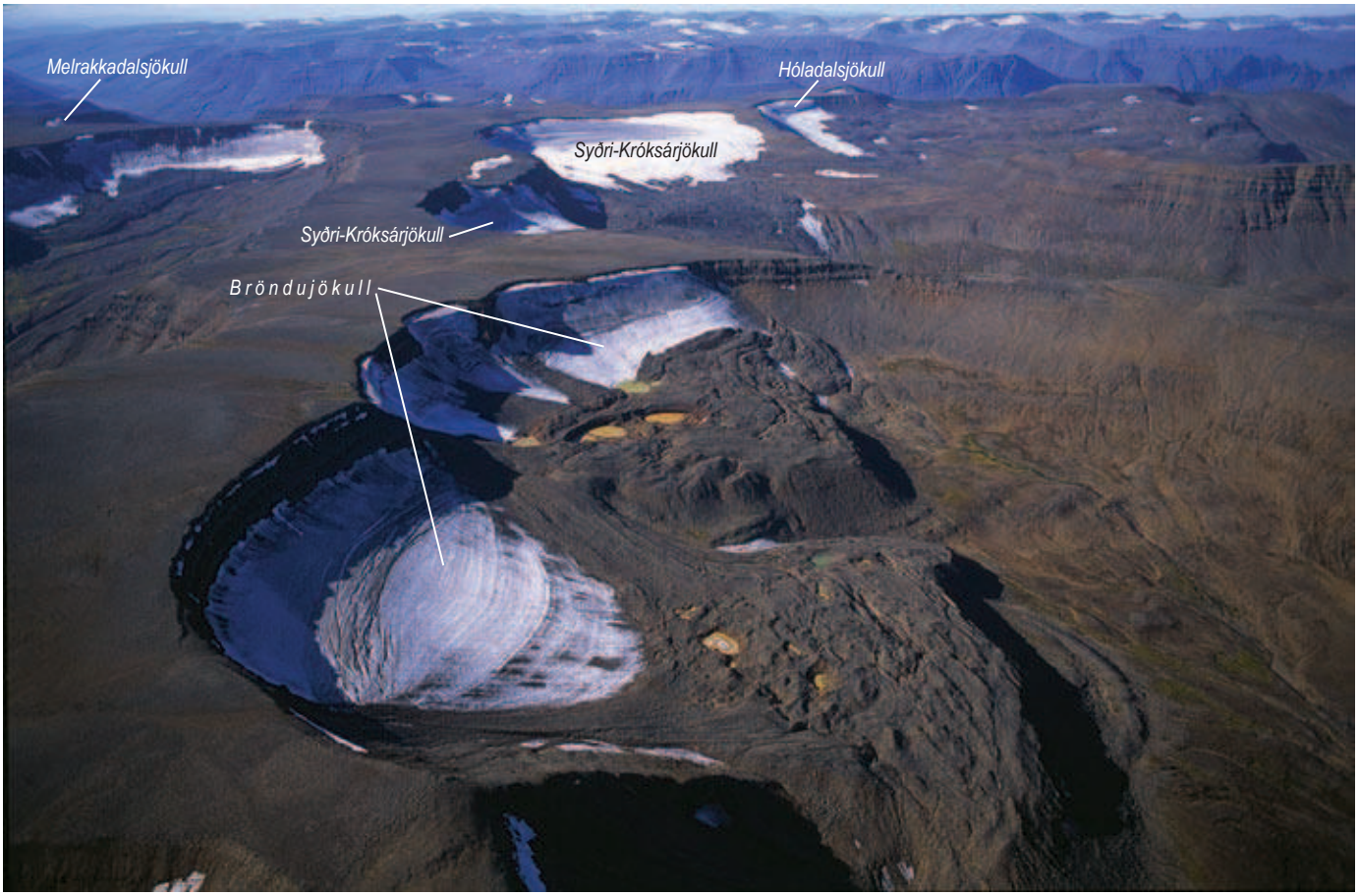


Figure 32. Oblique aerial photograph of the twin *Bröndujökull* cirque glaciers on 6 September 2000. View looking west toward the head of the Brandi Valley. The *Hóladalsjökull* mountain glacier is in the right-middle background. Just beyond the ridge, between *Bröndujökull* and *Hóladalsjökull*, are the two *Syðri-Króksárjökull* mountain glaciers. In the upper left is the *Melrakkadalsjökull* mountain glacier. Photograph no. 24095h by O.S., NEA.

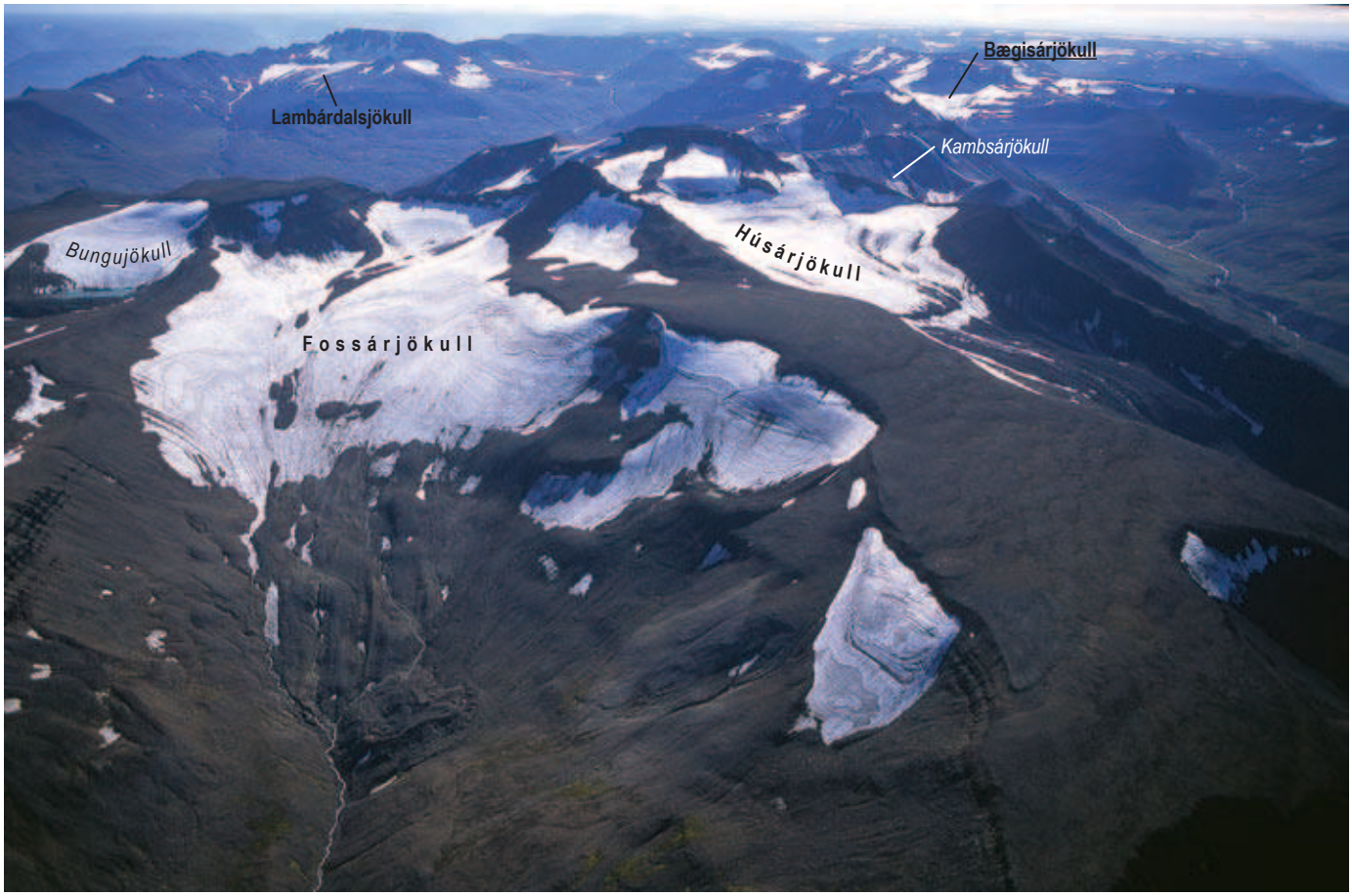


Figure 33. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Vindheimajökull** group of mountain glaciers. View looking to the west. From left to right: *Bungujökull*, **Fossárjökull**, **Húsárjökull,** and *Kambsárjökull*. The **Lambárdalsjökull** valley glacier on the north side of Kerling Mountain is in the left background. The **Bægisárjökull** surge-type cirque glacier is in the right background. Photograph no. 24080h by O.S., NEA.

Búrfellsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°49′N., 18°42.5′W.

Surge-type cirque glacier in Svarfaðardalur, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **34**). Cited in ÁFÍ 1973 (p. 127), Escritt (n.d. p. 35), and by Stötter (1991, p. 56). Shown as Glacier 05/D/12 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 36. Named for the Búrfell farmstead.

Bægisárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°35.1′N., 18°22′W.

Mountain glacier in Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi, which is known to surge (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 33, **35**). Cited in Ahlmann (1937, p. 222), Einarsson (1942, p. 9), Steindórsson (1949, p. 32), and Escritt (1975, p. 60). Shown on the following maps: AÍ4 (1966), AK4 (1988), AB63 (1975), C761 (1916II), C762 (5823I), Glacier 05/F/23 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), on map in Häberle (1991, p. 105) as glacier no. 18, and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 11). Named for the Bægisá farmstead.

Figure 34. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Búrfellsjökull** surge-type cirque glacier on 15 September 2003 in the midst of a surge event. The **Teigardalsjökull** surge-type cirque glacier is on the left. View looking to the south. These cirque glaciers are two of the smallest surge-type glaciers known in the world. Photograph no. 27696v by O.S., NEA.

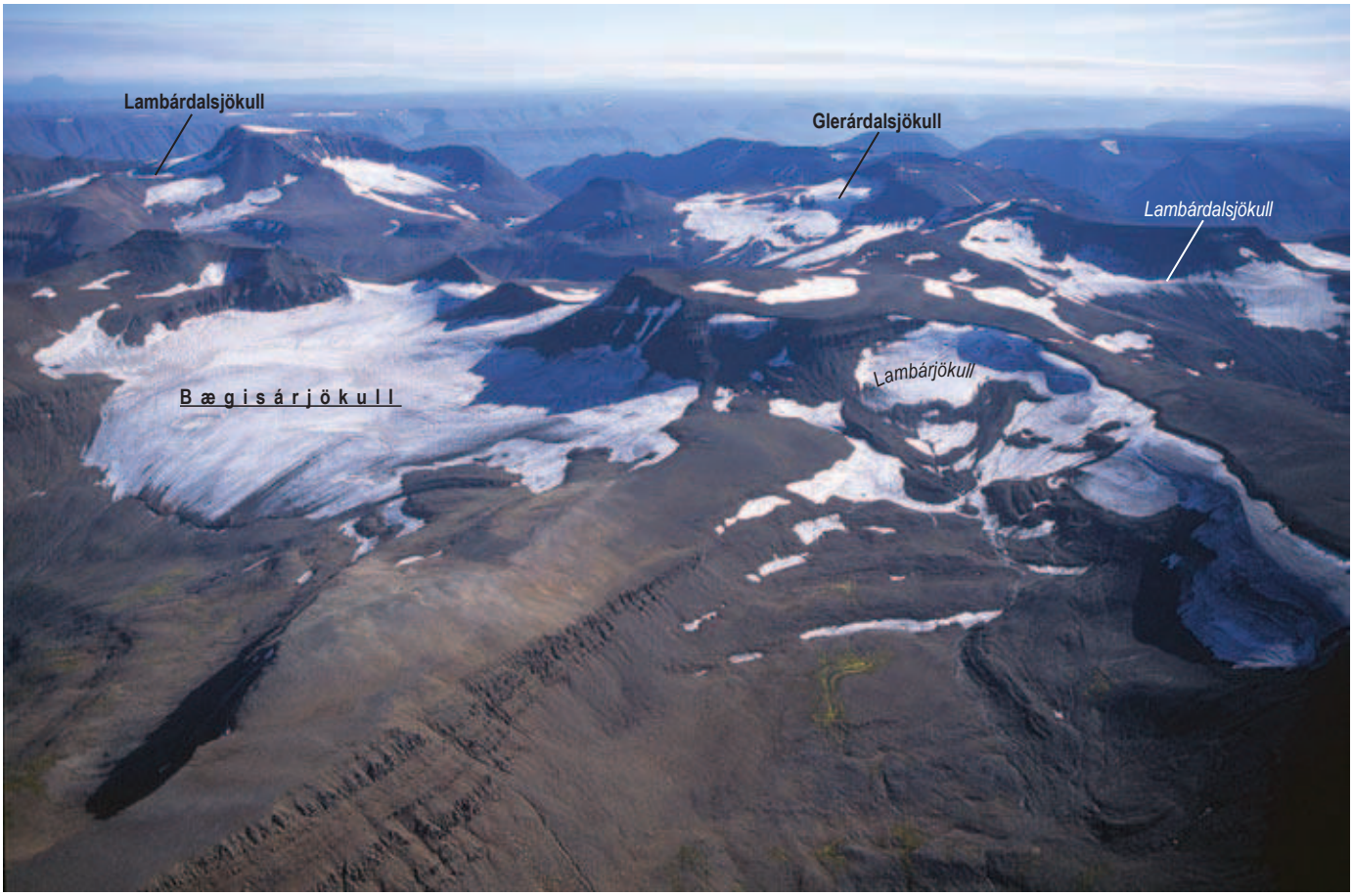


Figure 35. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Bægisárjökull** surge-type glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southeast toward the Kerling Mountain in the left background with the **Lambárdalsjökull** valley glacier on the top left. The *Lambárjökull* mountain glacier is in the right center. The **Glerárdalsjökull** cirque glacier is in the middle background. The *Lambárdalsjökull* cirque glacier is on the far right. Photograph no. 24077h by O.S., NEA.

D

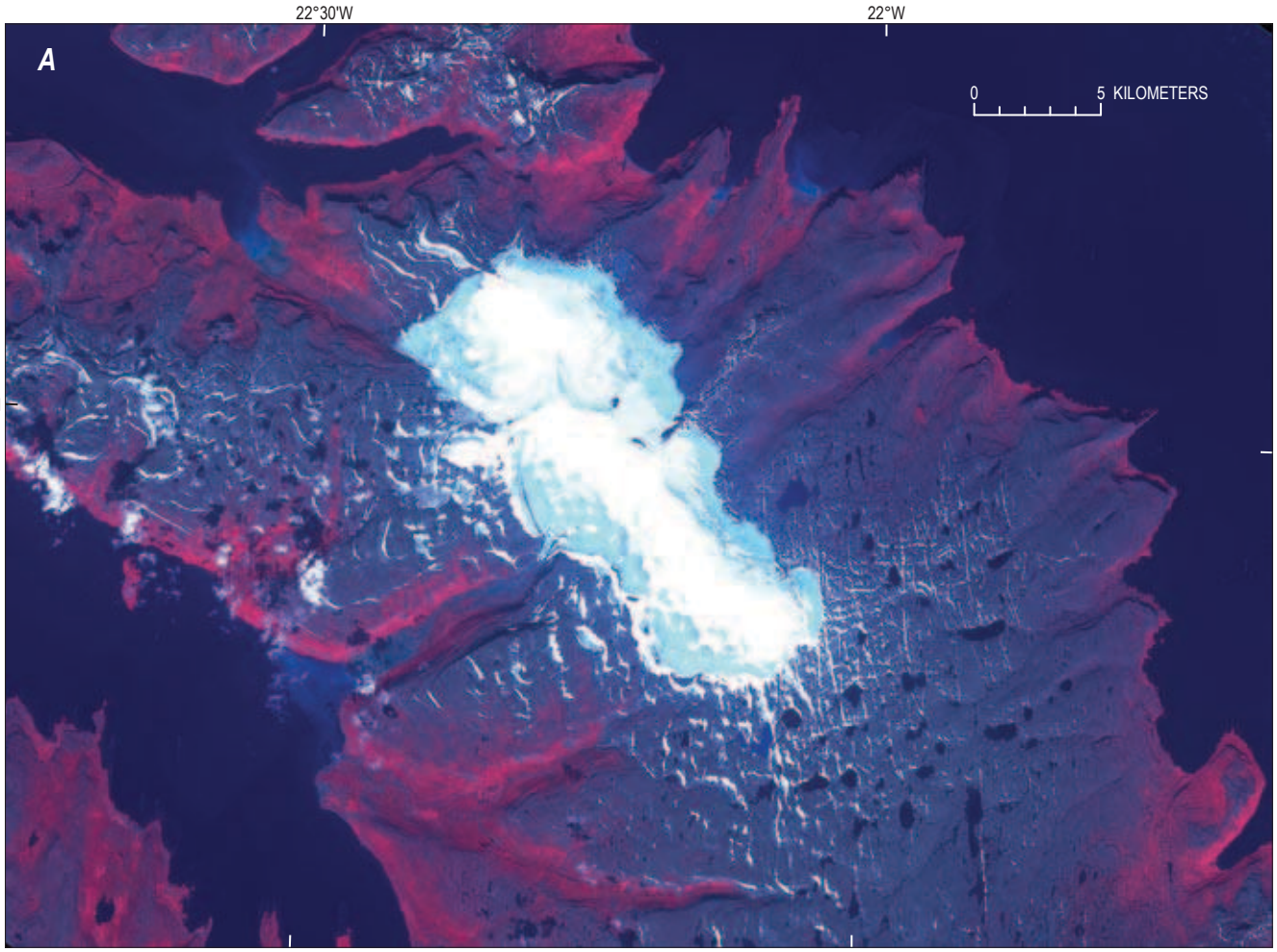
Deildardalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°50.4′N., 18°58.5′W.

Mountain glacier across the watershed between Deildardalur in Skagafjörður and Svarfaðardalur in Tröllaskagi (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 36, **82**). *Seljadalsjökull* is an alternative name. Noted by Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. 2, p. 5)], Pálsson [1795, §22 (2004, p. 105)], and Erlendsson [1839 (1954, p. 133, 140)]. Cited by Gadde [1857 (1976, p. 132, 133)], Kålund [1877 (1984, v. III, p. 64)], and Thoroddsen (1906, p. 207). Shown on the following maps: AB62, C761 (1816I, 1916IV), C762 (5824IV). Named for the Deildardalur valley.

DRANGAJÖKULL Vestfjarðajöklar 66°14′N., 22°23′W.

Ice cap located on the Vestfirðir peninsula in northwestern Iceland (figs. 7*A*, **37***A*, ***B***). The plateau ice cap has five named outlet glaciers, three of which are surge-type: **Kaldalónsjökull**, **Leirufjarðarjökull**, **Ljótarjökull**, **Reykjarfjarðarjökull**, and **Þaralátursjökull,** and one internal ice dome, "JÖKULBUNGA." Drangajökull is noted by Magnússon [1702–14 (1955, p. 77 and 79)], Ólafsson [1749 (1957, p. 187)], Magnússon [1749 (1957, p. 204)], Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. 1, p. 222)], Olavius [1780 (1964, v. 1, p. 157)], and described by Pálsson [1795, §20 (2004, p. 104)]. **DRANGAJÖKULL** first appeared on Knopf's 1733 map *(Carte over Ísafiords og Strande Sysseller*, Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 144). Its general outline was first mapped by Gunnlaugsson (UÍ4; Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256). Cited by Thoroddsen (1892, p. 119). Shown on the following maps: AB21 (1915), AÍ1, AK1, FB21N.A. and S.A., GMIP, GMIT, JÍB, JÍK1, NCOI, UÍ4, C762 (5425I, II), sérkort Göngukort yfir Hornstrandir (1997), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 5). No outlet glacier names are shown on any of these maps, however. Named for the Drangar farmstead.

Figure 36. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Deildardalsjökull** mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the east. **Deildardalsjökull** is on the right, and the **Unadalsjökull** mountain glacier is on the left. Photograph no. 24004v by O.S., NEA.



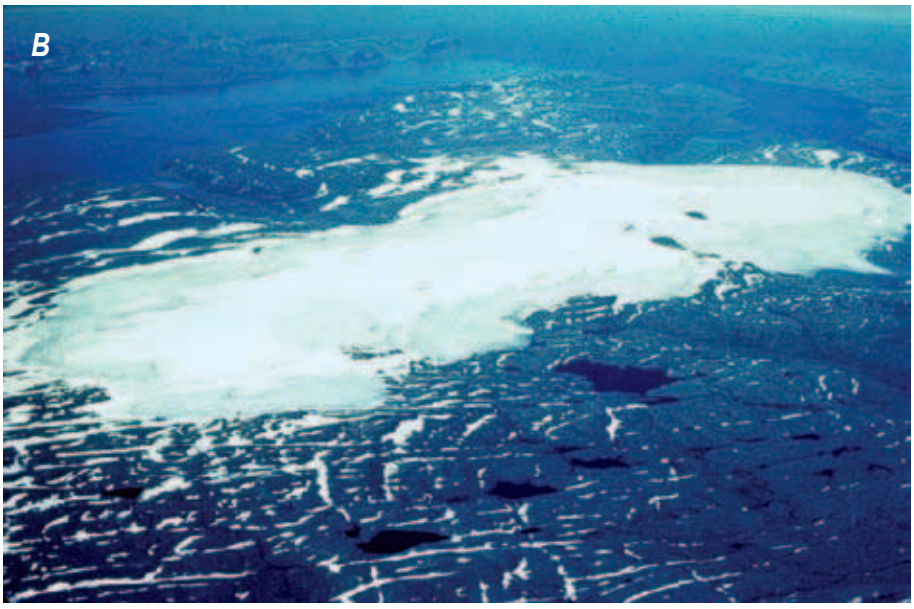


Figure 37. ***A***, SPOT satellite image of the **DRANGAJÖKULL** ice cap on 16 August 2004. SPOT-5 image© 570521304081614032O1A from SPOT Image Corp., Chantilly, Va. Used with permission.

B, Oblique aerial photograph of **DRANGAJÖKULL** on 19 August 1991. Photograph no. 2207© from the National Land Survey of Iceland. Used with permission.

Dyngjuhnjúksjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°44.8′N., 18°31.1′W.

Alternative name for part of the *Tungudalsjökull* mountain glacier, Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland. Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 186), who uses *Ytri-Tungudalsjökull*. Named for the Dyngjuhnjúkur peak.

Dyngjujökull Vatnajökull Group 64°49′N., 16°46′W.

Surge-type outlet glacier on the northern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 29A, **38*A*, *B***, 188). *Kistufellsjökull* is an alternative name. First shown on Pálsson's [1795, Tab. I (2004, p. 40, 47)] 1794 map of KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL** as Dyngjujökull. Cited by Thoroddsen (1892, p. 125). Shown on the following maps: GMIT, JÍK5, JÍB, AÍ8 (1976), AK8 (1997), AB (75, 76, 85, 86), C762 (5920I, 5921II, 6020IV, 6021III), and C761 (2014I, II; 2114III, IV). Named for the Trölladyngja lava shield volcano.

Dýjafjallshnjúksjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°44.8′N., 18°31.1′W.

Alternative name for part of the *Tungudalsjökull* mountain glacier [Häberle, 1991, p. 186, uses *Ytri-Tungudalsjökull*], Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi. Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 186). Named for the Dýjafjallshnjúkur peak.

Dýjajökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°42′N., 18°37′W.

Alternative name for *Tungudalsjökull*, a mountain glacier in Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland. Described by Escritt (1977, p. 59). Shown as Glacier 05/F/2 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Name derived from Dýjafjallshnjúkur peak.

Dýjajökull* Norðurland 65°45′N., 18°32′W.

Snow patch on the plateau by Dýjafjallshnjúkur, Tröllaskagi (table 11). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185). Name derived from the Dýjafjallshnjúkur peak.

Dökkurðarjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°49′N., 15°36′W.

Mountain glacier, one of two parallel glaciers conjoined along part of their lateral margins, on the northwest flank of Snæfell (figs. 2*C*, **15**, 29*A*). Shown on Jenning's (1952) 1937 map of Snæfell as C (see Thorarinsson, 1964, p. 71). The ablation area is covered with dark-colored debris, for which it is named. Named by Hjartarson (2000, p. 2).

E

Eilífsdalsjökull* Norðurland 66°04′N., 18°15′W.

Snow patch in Norðurland on east side of Eyjafjörður north-northwest of Kaldbakur (table 11). Cited in ÁFÍ 2000 (p. 151; Eilífsárdalsjökull* is an alternative name given in the index on p. 292). Named for the Eilífsárdalur gully.

EIRÍKSJÖKULL Langjökull Group 64°48′N., 20°28′W.
64°45′N., 20°20′W.

Ice cap in west-central Iceland (figs. 5, 30, **39**, 115, 143, 194). **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** is named for a fugitive robber named Eiríkur who got away from pursuers by scaling Eiríksnípa on the northwestern slope of **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** [Pálsson, 1795, §17 (2004, p. 90)]. It has five named outlet glaciers: (**Brækur eystri**, **Brækur vestri**), **Klofajökull** (*Stórijökull*), **Þorvaldsjökull**, and **Ögmundarjökull**. It is cited in *Hellismanna saga* (Jónsson, 1948, 1953); Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 99)] includes **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** in his *Chorographica Islandica*; and is noted by

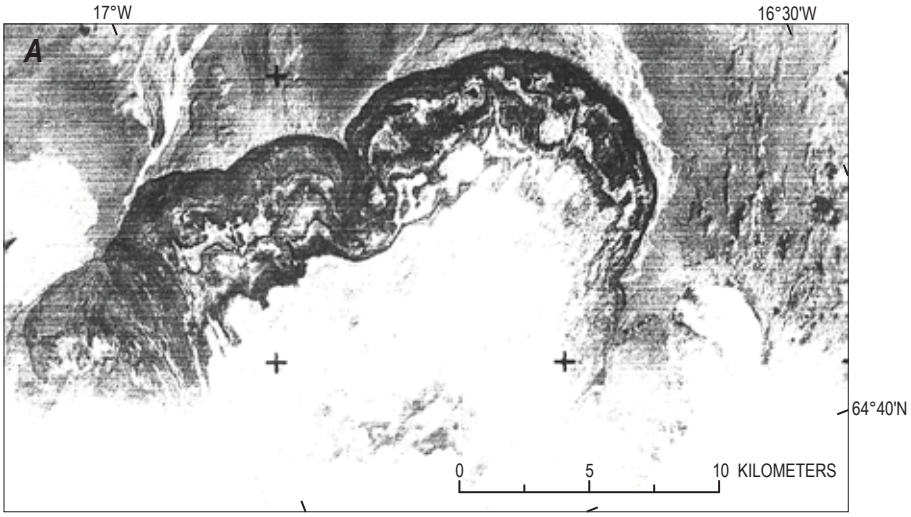


Figure 38. ***A***, Landsat 3 RBV image of the **Dyngjujökull** surge-type outlet glacier on 9 August 1978. Landsat 3 RBV image 30157-11572-A from USGS, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198.

B, Oblique aerial photograph of **Dyngjujökull**, a surge-type outlet glacier on the northern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap on 27 September 1977. View looking south-southeast across the lobate outlet glacier during a surge event toward the glacierized Kverkfjöll central volcano and the **Kverkjökull** outlet glacier. Photograph no. 3413h by O.S., NEA.

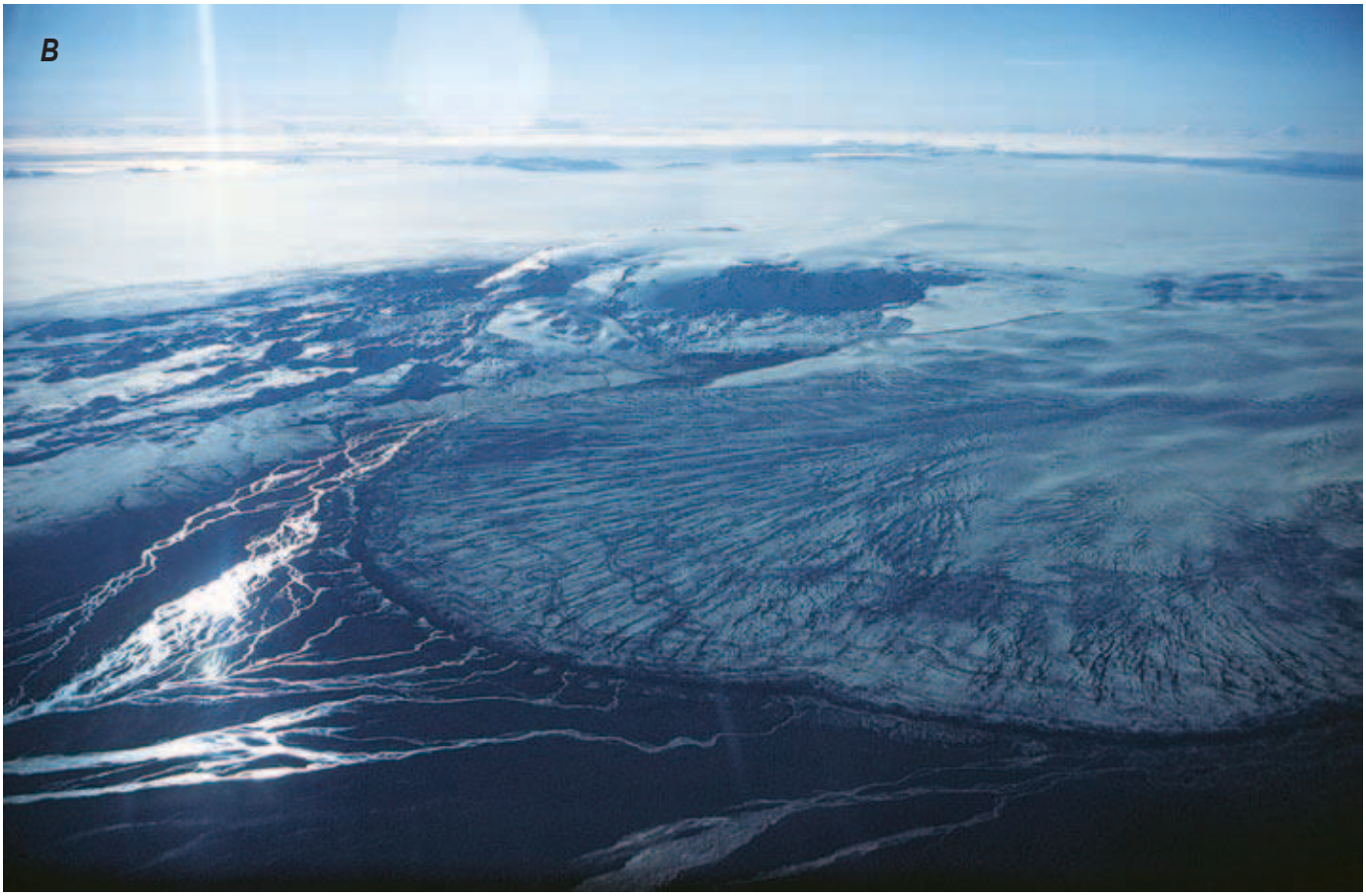


Figure 39. Oblique aerial photograph of the **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** ice cap viewed from the north on 2 November 1990. Part of the **LANGJÖKULL** ice cap is in the middle background. Photograph no. 12132 by O.S., NEA.

Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. 2, p. 156)]. It is shown on a 1752 map by Niels Horrebow (Sigurðsson, 1978, p. 157) as Ericus Iökull and on NCOI as Eireks=Iökull. Pálsson's [1795, Tab. IV (2004, p. 99)] 1792 map of LANGIJÖKULL shows EYRÍKSJÖKULL. UÍ1 (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256), GMIP, and GMIT, all show EÝRÍKSJÖKULL**.** Thoroddsen (1892, p. 120, 122) cites **EIRÍKSJÖKULL**. Shown on the following maps: AB45 (1968), AÍ5 (1988), AK5 (1996), and C761 (1714I). BALLJÖKULL is an ancient name for **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** that is cited in several sagas from the 14th century, including *Bárðar saga Snæfellsáss*, *Grettis saga*, and *Ármanns saga* (Jónsson, 1948, 1953). Another historic name for **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** is BLÁFELLSJÖKULL.

Emstrujökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°45′N., 19°13′W.

Name for the northwest side of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** adjacent to the Emstrur common for which it is named (figs. 3*A*, 150). Shown by Pálsson [1795, Tab. II (2004, p. 77)] on his 1795 map of EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL as an alternative name for Botnjökull on the western part of the modern **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**. Also noted by Jónsson [(1840 (1968, p. 56)].

Entujökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°45′N., 19°18′W.

Outlet glacier on the northwestern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3*A*, **40**, 150). Cited in J7 (p. 49) and Einarsson (1974, p. 46) shown on JÍK6, JÍB, JÍN6, AK6, C761 (1812I, II), and on sérkort Landmannalaugar-Þórsmörk (1985). Named for a folklore person Enta. Possibly related to Old English *ent* (giant) (Einarsson, 1952) or Anti, a nickname for Arnþór (Magnússon, 1989).

Esjufjallajökull Vatnajökull Group 64°11′N., 16°31′W.

One of three named ice streams described by Sigbjarnarson (1971, fig. 1, p. 51) comprising the four ice streams of the **Breiðamerkurjökull** outlet glacier of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, **26*A***, *B*, 188). It has a history of surging. Named for the Esjufjöll nunataks.

Figure 40. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Entujökull** outlet glacier on 4 August 1999. View looking to the east toward the western margin of the **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap. The terminus of the outlet glacier is covered by debris mostly composed of tephra (airborne volcanic ejecta). Part of the terminus of the **Sléttjökull** surge-type outlet glacier is visible on the left side of the photograph. Photograph no. 22783v by O.S., NEA.

Eyfirðingajökull Hofsjökull Group 64°57′N., 18°57′W.

Historic name for the northwestern part of **HOFSJÖKULL** (figs. 4*A*, 86). Noted by Magnússon in his *Chorographica Islandica* [1702–1714 (1955, p. 44)]. Name derived from Eyfirðingavegur, a route that passed by the north and northwestern margin of Hofsjökull.

Eyjabakkajökull Vatnajökull Group 64°42′N., 15°33′W.

Surge-type outlet glacier on the northeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 29*A*, **41**, 188). Fljótsdalsjökull is an alternative historic name. Cited by Thoroddsen (1911, p. 45). Shown on the following maps: GMIT, JÍB, AÍ8 (1972), AK8 (1997), AB95 (1955), C762 (6121III), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Eyjabakkar marsh area.

Figure 41. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Eyjabakkajökull** surge-type outlet glacier on 25 July 1973 during a surge event. Photograph by R.S.W., USGS.

EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°49′N., 19°47′W.
63°31′N., 18°47′W.

Historic alternative name of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**, probably including the modern **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** ice cap (figs. 3*A*, *B*). Cited in *Njáls saga* from the latter part of the 13th century (Jónsson, 1953, p. 294, 298, 388, 401), *Safn til sögu Íslands* [1722 (1907–1915, p. 228)], Stephensen [1856 (1968, p. 4)], Jónsson [1840 (1968, p. 52)]. Named for the Eyjafjöll mountain massif.

EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°40′N., 19°45′W.
63°35′N., 19°27′W.

Ice cap in southern Iceland (figs. 3*B*, **11**, 42). It has several named outlet glaciers: *Akstaðajökull*, **Gígjökull** (*Falljökull*), *Hvannárjökull*, *Kaldaklifsjökull* (*Kaplaskarðsjökull*) **Seljavallajökull** (Tungugilsjökull?), and **Steinsholtsjökull**. It is one of the oldest named glaciers in Iceland; it is named for the mountain massif upon which it lies, Eyjafjöll. Cited first in *Njáls saga* (Jónsson, 1948, 1953), which was written about 1280, but the saga refers to what is now known as **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**. The local residents on the western side used the name EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL to encompass EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL, Sólheimajökull, and MÝRDALSJÖKULL. Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 31; "Mýrdalsjökull, Sólheimajökull og Eyjafjallajökull er eitt."]. Cited by Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 101)], Magnússon and Vídalín (1702–1712, v. 1 p. 35, 44), Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. 2, p. 93)], Pálsson [1795, §16; Tab. II (2004, p. 77)], Stephensen [1856 (1968, p. 3)], and Jónsson [(1840 (1968, p. 52)]. Shown on the following maps: Abraham Ortelius (Guðbrandur Þorláksson) *Theatrum orbis terrarum* (1590; Sigurdsson, 1978, ff p. 16); Mercator (1595; Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 24), which includes Eiapialla hökel, Midals hökel, and Solheima hökel; Þórður Þorláksson (1688; Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 801), which includes Eyafiallajökůl, Miðalsjokůl, and Solheimajökůl. Knopf's 1731 map shows Eiefells Iokůll and his 1733 map, Eiefell Iokůl (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 144). On NCOI, it is shown as Eyafialla Iökull. All subsequent maps, starting with UÍ1 (Sigurðsson, 1978 ff p. 256), show **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL**: GMIP, GMIT, JÍB, JÍK, JÍN6, AÍ6, AK6, AB58, FB58 S.V., C762 (5717I, IV), C761 (1812II, III), sérkort Landmannalaugar-Þórsmörk (1985), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 8). Cited by Thoroddsen (1892, p. 123) as **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** (or HÁJÖKULL) and **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** (1906, p. 182).

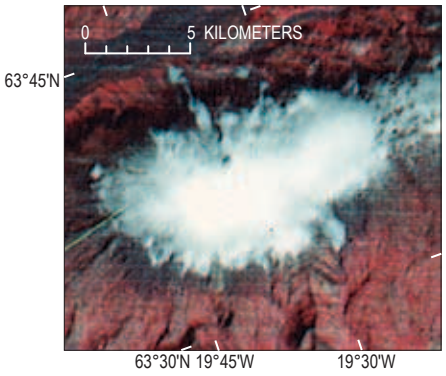


Figure 42. Enlargement of Landsat 1 MSS false-color composite image of the **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** ice cap on 19 August 1973. Landsat 1 MSS image 1392-12191 from the USGS, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198.

Eyvindstungnajökull Vatnajökull Group 64°15′N., 15°48′W.

A distributary outlet glacier from the southern margin of **Skálafellsjökull**, an outlet glacier on the southeastern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **43**, 77, 188). *Sultartungnajökull*, *Sultartungujökull*, and *Hálsajökull* are alternative names. Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Eyvindstungur grazing area.

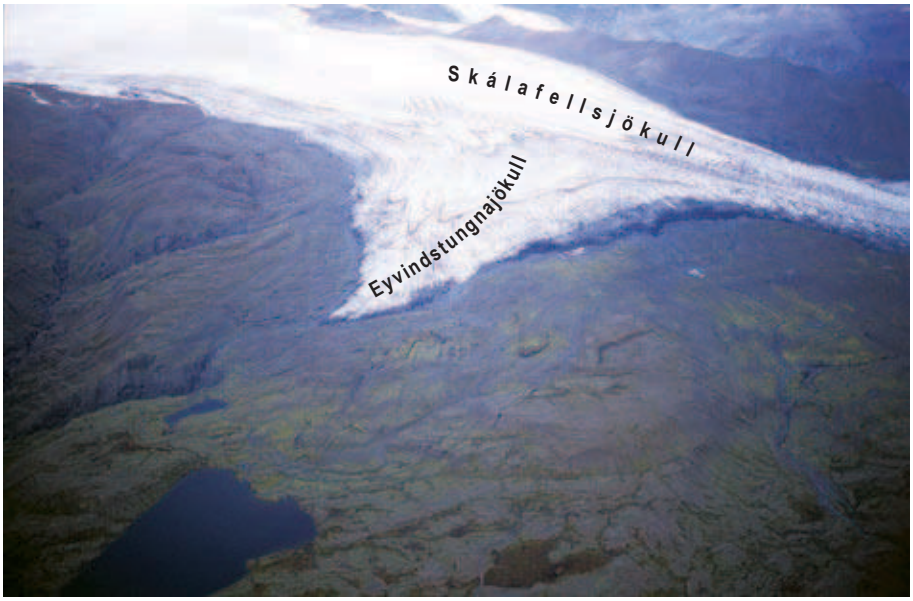


Figure 43. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Eyvindstungnajökull** distributary outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the north across the **Skálafellsjökull** outlet glacier in the background toward the southern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 26668v by O.S., NEA.

F

Falljökull Vatnajökull Group 63°59′N., 16°47′W.

Tributary outlet glacier that merges with **Virkisjökull** under a debris cover on the western margin of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** on the southern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **44**, 188). Magnússon (1702–1714 [1955, p. 17]) refers to Falljökulskvísl. Cited by Thoroddsen (1911, p. 60) as **Virkisjökull** or **Falljökull** and "úr Virkisjökli koma Falljökulskvísl..." (Thoroddsen, 1911, p. 60). Pálsson [1795, §14 (2004, p. 64)] refers to **Virkisjökull** and Falljökulskvísl. On maps AB87 (1935) and FB87SV (1905), AÍ9 (1952), JÍN9, and C762 (6018IV), only **Falljökull** is shown. On AÍ9 (1971, 1981) and AK9 (1997), **Falljökull** is shown as the main outlet glacier, with **Virkisjökull** merging into it; on AB87 (1972) and on AB87/88, the map on the reverse of sérkort Skaftafell (1991), **Virkisjökull** is shown as the main outlet glacier, with **Falljökull** merging into it. Cited in ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 18). Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the steepness of the outlet glacier.

Falljökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°40′N., 19°38′W.

Alternative name for **Gígjökull**. Cited by Steingrímsson [1788 (1907–1915, p. 191), and Sighvatsson [1845 (1968, p. 75). Shown on the following maps: AB58 (1964), FB58 S.V. (1957), and AÍ6 (1973, 1981).

Falljökull vestari Vatnajökull Group 63°59′N., 16°48′W.

Alternative name of **Virkisjökull** on the western margin of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** on the southern part of **VATNAJÖKULL**. Cited by Eyþórsson (1934, p. 97).

Figure 44. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Falljökull** outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the east toward the western margin of the **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** internal ice cap. **Falljökull** is on the right; the **Virkisjökull** outlet glacier is on the left. Photograph no. 26631v by O.S., NEA.

Fannborgarjökull Hofsjökull Group 64°39′N., 19°15′W.

Mountain glacier east of Fannborg in Kerlingarfjöll (figs. 4*B*, **45**). Named for the Fannborg mountain peak by Jón Eyþórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson (ÁFÍ 1942, p. 19, 32).

Fellsárjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°10′N., 16°08′W.

Mountain glacier south of Þverártindsegg that is part of an ice mass on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **46**). *Þverártindsjökull*, *Fellsjökull*, and *Bríkurjökull* are alternative names. Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Fellsá river.

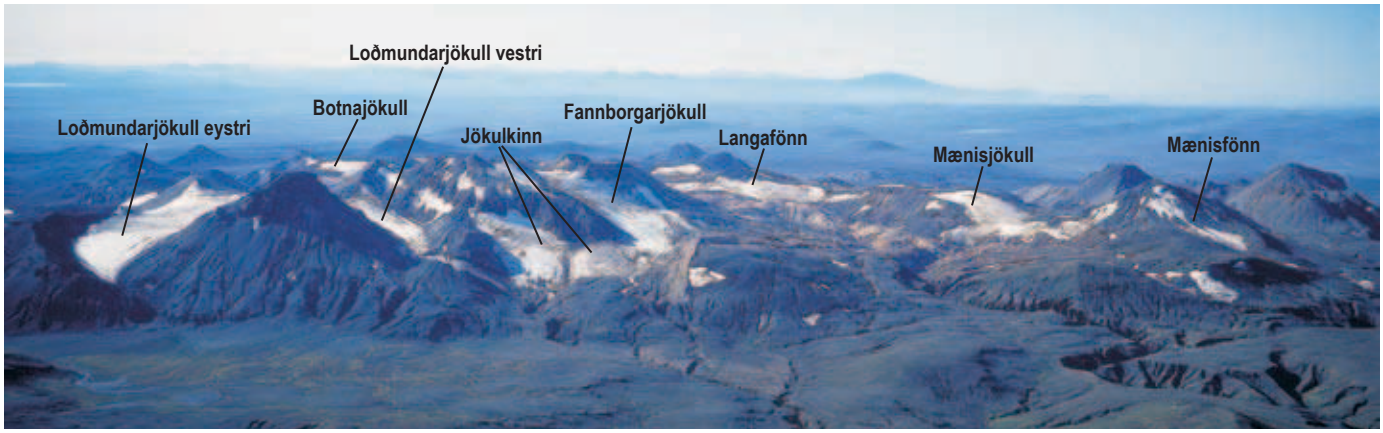


Figure 45. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Fannborgarjökull** mountain glacier on 23 August 1998. View looking to the south at the Kerlingarfjöll central volcano. Mountain glaciers visible, from left to right, are as follows: **Loðmundarjökull eystri**, **Botnajökull**, **Loðmundarjökull vestri**, **Jökulkinn**, **Fannborgarjökull**, **Langafönn, Mænisjökull**, and **Mænisfönn**. Photograph no. 980823-1-17 by O.S., NEA.

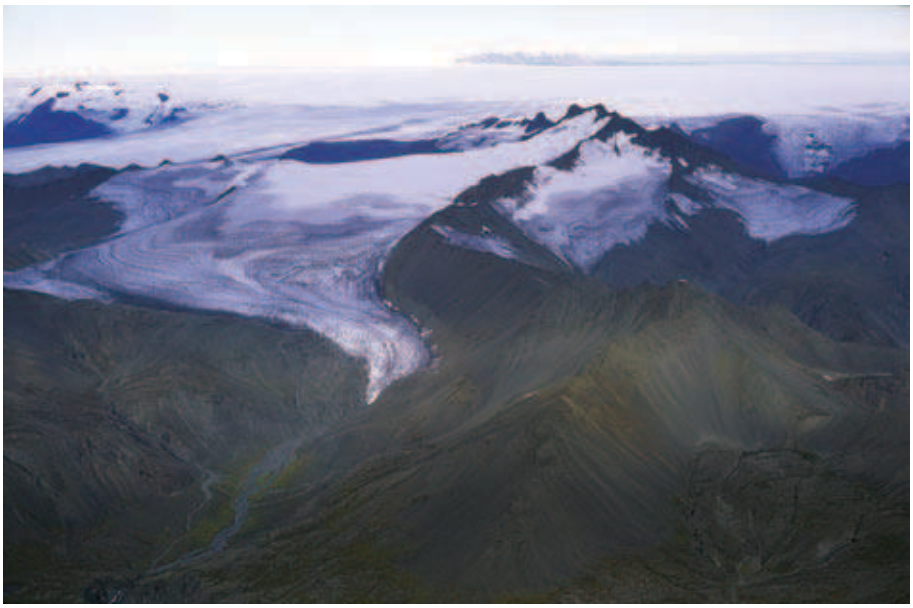


Figure 46. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Fellsárjökull** mountain glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the north-northwest toward the upper reaches of **Breiðamerkurjökull**, a surge-type outlet glacier on the southern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. The Esjufjöll nunataks are in the background on the left; the Kverkfjöll central volcano is in the distant background. *Þverártindsjökull* is a collective name for all the mountain glaciers around Þverártindsegg (right center). Photograph no. 26645v by O.S., NEA.

Fellsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°07′N., 16°11′W.

Eastern part of **Breiðamerkurjökull** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*) adjacent to the Fell farmstead for which it is named. Cited by Pálsson [1794 (1945, p. 358)].

Fellsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°10′N., 16°08′W.

Alternative name of **Fellsárjökull**. Thoroddsen (1911, p. 50) refers to "þrír eða fjórir litlir skriðjöklar" ["three or four small glaciers"] emanating from *Þverártindsjökull*, but he only gives one a name: *Fellsjökull*. Also cited by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 197–198). Named for the Fell farmstead.

Féeggstaðadalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°41.5′N., 18°43′W.

Small mountain glacier at the head of Féeggstaðadalur valley, for which it is named, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **47**). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185). Shown on map (Häberle, 1991, p. 105) as glacier no. 10.

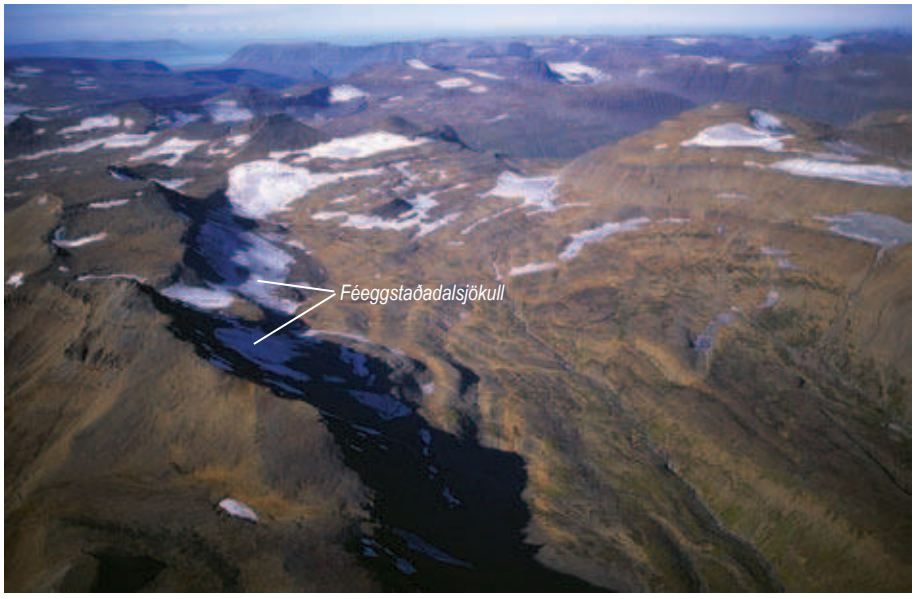


Figure 47. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Féeggstaðadalsjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the northwest. The head of Skíðadalur is in the right background beyond the divide with the head of Féeggstaðadalur in right foreground. Photograph no. 24056v by O.S., NEA.

Fjallsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°01′N., 16°25′W.

Outlet glacier on the eastern margin of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** on the southern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, *B*, **48**, 188). Named for the historic Fjall farmstead by Flosi Björnsson and Jón Eyþórsson (ÁFÍ 1937, p. 33). The two eastward-flowing outlet-glacier lobes, which are separated by the Ærfjall nunatak, were historically known as Hrútárjökull. As the terminus of Hrútárjökull receded, which Thoroddsen (1911, p. 54) referred to as "Hrútárjöklar tveir," two names were given to Hrútárjökull: **Fjallsjökull** on the north, and **Hrútárjökull** on the south, now the smaller lobe of the two. *Hrútárjökull eystri*, *Eystri-Hrútárjökull* (Thoroddsen, 1911, p. 55), and *Ærfjallsjökull* are alternative names. Misspelled as *Fjallsárjökull* in J43 (1995, p. 66). Shown on AÍ9 (1976, first shown), AK9 (1997), AB87 (1972) and sérkort Skaftafell AB87/88 (1991). Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9).

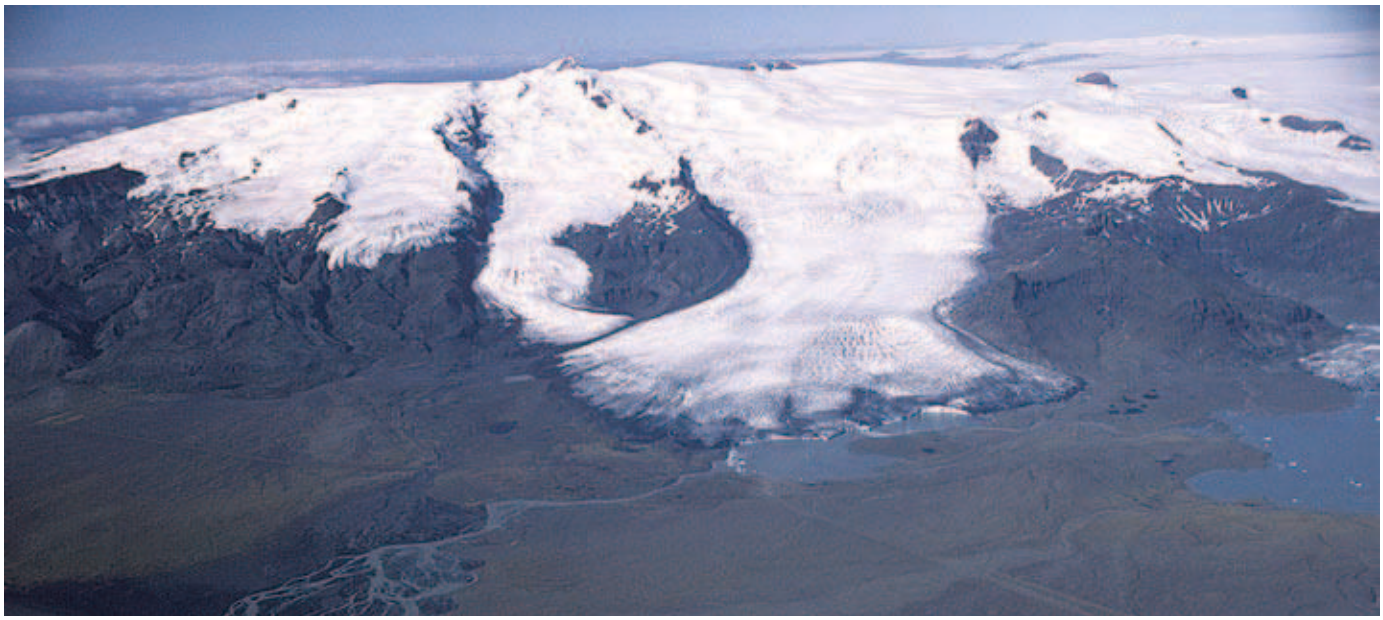


Figure 48. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Fjallsjökull** outlet glacier on 10 September 1986. View looking to the west toward the summit of the **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** internal ice cap, at the **Hrútárjökull** outlet glacier (on the left), which merges with **Fjallsjökull** (on the right) below the Ærfjall nunatak. Prominent ogives are evident on **Fjallsjökull**, which calves into Fjallsárlón, a proglacial lake. Icebergs are visible in Breiðárlón, on the right edge of the photograph. Photograph no. 8840h by O.S., NEA.

Fláajökull Vatnajökull Group 64°20′N., 15°34′W.

Outlet glacier on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **49**, 188). Alternative historic names are Mýrajökull, Hólmsárjökull, and Hólsárjökull. Cited in Bergsson [1839 (1997, p. 108, 111)], Thoroddsen (1911, p. 49), and ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 45). Shown on JÍN9, JÍB, AÍ9 (1976), AK9 (1997), AB96, FB 96 S.A., C762 (6120III, 6119IV), and location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). The name is probably named for Flár (slopes) of which Fremriflár and Framflár (ÁFÍ 1993, p. 165) are still known.

Fljótajökull Norðurlandsjöklar

Historic name, probably for some of the mountain glaciers in the Fljót district (fig. 8*C*), for which it is named. Cited by Oddsson [1638 (1917, p. 62; 1942, p. 104)].

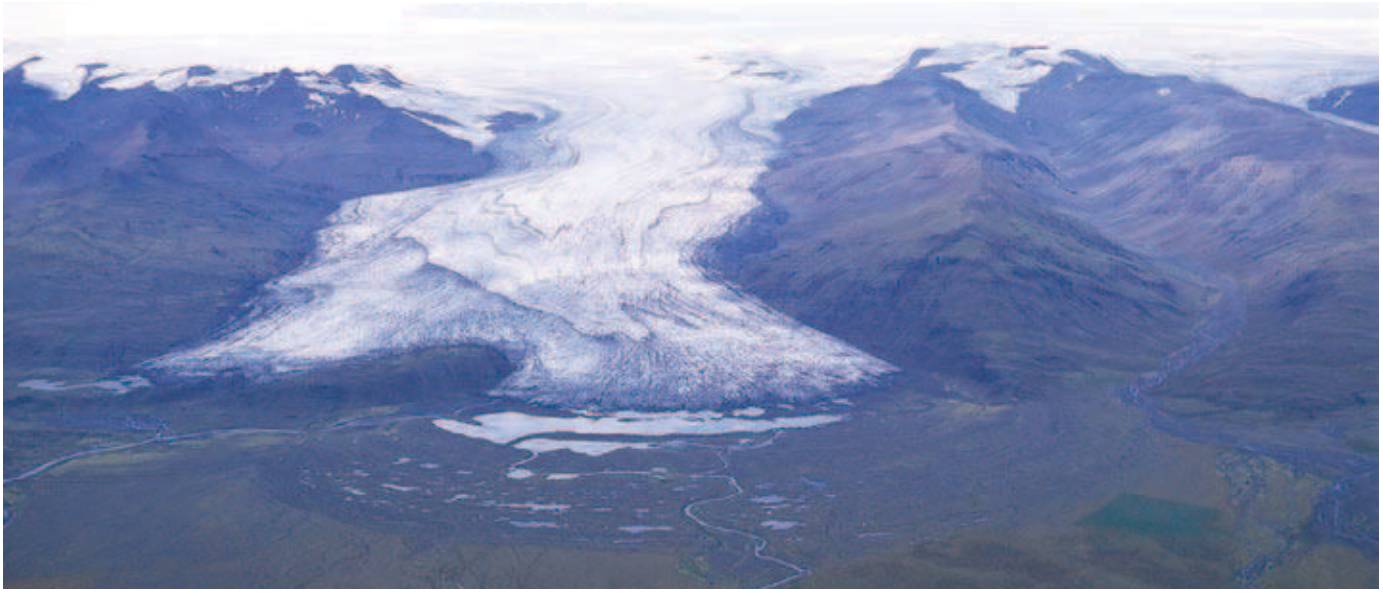


Figure 49. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Fláajökull** outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the northwest toward the southeastern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. The Kverkfjöll central volcano is in the center background. Photograph no. 26672v by O.S., NEA.

Fljótsdalsjökull — Vatnajökull Group — 64°42′N., 15°33′W.

Historic name for **Eyjabakkajökull** (figs. 2*A*, **41**). Cited by Olavius [1780, (1965, v. 2, p. 114)] and Pálsson [1795, §12 (2004, p. 48; see also Endnote No. 125, p. 160)]. See also Pálsson's 1794 map of KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL**) [1795, Tab. I (2004, p. 40)]. Named for the Fljótsdalur valley.

FLJÓTSJÖKULL — Vatnajökull Group — 64°48′N., 18°01′W. 64°42′N., 17°49′W.

Alternative name for **TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL**. Cited in ÁFÍ 1967 [noted in autumn of 1845 (1967, p. 64)], Kålund [1877 (1984, v. IV, p. 114)], and by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 205; 1911, p. 47–48; and 1913, p. 355). Named for the Skjálfandafljót river.

Fljótsjökull — Vatnajökull Group

Historic name, possibly for the northeastern part of **VATNAJÖKULL**. Cited by Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 103)]. Named for Lagarfljót river.

Flosajökull — Langjökull Group — 64°42′N., 20°22′W.

Outlet glacier on the western margin of **LANGJÖKULL** (figs. 5, **50**, 139). Named by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 179) after the Flosaskarð pass, west of the outlet glacier.

Flögujökull — Vatnajökull Group — 63°57′N., 16°44′W.

Alternative name for **Kotárjökull**. Cited by Olavius [1780) (1965, v. 2, p. 224)] who drew it from information provided by Jón Þorlákssson, a pastor at Sandfell in Öræfi; Jón Þorlákssson wrote a manuscript about the 1727 eruption of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**. It is possible that the F is a mistaken substitution of S because Slaga is the name of a mountain in front of the glacier, hence, the correct name should be "*Slögujökull*" (Sigurður Björnsson, verbal commun., 2002).

"Forarjökull"	Suðurland	63°55′N., 16°47′W.

Jökulhlaup deposits from jökulhlaup from **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**. Cited by Thorarinsson (1958, p. 33) and in ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 87). See figure 10*B* and table 10. Named for its sedimentary debris.

Forsælujökull	Hofsjökull Group	64°38′N., 19°21′W.

Former mountain glacier in Kerlingarfjöll. Named by Jón Eyþórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson in ÁFÍ 1942 (p. 21, 35). Forsælujökull no longer exists as a glacier. Named for being in shadow.

Fossárjökull	Norðurlandsjöklar	65°39′N., 18°18′W.

The northernmost mountain glacier of the **Vindheimajökull** glacier group, which flows into Fossárdalur (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **33**). *Vindheimajökull eystri* is an alternative name. Cited in ÁFÍ 1991 (p. 95) and shown on map (ÁFÍ 1991, p. 72) as contiguous with **Vindheimajökull**. Named for Fossá river.

Fremri-Hagajökull	Vatnajökull Group	64°45′N., 17°59′W.

Alternative name for the southernmost of two named outlet glaciers on the western margin of **TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL**. Shown on C761 (2014III, IV) and AK5 (1996). **Hagajökull fremri** is the preferred spelling. Named for Tómasarhagi oasis.

Figure 50. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Flosajökull** outlet glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking east along Flosaskarð pass. Several outlet glaciers descend from the **LANGJÖKULL** ice cap. **Flosajökull**, with its set of concentric terminal moraines, is in the center; the **Þrístapajökull** outlet glacier is in the center background. The Þursaborg nunatak is visible in **LANGJÖKULL**; the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap is to the left of Þursaborg in the distant background. Photograph no. 27592v by O.S., NEA.

Fremri-Lambárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°48.2′N., 18°31.6′W.

Cirque glacier on the southern side of the Sælufjall mountain in Þorvaldsdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **51**, 118). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36). Shown as Glacier 05/E/05 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Ytri-Lambá creek.

Fremri-Skriðjökull Langjökull Group 64°36′N., 19°55′W.

Alternative name for **Suðurjökull**. Named for being the southernmost of two outlet glaciers embracing Skriðufell. Shown on AÍ5 (1946), AB46 (1945)/AB56 (1977), and C762 (5720IV) [Fremri-Skridhjökull].

Fremrijökull* Norðurland 65°27′N., 17°49′W.

Snow patch at the head of Skarðsdalur in Gönguskarð, Bleiksmýrardalur, northern Iceland (table 11). Oral communication (2005) from Guðmundur Gunnarsson, local farmer. So named because it is the farther away of two (see Heimarijökull*).

Fönn* Austurland 65°09′N., 14°06′W.

Snow patch that covers the divide between Hraundalur and Tungudalur (Rist, 1985) at the head of Norðfjörður in eastern Iceland (table 11). Norðfjarðarjökull* is an alternative name. Appears with reference to the ancient place-name Fannardalur cited in *Droplaugarsona saga* (in Jónsson 1954, v. X, p. 142, 144). Cited by Olavius [1780 (1965, v. 2, p. 124)], Pálsson [1795 (2004, p. 4)], Kålund [1877 (1984, v. IV, p. 42)], ÁFÍ 1955 (p. 12), and Thorarinsson (1943, p. 17). The name means snow patch.

Figure 51. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Fremri-Lambárjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the west toward *Fremri-Lambárjökull* (left) and the *Lambárjökull* mountain glacier (right) in Þorvaldsdalur. The **Þverárjökull** mountain glacier, *Tjarnhólajökull* cirque glacier, and the **Deildardalsjökull** and **Unadalsjökull** mountain glaciers are visible in the background. Photograph no. 24049v by O.S., NEA.

G

Gagnheiðarjökull* Austurland 64°58′N., 14°19′W.

Snow patch in Fáskrúðsfjörður (Rist, 1985) (table 11). Named for the Gagnheiði mountain route.

Galtárhnjúksfönn* Norðurland 65°16′N., 18°26′W.

Snow patch at the head of Torfufellsdalur (table 11). Cited by Rist (1985). Named for the Galtárhnjúkur mountain peak.

Gálgagilsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°34′N., 18°50.6′W.

Cirque glacier above the Gálgagil gully, for which it is named, Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **52**). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185).

Geitlandsjökull Langjökull Group

Glaciers on the southwestern part of **LANGJÖKULL** (fig. 5) adjacent to the Geitland settlement farmstead, for which it is named. Refers to both **ÞÓRISJÖKULL** and **GEITLANDSJÖKULL**. Cited in early 14th century *Grettis saga* (Jónsson 1953, v. VI, p. 199) and in late 14th century *Bárðar saga Snæfellsáss* (Jónsson 1953, v. III, p. 319). Appeared on the 1590 *Islandia* (Guðbrandur Þorláksson) part of the *Theatrum orbis terrarum* map by Abraham Ortelius (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 16) as Getlands Iokul; same spelling on Peder Resen's 1680 map of Iceland (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 80). **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** is cited by Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 103)], Magnússon [1702–14 (1955, p. 99)], Ólafsson [1772; (1975, v. 1, p. 51–60)] in 1753, and Thoroddsen (1892, p. 120). Eiríksson and Schöning (1771) show it on their NCOI (Geitlands Iökull) (Ólafsson, 1943, ff p. XV), as does Pálsson [1795, Tab. III (2004, p. 87)] on his 1792 map of LANGIJÖKULL (Geitlands-Jökull). Gunnlaugsson's map [(UÍ1) Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256] and GMIP show **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** as including modern **ÞÓRISJÖKULL**. On GMIT, **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** is shown on the southwestern part of LANGJÖKULL, separated from an unnamed **ÞÓRISJÖKULL** by Þórisdalur. All 20th century maps show **GEITLANDSJÖKULL**: JÍK (1965), JÍB (1989), AÍ5 (1988), AK5 (1996), AB46 (1982), C762 (5620IV), and C761 (1714III). In ÁFÍ 2004 **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** is shown as the name of the southwestern dome of **LANGJÖKULL** (map on p. 13), and as the name of the separate ice cap to the west; **ÞÓRISJÖKULL** is shown in parentheses. In ÁFÍ 2004 (p. 180), the two *Geitlandsjöklar* (ÁFÍ 2004, p. 319) are given as *Geitlandsjökull* (*nyrðri*) and as *Geitlandsjökull (syðri)*. Local people include **ÞÓRISJÖKULL** in **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** (ÁFÍ 2004 p. 14).

GEITLANDSJÖKULL Langjökull Group 64°36′N., 20°36′W.

Contiguous ice-cap on the southwestern part of **LANGJÖKULL** (figs. 5, **53**, 143, 195*B*). On GMIT, **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** is shown on the southwestern part of **LANGJÖKULL**, separated from an unnamed **ÞÓRISJÖKULL** by Þórisdalur. SUÐURJÖKLAR is a collective historic name for both **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** and **ÞÓRISJÖKULL**. All 20th century maps show **GEITLANDSJÖKULL**: JÍK (1965), JÍB (1989), AÍ5 (1988), AK5 (1996), AB46 (1982), C762 (5620IV), and C761 (1714III). Named for Geitland, an early settlement farmstead. In ÁFÍ 2004, **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** is shown as the name of the southwestern dome of **LANGJÖKULL** (map on p. 13), and as the name of the separate ice cap to the west; **ÞÓRISJÖKULL** is shown in parentheses. In ÁFÍ 2004 (p. 180), the two *Geitlandsjöklar* (ÁFÍ 2004, p. 319) are given as *Geitlandsjökull* (*nyrðri*) and as *Geitlandsjökull (syðri)*.

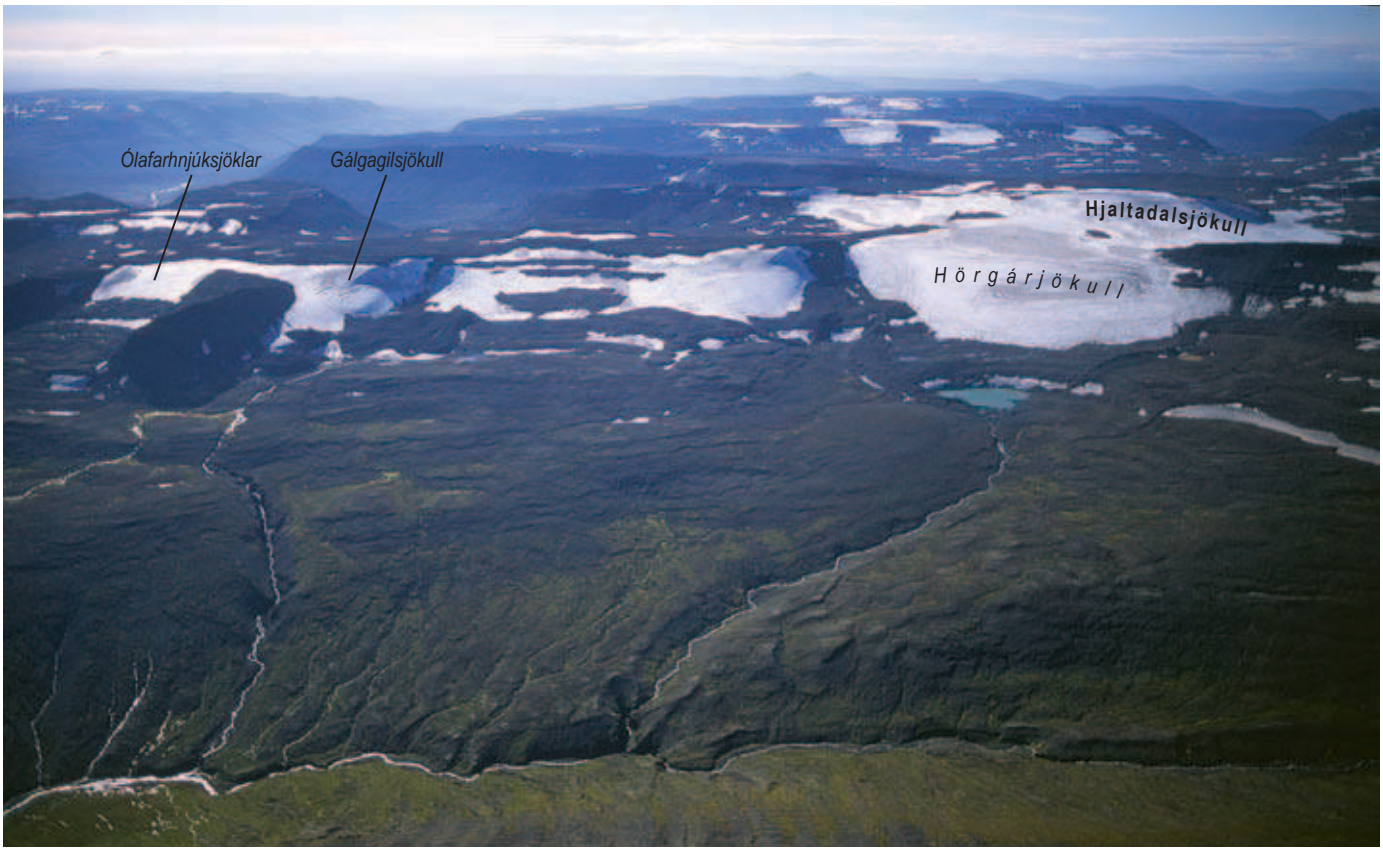


Figure 52. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Gálgagilsjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southwest at the head of Hörgárdalur in Skíðadalur. From left to right are the remnants of the *Ólafarhnjúksjöklar* cirque glaciers, *Gálgagilsjökull*, and the *Hörgárjökull* mountain glacier, which is contiguous with the **Hjaltadalsjökull** mountain glacier (upper right). Photograph no. 24064v by O.S., NEA.

Figure 53. Oblique aerial photograph of the **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** internal ice cap on 15 September 2003. View looking to the east. Photograph no. 27587v by O.S., NEA.

Geldfjárskálarjökull* Norðurland 65°36′N., 18°48′W.

Snow patch in the Geldfjárskál cirque, for which it is named, Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (table 11). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185).

Geldingafellsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°40′N., 15°23′W.

Outlet glacier on the northeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, **54**, 188). Earlier given the name of *Blöndujökull* by Guttormsson (1998, p. 14; inconsistent on map on p. 21) and ÁFÍ 1987 (map on p. 69) but abandoned because of precedent namesake of outlet glacier in **HOFSJÖKULL**. Named by Hjörleifur Guttormsson for the Geldingafell mountain.

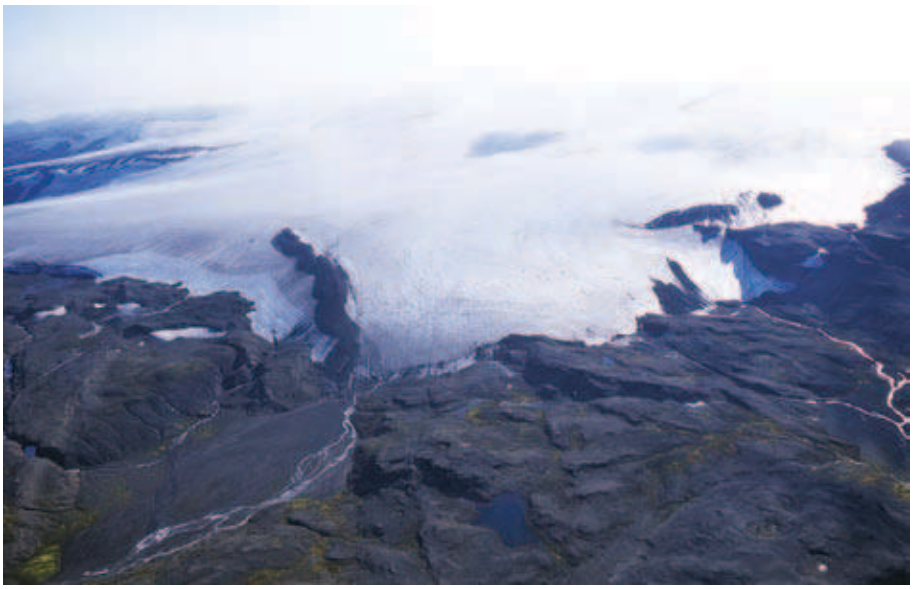


Figure 54. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Geldingafellsjökull* outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the south at the northeastern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. The **Vesturdalsjökull** outlet glacier extends to the left. Photograph no. 26760v by O.S., NEA.

Gígjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°40′N., 19°38′W.

Outlet glacier on the northern margin of **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** (figs. 3*B*, 42, **55**). *Falljökull* is an alternative name; Skriðjökull is an historic name. Shown on *Jarðfræðikort af Eyjafjöllum* (Jónsson, 1989), on C761 (1812II, III), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 8). Cited by Ahlmann (1937, p. 221), Eyþórsson (1942, p. 126), and in ÁFÍ 1960 (p. 66; listed as new name on p. 120). Named for the summit crater on **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL**.

Gíslajökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°38.4′N.,18°46.4′W.

Small cirque glacier on the south side of Barkárdalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **17**, 103). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Häberle (1991, p. 185). Shown as Glacier 05/F/07 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Name derived from Gíslahnjúkur mountain peak.

Glámujökull* Vesturland 65°49′N., 23°00′W.

Snow patches on Gláma, Vestfirðir (table 11). Putative glacier shown on maps into the 20th century such as GMIT. Noted by Magnússon (1702–1714; 1955, p. 77) that "Gláma er jökull" ["Gláma is a glacier"]. Shown on T.H.H. Knopf's 1733 map, *Carte over Ísafiords og Strande Sysseller*, as Glauma Iøkůll and on *Siø og Land Carte over Island (Norðvesturland) as* Glama Iøkůll (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 144); on Niels Horrebow's 1752 map of Iceland as Glama Jökull (Sigurðsson,

1978, ff p. 157); the 1761 *Insvlæ Islandiæ*, Nürnberg map of Iceland as Glauma Iokul (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 160); and on Gunnlaugsson's map (UÍ4) and GMIP as GLÁMUJÖKULL. There is no mention of GLÁMUJÖKULL in Ólafsson [1772 (1975)]. It is shown on the 1771 edition of NCOI as Glauma Iökull. Pálsson refers to the "so-called Gláma or Glámujökull" [1795, §21 (2004, p. 105)]. Thoroddsen (1892, p. 118; 1906, p. 173; 1911, p. 16; and 1914a, v. 2, p. 33–34) is uncertain about whether or not there is a glacier (GLÁMUJÖKULL) or outlet glaciers on Gláma, but he correctly deduces that the absence of glacier rock flour in the streams generally signifies the absence of a glacier. Even with his misgivings, however, Thoroddsen (1901) still puts GLÁMUJÖKULL on GMIT. Thoroddsen (1892, p. 132) and (1906, p. 207) gives 230 km^2 as the area of Gláma* [Glámujökull*]; Ágúst Böðvarsson (written commun. about 1968,), in his unpublished "Stærð jökla á Islandi," gave 422 km^2 for UÍ4, 225 km^2 for GMIT, and 0 km^2 for the 1:500,000-scale Geodætisk Institut map of Iceland (1945, 1963), none of which has any quantitative value. Sigurðsson (2004) found no historic evidence for an ice cap on Gláma. Area: 4.5 km^2 in 1913 for Gláma* (Glámujökull*) according to Thorarinsson (1943, p. 17) from FB12 S.A. (1913). Snow patches mapped on the 1:250,000-scale series C561 (I-Vatneyri), AB12 (1934, 1945), FB12 S.A. (1913), and C762 (5324I, II). The name means an area patched with white.

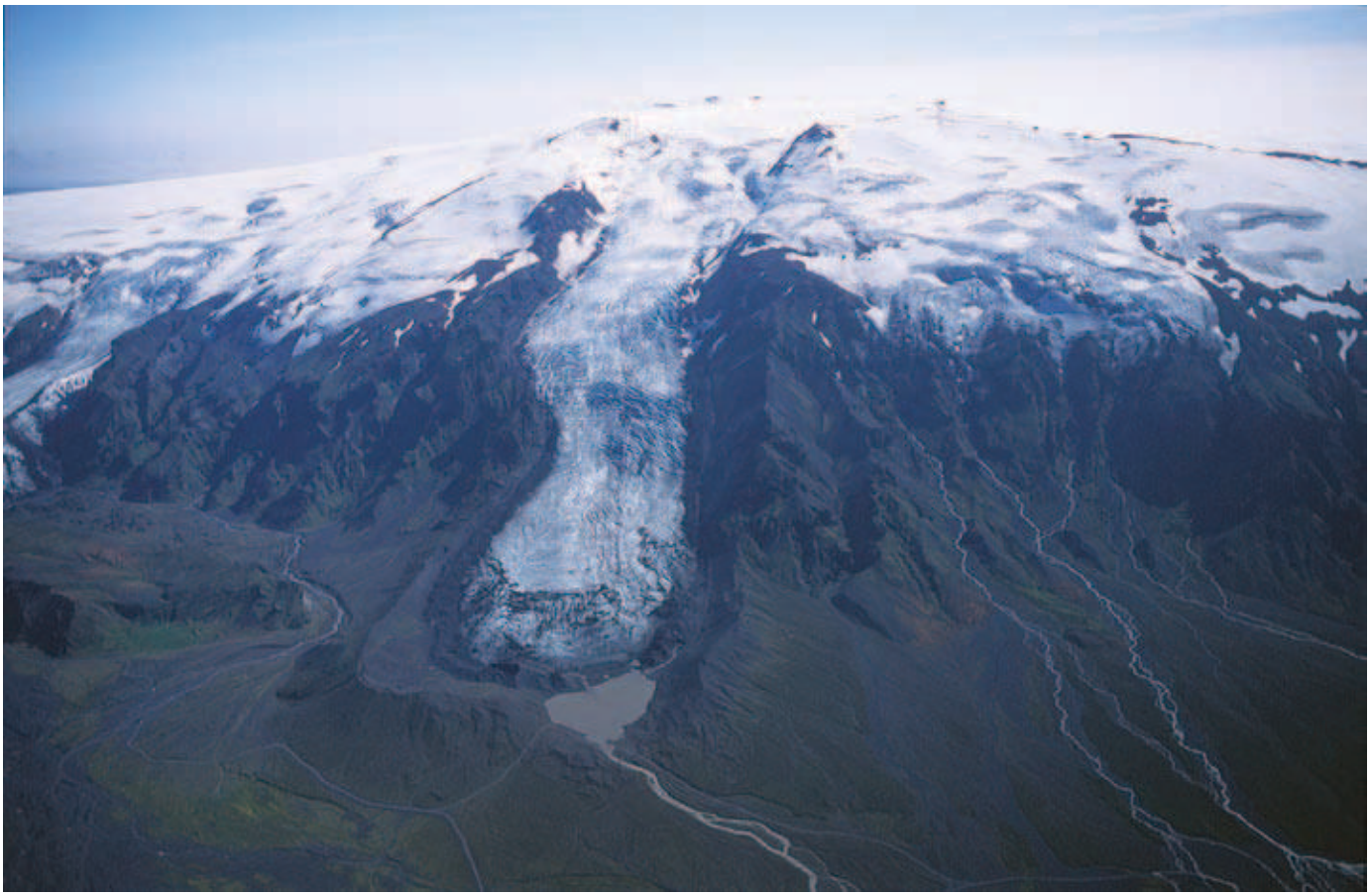


Figure 55. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Gígjökull** outlet glacier on 4 August 1999. View looking to the south toward the volcanic crater at the summit of the **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** ice cap, from which **Gígjökull** originates. The upper reaches of the **Steinsholtsjökull** are visible on the left. Photograph no. 22789v by O.S., NEA.

Glerárdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°33′N., 18°21′W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Glerárdalur, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 35, **56**, 101, 136). Cited by Steindórsson (1949, p. 30, 32), Rist (1985), ÁFÍ 1991 (p. 35), and Escritt (n.d., p. 36). Shown as Glacier 05/G/03 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Glerárdalur valley.

Gljúfurárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°42.7′N., 18°39.2′W.

Valley glacier at the head of Gljúfurárdalur, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **57**) (alternative spelling *Gljúfrárjökull* cited in J6 and ÁFÍ 1973 (p. 16)). Cited by Þorsteinsson and others (1942, p. 11), by Ahlmann (1937, p. 223), Steindórsson (1949, p. 32), Rist (1985), Escritt (1975, p. 60–61), and Stötter (1991, p. 56). Shown on AÍ4 (1966), AK4 (1988), AB62 (1978), AB63 (1975), C762 (5824III), as Glacier 05/D/29 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 12, and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 11). Named for the Gljúfurá river.

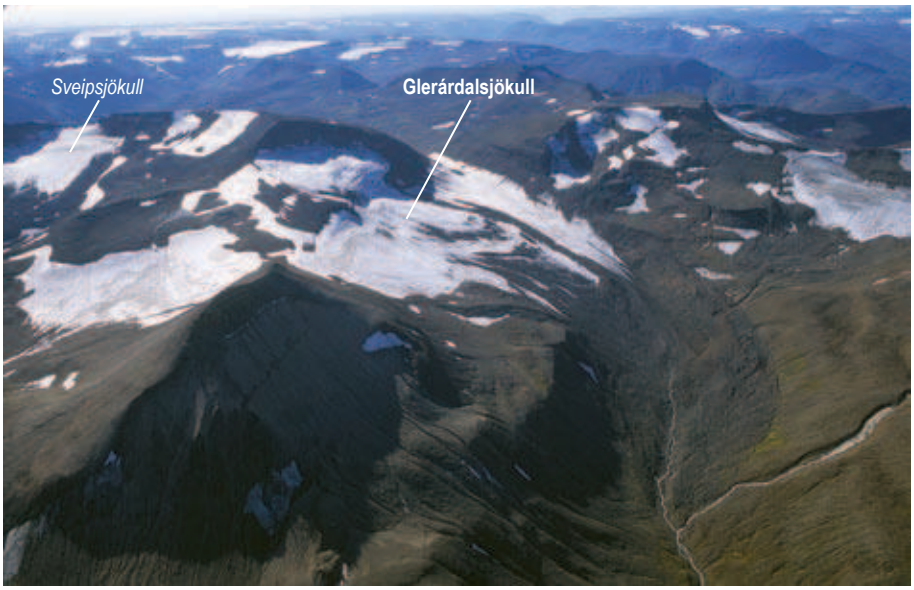


Figure 56. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Glerárdalsjökull** cirque glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking to the south at the Glerárdalshnjúkur mountain peak. **Glerárdalsjökull** flows down the north side of the Stóristallur Mountain. On the left side of the photograph is the *Sveipsjökull* cirque glacier. Photograph no. 24087h by O.S., NEA.

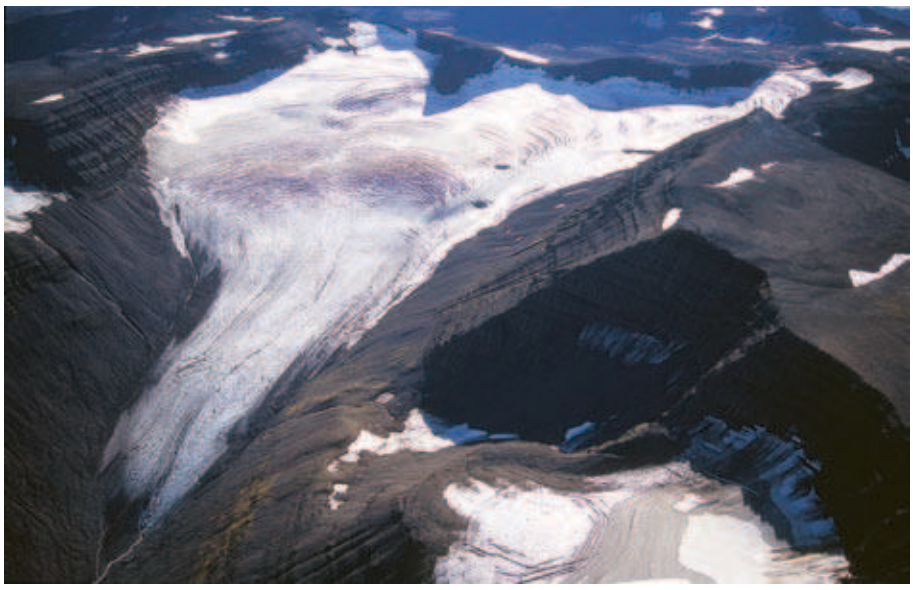


Figure 57. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Gljúfurárjökull** valley glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking to the south toward the head of Gljúrárdalur. Photograph no. 27678h by O.S., NEA.

Gljúfursárjökull Vatnajökull Group 63°57′N., 16°40′W.

Outlet glacier on the southern margin of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**, southern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **58**, 123, 188). Cited by Eyþórsson (1933, p. 97). Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Gljúfursá river.

Gloppujökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°46.3′N., 18°43.3′W.

Cirque glacier on the north side of Sveinsstaðafjall mountain, Kóngsstaðadalur in Skíðadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **59**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35) and Stötter (1991, p. 56). Shown as Glacier 05/D/18 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 27. The name is probably derived from Gloppufjall mountain, which is some distance to the east.

"GOÐABUNGA" Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°39′N., 19°16′W.

An internal ice dome on the western part of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3*A*, 124, 180, **183**). Named by Eyþórsson (1945b, p. 150, 151, 154) in the tradition of Goðaland. Shown on the following maps: JÍK6, JÍN6, J17 (map on p. 239).

Goðalandsjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°39′N., 19°16′W.

Name for the western part of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3*A*, 150) adjacent to Goðaland common for which it is named. Cited by Preyer and Zirkel (1862, p. 444), Gunnarsson [1877 (1949, p. 226)], Kålund [1877 (1984, v. I, p. 182), Loftsson [1880 (1930, p. 191)], Thoroddsen (1892, p. 123), Vigfússon (1892, p. 39), and Einarsson (1946, p. 172, 180). Shown on UÍ1, GMIP, and GMIT as the northern part of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**. Shown on the following maps: AÍ6 (1973), AK6 (1996), AB58 (1964), C761 (1812II), and sérkort Landmannalaugar-Þórsmörk (1985).

Figure 58. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Gljúfursárjökull** outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the north at the southern margin of the **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** internal ice cap at **Rótarfjallsjökull** (far left), **Gljúfursárjökull** (left), *Stórhöfðajökull* (center), and the **Stigárjökull** (right) outlet glaciers. The Rótarfjallshnjúkur and Hnappar nunataks can be seen on the rim of the volcanic crater at the summit of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**. Hvannadalshnjúkur, Iceland's highest peak (2,110 m), is in the center background. Photograph no. 26634v by O.S., NEA.

Figure 59. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Gloppujökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southwest along Skíðadalur. From left to right: the *Kóngsstaðajökull* mountain glacier is on the left, an unnamed glacier to its right, *Gloppujökull* in the center, another unnamed glacier and the **Þverárjökull** mountain glacier on the right. Photograph no. 24031v by O.S., NEA.

Grasárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°36.9′N.,19°08.3′W.

Mountain glacier in Fremri-Grasárdalur, Hjaltadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **60**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/Q/01 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Grasá creek.

"Grasjökull" Suðurland 63°55′N., 16°47′W.

Jökulhlaup deposits from jökulhlaup from **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**. Also known as "Grasjöklar." Cited by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 193), ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 24), ÁFÍ 1979 (p. 90), ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 87), and Thorarinsson (1958, p. 33). See figure 10*B* and table 10. Named for its vegetation.

Grímslandsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°58.6′N., 17°45.7′W.

Cirque glacier in Flateyjardalsheiði (figs. 8*B*, *C*, **61**). Named by Tryggvi Stefánsson J45 (p. 91). Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 11). Named for the abandoned Grímsland farmstead.

GRÍMSVATNAJÖKULL Vatnajökull Group 64°49′N., 17°42′W.
63°52′N., 15°23′W.

Historic alternative name for **VATNAJÖKULL** (fig. 2*A*). Cited by Peder Resen [1685 (1991, p. 112)] and in Thoroddsen (1914b, v. 3, p. 320–321) with reference to *Resenii Descriptio Islandiæ*. Named for the Grímsvötn volcano.

Grjótárdalsjökull* Norðurland 65°32′N., 18°41′W.

Snow patch at the head of Grjótárdalur, for which it is named, Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi (table 11). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185).

Grjótárjöklar Vatnajökull Group 64°48′N., 15°35′W.

Two parallel running, debris-covered cirque glaciers (alternatively named *Dökkurðarjökull* and *Ljósurðarjökull*) (figs. 2*C*, **15,** 29A) on the northwest side of Snæfell feeding Grjótá river, for which it is named. *Tvíburajöklar* is an alternative name. Cited by Guttormsson (1998, p. 15).

"Grjótjökull" Suðurland 63°58′N., 16°49′W.

Jökulhlaup deposits from jökulhlaup from **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**. Cited by Thorarinsson [1958, p. 30, as Grjót (jökulhlaup sediments)] and in ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 85). See figure 10*B* and table 10 in the jökulhlaup deposits section of this compilation. Named for its rugged stony surface.

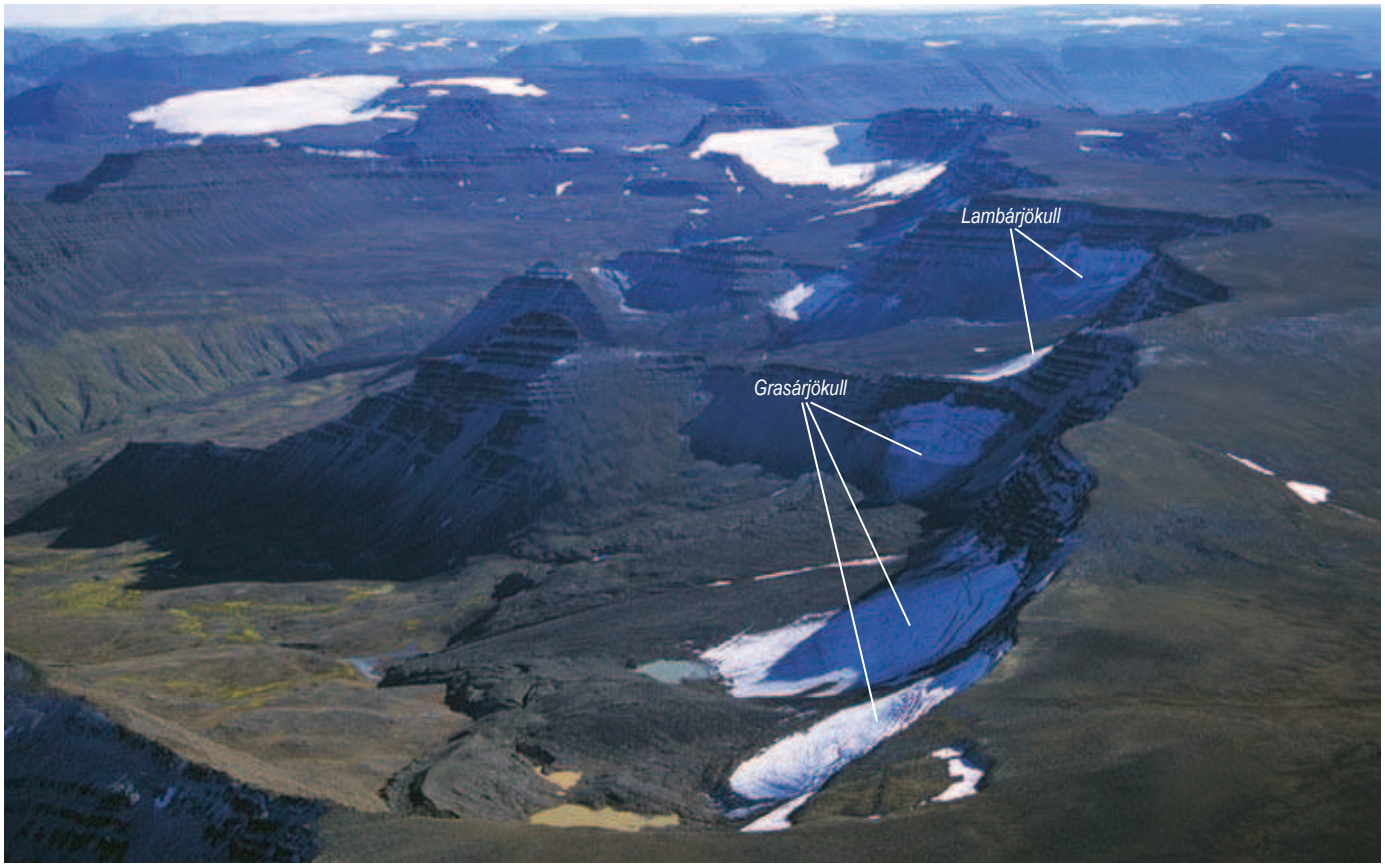


Figure 60. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Grasárjökull* cirque glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking to the south. *Grasárjökull* is in partial shadow in the foreground. The *Lambárjökull* cirque glacier is in the next cirque beyond. Photograph no. 27653v by O.S., NEA.

Figure 61. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Grímslandsjökull** cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southeast toward **Grímslandjökull** (upper center), the *Kambsjökull* cirque glacier (right of upper center), and the *Kotajökull* mountain glacier (behind *Kambsjökull*), Flateyjardalsheiði. Photograph no. 24136v by O.S., NEA.

Grýtudalsjökull eystri Norðurlandsjöklar 65°48.5′N., 18°44′W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Grýtudalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **62**). *Eystri-Grýtudalsjökull* is an alternative spelling (Stötter, 1991, p. 56). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35; 1980, p. 57). Shown as Glacier 05/D/11 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 33. Named for the Grýtudalur valley.

Grýtudalsjökull vestri Norðurlandsjöklar 65°48.4′N., 18°45.7′W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Grýtudalur, for which it is named, Svarfaðardalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **62,** 190). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 05/D/10 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 34. *Vestri-Grýtudalsjökull* (Stötter, 1991, p. 56) is an alternative spelling.

Grænalónsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°12′N., 17°28′W.

Outlet glacier in the southwestern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** that flows toward the western shore of the Grænalón ice-dammed lake (figs. 2*A*, **63**, 131*A*, 188) for which it is named. Named by Haukur Jóhannesson (1983, map on p. 87).

Figure 62. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Grýtudalsjökull eystri* (left) and *Grýtudalsjökull vestri* (center) cirque glaciers on 15 September 2003. View looking to the south toward the head of the Grýtudalur tributary valley in Svarfaðardalur. The *Vatnsdalsjökull* mountain glaciers are in the right-middle background. Photograph no. 27693h by O.S., NEA.

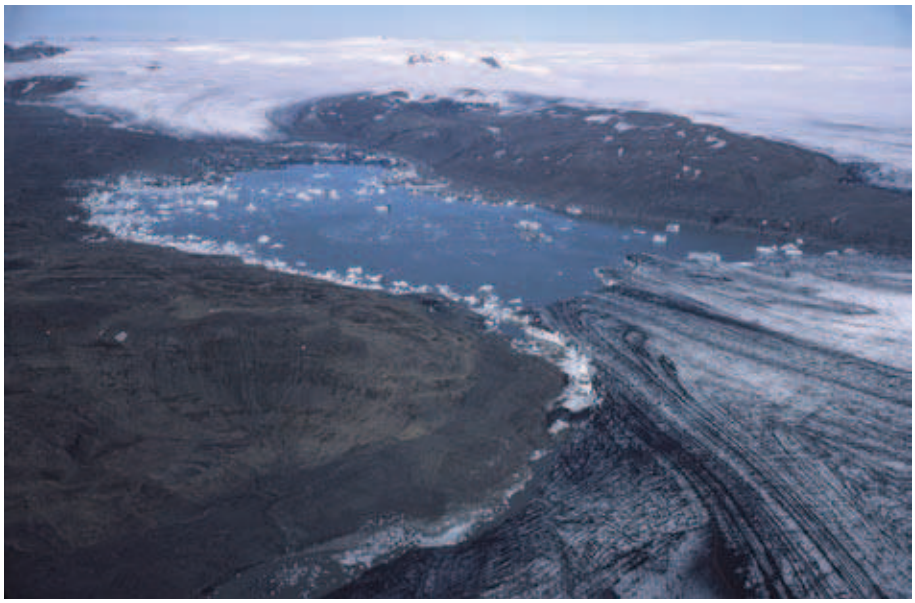


Figure 63. Oblique aerial photograph of *Grænalónsjökull* on 10 September 1986. View looking to the north-northeast during a jökulhlaup event from the Grænalón proglacial lake, dammed by an unnamed distributary glacier from the **Skeiðarárjökull** outlet glacier (lower right) on the southern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. The Þórðarhyrna nunatak is visible in the background. Photograph no. 8861v by O.S., NEA.

Grænavatnsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°36.2′N., 18°43′W.

Cirque glacier on the north side of Flöguselshnjúkur, Myrkárdalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **64**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36). Häberle (1991, p. 185) cites two separate glaciers as *Grænavatnsjökull eystri* and *Grænavatnsjökull vestri*. Shown as Glacier 05/F/13 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for lake Grænavatn.

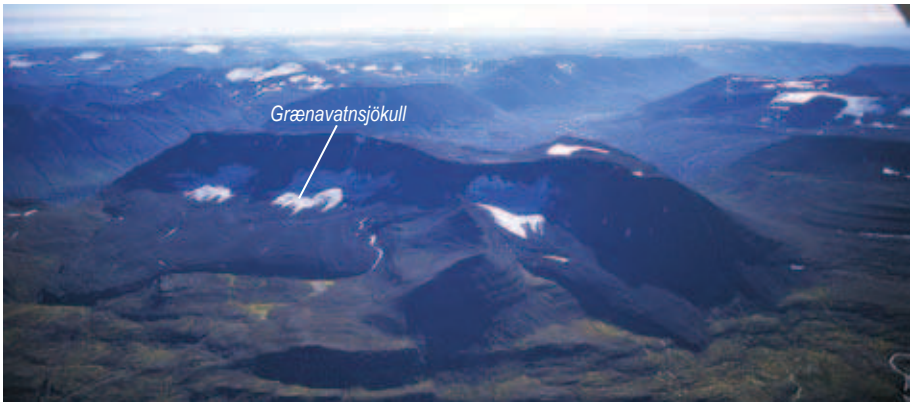


Figure 64. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Grænavatnsjökull* cirque glacier (left) on 6 September 2000. View looking to the south at the Flöguselshnjúkur Mountain with its two cirque glaciers. The *Kerlingarárjökull* cirque glacier is on the right. Photograph no. 24061v by O.S., NEA.

H

Hafrárdalsjöklar Norðurlandsjöklar 65°43′N., 18°37′W.

Small mountain glacier and associated snow patches at the head of Hafrárdalur, for which it is named, Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi. Contiguous with *Heiðinnamannajökull*. Alternative name for *Hafrárjökull*. Cited by Häberli (1991, p. 185). Shown on map (Häberli, 1991, p. 105) as glacier no. 9.

Hafrárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°43.1′N., 18°36.5′W.

Mountain glacier in Hafrárdalur, Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **65**, 76). Cited in ÁFÍ 1990 (p. 130). Named for the Hafrá creek. Contiguous with *Heiðinnamannajökull*. *Hafrárdalsjöklar* is an alternative name that includes associated snow patches.

Hafursárjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°32′N., 19°05′W.

Outlet glacier on the southern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** that flows into Hafursá west of Gvendarfell (figs. 3*A*, **66**, 150). Cited by Thoroddsen (1911, p. 34) and Eyþórsson (1945b, p. 156). Named for the Hafursá river.

Hagafellsjökull eystri Langjökull Group 64°29′N., 20°17′W.

Surge-type outlet glacier on the southern margin of **LANGJÖKULL** (figs. 5, **67**, 139) east of Hagafell (for which they are named), which lies between and separates two outlet glacier lobes [*Hagafellsjökull* (ÁFÍ 1980, p. 9)]. Eystri means "more easterly." Two alternative spellings and names have been used: *Eystri-Hagafellsjökull* [shown on maps AK5 (1996), JÍB, and C761 (1714II and 1713I] and *Hagavatnsjökull syðri*. Shown on JÍK5 and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 10). Named for the Hagafell mountain ridge that separates it from **Hagafellsjökull vestari**.

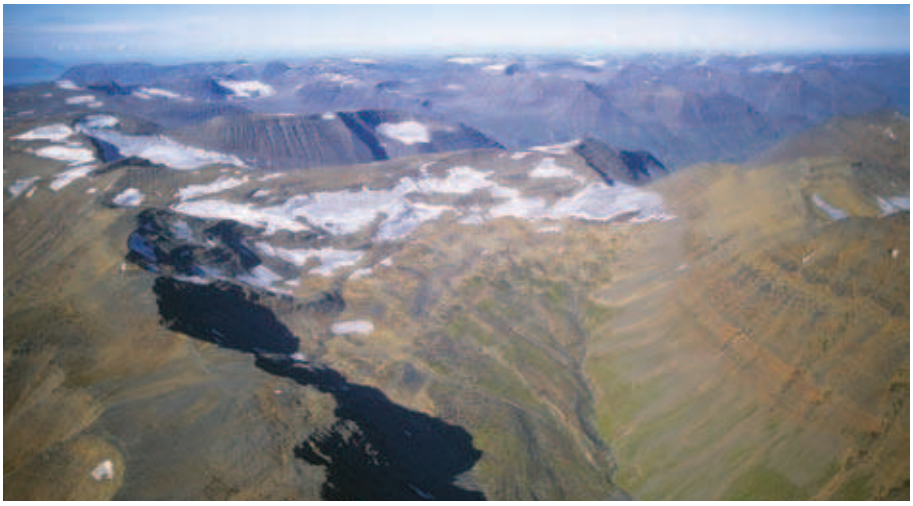


Figure 65. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Hafrárjökull* mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the northeast at the head of Hafrárdalur in Hörgárdalur. The upper reaches of **Gljúfurárjökull** valley glacier are visible in the background on the left. Photograph no. 24055v by O.S., NEA.

Figure 66. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Hafursárjökull* outlet glacier on 26 July 1996. View looking to the north toward the southern margin of the **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 18249v by O.S., NEA.

Figure 67. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Hagafellsjökull eystri** surge-type outlet glacier on 12 July 1979. View looking to the northeast across the Hagavatn proglacial lake on the southern margin of the **LANGJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph by R.S.W., USGS.

Hagafellsjökull vestari Langjökull Group 64°29′N., 20°26′W.

Surge-type outlet glacier on the southern margin of **LANGJÖKULL** (figs. 5, **68**, 139). Alternative names and spellings are *Hagafellsjökull vestri* (Green, 1952, map on p. 12; ÁFÍ 1980, p. 89; and ÁFÍ 2001, p. 205, map on p. 202), *Hagafellsjökull ytri* (JÍK5), *Vestri Hagafellsjökull*, *Vestri-Hagafellsjökull* [shown on map in ÁFÍ 1998 (p. 220, 245) and on JÍB (1988)], and *Vestari-Hagafellsjökull* [shown on AK5 (1978, 1988, and 1996); C761 (1714II and 1713I); cited in ÁFÍ 1998 (p. 223, 227, photo on p. 93)]. Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 10). Named for the Hagafell mountain ridge that separates it from **Hagafellsjökull eystri**.

Figure 68. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Hagafellsjökull vestari** surge-type outlet glacier on 20 June 1999. View looking north on the southern margin of the **LANGJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 22206v by O.S., NEA.

Hagajöklar Vatnajökull Group

Alternative name for two outlet glaciers on the western margin of **TUNGNAFELLS-JÖKULL**. The outlet glaciers are separated by Fagrafell. Cited in ÁFÍ 1963 (p. 42, 136). Shown on AB75 (1976) and AK5 (1988). The preferred spelling for the northernmost *Hagajöklar* is **Hagajökull innri**, the southernmost, **Hagajökull fremri**. Note: In southern Iceland, innri means farthest from the sea; fremri means closest to the sea. In northern Iceland, both mean farthest from the sea. Named for the Tómasarhagi patch of vegatation (oasis) in the Sprengisandur desert.

Hagajökull fremri Vatnajökull Group 64°45′N., 17°59′W.

Preferred spelling for the southernmost outlet glacier on the western margin of **TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL** (figs. 2*B*, **69,** 182). *Fremri-Hagajökull* is an alternative spelling. Cited in ÁFÍ 1963 (p. 42). Shown on AÍ5 (1978). Named for the Tómasarhagi patch of vegetation (oasis) in the Sprengisandur desert.

Hagajökull innri Vatnajökull Group 64°46′N., 17°58′W.

Preferred spelling for the northernmost outlet glacier on the western margin of **TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL** (figs. 2*B*, **70**, 182). *Innri-Hagajökull* is an alternative spelling [Shown on C761 (2014 IV), AÍ5, and AK5 (1996)]. Cited in ÁFÍ 1963 (p. 42). Shown on AÍ5 (1978). Named for the Tómasarhagi patch of vegetation ("oasis") in the Sprengisandur desert.

Figure 69. Ground photograph of the **Hagajökull fremri** outlet glacier on 30 July 2001. View looking to the southeast on the western margin of the **TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 25068 by O.S., NEA.

Figure 70. Ground photograph of the **Hagajökull innri** outlet glacier on 30 July 2001. View looking to the southeast on the western margin of the **TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 25067 by O.S., NEA.

Hagavatnsjökull syðri Langjökull Group 64°29′N., 20°17′W.

Alternative name for **Hagafellsjökull eystri**. Cited by Eyþórsson (1956a, p. 35). Named for the Hagavatn lake.

Hagárdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°27.3′N., 18°32′W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Hagárdalur, for which it is named, Djúpidalur, Eyjafjörður, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **71**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 37). Shown as Glacier 05/G/13 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

Hallmundarjökull Langjökull Group 64°45′N., 20°13′W.

Alternative name for **Þrístapajökull**. Suggested by Hannesson (1927, p. 37). Named for the legendary figure Hallmundur.

Hamarsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°53′N., 18°28′W.

Alternative name for **Hálsjökull**. Cited by Rist (1976, p. 77). Named for the Hamar farmstead.

Hamrajökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°49.3′N., 18°39.1′W.

Mountain glacier on the northeast side of Hamrahnjúkur, Svarfaðardalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **72**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 05/D/14 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named after the Hamrahnjúkur mountain.

Hangandi Hofsjökull Group 64°38′N., 19°13′W.

Mountain glacier in Kerlingarfjöll north of Höllubarmur (figs. 4*B*, **24**). Named by Jón Eyþórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson in ÁFÍ 1942 (p. 33–34). Also shown in perspective drawing in ÁFÍ 1942 (ff p. 16). Name means *hanging*, for its steep setting.

Figure 71. Oblique aerial photograph of *Hagárdalsjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southwest at the *Kambfellsjökull* mountain glacier (far left) and *Hagárdalsjökull* (right center), Djúpidalur, Eyjafjörður. *Vaskárdalsjökull* is in the center background. Photograph no. 24097m by O.S., NEA.

Figure 72. Oblique aerial photograph of the remnants of the *Hamrajökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the west toward the partially shadowed northeastern slope of the Hamrahnjúkur mountain peak in Skíðadalur. The **Teigardalsjökull** (middle) and **Búrfellsjökull** (top right) surge-type cirque glaciers are in the background. Photograph no. 24032v by O.S., NEA.

Hattardalsjökull* Vesturland 65°55′N., 23°05′W.

Snow patch in Hattardalur, for which it is named, Álftafjörður, Vestfirðir, northwestern Iceland (table 11). Cited in Rist (1985).

Hattarjökull Hofsjökull Group 64°38′N., 19°20′W.

Remnants of a mountain glacier north of Höttur mountain peak in Kerlingarfjöll (figs. 4*B*, **73**). Named for the peak by Jón Eyþórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson (ÁFÍ 1942, p. 21).

Figure 73. Oblique aerial photograph of the remnants of the Hattarjökull mountain glacier on 22 July 1999. View looking to the south at the Höttur mountain peak. Photograph no. 22670v by O.S., NEA.

"HÁABUNGA" Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°35′N., 19°07′W.

Alternative name for "HÁBUNGA" on southern **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**. Named "HÁBUNGA" by Eyþórsson (1945b, p. 152) for its high elevation. Cited in J17 (p. 238) and by Björnsson (1978, p. 187–189). Shown on map JÍN6.

"HÁABUNGA" Vatnajökull Group 64°21′N., 17°25′W.

Internal ice dome on the western part of **VATNAJÖKULL** just southwest of Grímsvötn (figs. 2*A*, 188). "JÖKULBUNGA" is an alternative name. Cited in Ahlmann and Thorarinsson (1937, p. 188). Named for being the highest point in central **VATNAJÖKULL**. Shown on the following maps: AÍ6 (1977), AK6 (1996), JÍK6, JÍB, JÍN6, AB76 (1977), C761 (2013I), and C762 (5920II).

Háafellsjökull* Vesturland 65°54′N., 21°33′W.

Snow patch in Háafell, for which it is named, Reykjarfjörður, Vestfirðir, northwestern Iceland (Haukur Jóhannesson, oral commun., 2005) (table 11).

Háafjallsjökull* Norðurland 65°34′N., 18°38′W.

Snow patch on the plateau on Háafjall mountain, for which it is named, between Öxnadalur and Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi (table 11). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185).

"HÁBUNGA" Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°35′N., 19°07′W.

Internal ice dome in the southern part of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3*A*, 124, **171**, 180, 183). "HÁABUNGA" is an alternative spelling. Named by Eyþórsson (1945b, p. 152, 156) for its high elevation. Shown on map JÍK6.

HÁJÖKULL Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°40′N., 19°45′W.
63°35′N., 19°27′W.

Historic alternative name for **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** (fig. 3*B*). Cited in Pálsson [1795, §16 (2004, p. 78)]. Named for its high elevation.

Hájökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°50.4′N., 18°58.5′W.

Alternative name for **Deildardalsjökull**. Cited by Escritt (1975, p. 61; and n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 05/D/04 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Name is derived from the Hákambur Mountain.

Hálsajökull Vatnajökull Group 64°48′N., 15°33′W.

Alternative name for *Sótajökull*. Named by Thorarinsson [J14 (p. 70–75), including minor annotation to 1937 map of Snæfell by Jennings (1952)]; also shown on map in ÁFÍ 1987 (p. 68) and cited on p. 65. Not known for what it was named. Frequently misspelled *Hálsjökull*.

Hálsajökull Vatnajökull Group 64°15′N., 15°48′W.

Alternative name for **Eyvindstungnajökull**. Named by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 198) after Staðarhálsar.

Hálsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°52′N., 18°27.3′W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Hamarsdalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **74**). *Hamarsjökull* is an alternative name. Cited by Escritt (1977, p. 60). Shown on C761 (1916I), on map in Escritt (1980, p. 59), as Glacier 05/D/39 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on a location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 11). Named for the Háls farmstead.

Háöldujökull Hofsjökull Group 64°50′N., 18°27′W.

A lobate outlet glacier in the eastern part of **HOFSJÖKULL** defined by surface topography during radio-echosounding surveys (figs. 4*A*, **75**, 86, 193). Named by Björnsson (1988, p. 64; Map 19, Glacier 1) for the Háalda hill. Anecdotal evidence suggests that **Háöldujökull** may be a surge-type glacier (Björnsson and others, 2003, p. 85).

Figure 74. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Hálsjökull** cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the south along Hamarsdalur at the mountains between Þorvaldsdalur and Skíðadalur. The *Þverárjökull* mountain glacier is in the right-center background. Photograph no. 24045v by O.S., NEA.

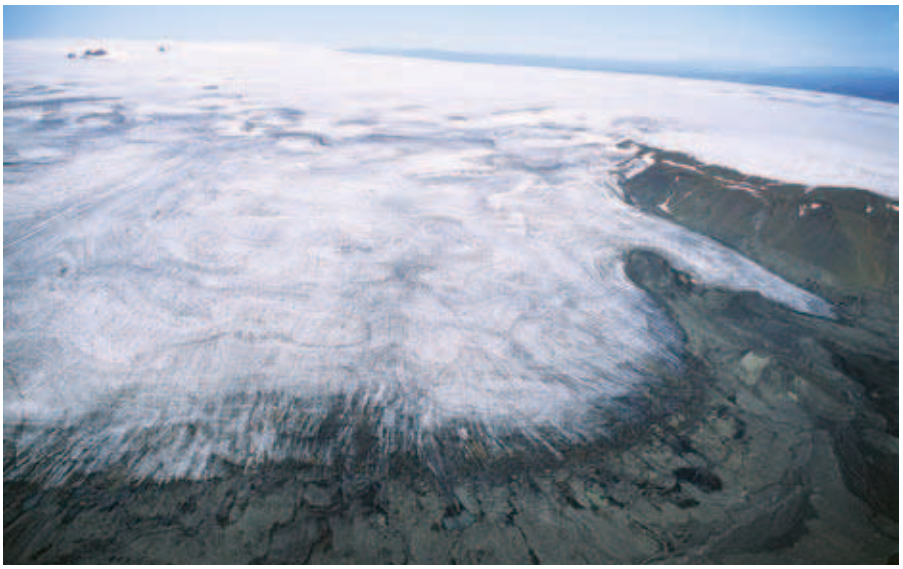


Figure 75. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Háöldujökull** lobate outlet glacier on 23 August 1998. View looking to the west on the eastern margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. The **Klakksjökull** outlet glacier is on the right. Photograph no. 20903h by O.S., NEA.

Heiðinnamannajökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°43.5′N., 18°36.5′W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Heiðinnamannadalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **76**, 88). Cited in Escritt (n.d., p. 36), ÁFÍ 1990 (p. 129), and Stötter (1991, p. 56, as two glaciers). Shown as Glacier 05/D/30 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.) and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier nos. 10 and 11. Named for arbitrary heathen people or giants (ÁFÍ 1990, p. 63–64).

Heiðnabergsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°18′N., 15°42′W.

Alternative name for Heinabergsjökull. Cited by Bergsson [1839 (1997, p. 107, 108, 111, 115)]. Named for the Hei(ð)naberg farmstead.

Heimarijökull* Norðurland 65°28′N., 17°49′W.

Snow patch in Skarðsdalur, Gönguskarð, Bleiksmýrardalur, northern Iceland (table 11). Shown on AB 73 (1935 and 1972). So named because it is the closer to home of two. The name implies that there is another snow patch called Fremrijökull*, at the head of Skarðsdalur.

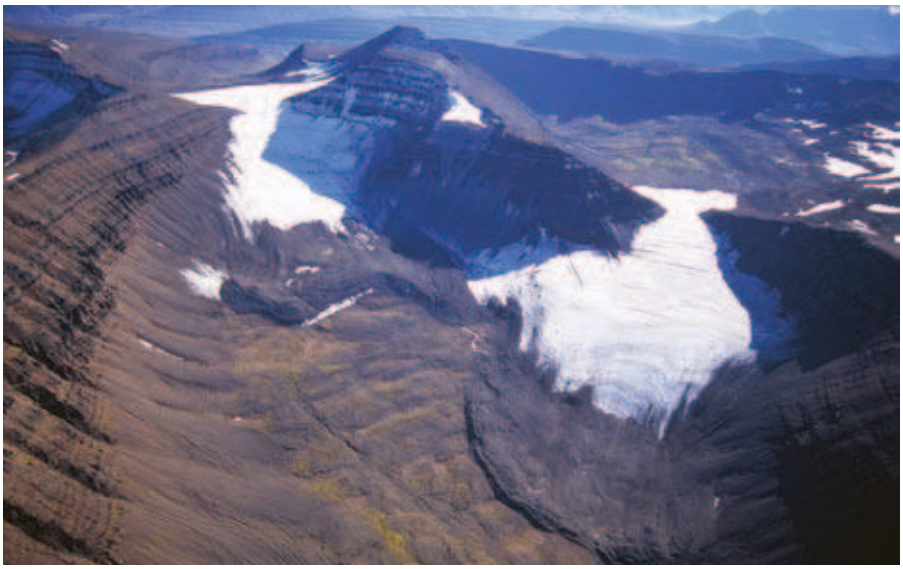


Figure 76. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Heiðinnamannajökull* cirque glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking to the south with the conjoined (two-part cirque glacier) *Heiðinnamannajökull* in the upper part of the Heiðinnamannadalur tributary valley in Skíðadalur. The *Hafrárjökull* mountain glacier, over the ridge in the right center, and *Lambárdalsjökull* mountain glacier, over the ridge on the upper left, are contiguous with *Heiðinnamannajökull*. Photograph no. 27679h by O.S., NEA.

Heinabergsjöklar Vatnajökull Group

Historic collective name for the two modern outlet glaciers, **Skálafellsjökull** and **Heinabergsjökull**, on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, **77**). It referred to a composite outlet glacier before it became separated by retreating into two termini separated by Hafrafell. Alternative name of Heinabergsjökull. Cited by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 198) who refers to a "westlichen und östlichen Gletscher geteilt" of **Heinabergsjökull**. Named for the Heinaberg farmstead.

Heinabergsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°18′N., 15°42′W.

Historic name for part of the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*), approximately including the modern outlet glaciers of **Fláajökull**, **Viðborðsjökull**, **Svínafellsjökull**, and **Hoffellsjökull**. Shown on NCOI, UÍ2, GMIP, and GMIT. Cited by Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. 2, p. 86, 110)]. Named for the Heinaberg farmstead.

Heinabergsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°18′N., 15°42′W.

Historic alternative name of Heinabergsjöklar for what are now two outlet glaciers separated by Hafrafell, **Heinabergsjökull** and **Skálafellsjökull** (figs. 2*A*, 77). Cited by Stefánsson [1746 (1957, p. 9, 12, 19)] and Pálsson [1795 §12 (2004, p. 47; see also Endnote no. 118, p. 159)]. Named for the Heinaberg farmstead.

Figure 77. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Heinabergsjökull** outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the northwest on the southeastern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. The **Skálafellsjökull** outlet glacier is on the left, with its distributary outlet glacier **Eyvindstungnajökull** on the far left; **Heinabergsjökull** is on the right. Photograph no. 26673v by O.S., NEA.

Heinabergsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°18′N., 15°42′W.

Outlet glacier on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **77**, 188). *Eystri-Heinabergsjökull* (ÁFÍ 1937, p. 44) and *Heinabergsjökull eystri* are alternative names. Cited in Gadde [1857 (1976, p. 67)]. Jón Eyþórsson (J5, p. 40) refers to **Heinabergsjökull** as the nyrðri jökull of Heinabergsjöklar; in J4 (p. 46), he refers to **Heinabergsjökull** as being composed of syðri jökull (**Skálafellsjökull**) and nyrðri jökull. In J13 (p. 32), Jón Eyþórsson refers to **Skálafellsjökull** as S-glacier and **Heinabergsjökull** as N-glac [sic]. Cited in Kålund [1877 (1984, v. IV, p. 59, 60)], J17 (p. 323) as **Heinabergsjökull**, with **Skálafellsjökull** indicated as W (Skálf.) [sic] and E (Hafrafell). Two maps (ÁFÍ 1993, p. 123, 148) show **Heinabergsjökull** on both sides of Hafrafell, with **Skálafellsjökull** as a primary distributary and *Sultartungnajökull* as a minor distributary. Shown on JÍB, JÍN9, AÍ9 (1971), AK9 (1997), AB96 (1972), and C762 (6019I, 6119IV, 6120III). A single terminus for **Heinabergsjökull** is shown on FB96 S.A. (1905 and 1941) and on AB96 (1945). Named for the Heinaberg farmstead.

Heinabergsjökull eystri Vatnajökull Group 64°18′N., 15°42′W.

Alternative name for **Heinabergsjökull**. Cited by Thoroddsen (1914b, v. 3, p. 223) and in ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 46). Named for the Heinaberg farmstead.

Heinabergsjökull vestri Vatnajökull Group 64°18′N., 15°42′W.

Alternative name for **Skálafellsjökull**. Cited by Thoroddsen (1914b, v. 3, p. 223), Guðmundsson (1972, p. 132) and in ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 146). *Vestri-Heinabergsjökull* is an alternative spelling (ÁFÍ 1993, p. 150). Named for the Heinaberg farmstead.

Heljardalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°49′N., 19°01′W.

Mountain glacier at the northwestern head of Heljardalur, for which it is named (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **78**, 82, 147). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown erroneously as Glacier 04/Q/13 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 26) and Escritt (n.d.). Glacier 04/Q/13 is misnumbered; it should be Glacier 04/Q/14.

Figure 78. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Heljardalsjökull* mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southeast. The **Deildardalsjökull** mountain glacier is on the left. Two cirque glaciers are connected across the watershed divide; *Heljardalsjökull* is facing away on the right. Photograph no. 24003v by O.S., NEA.

Heljarjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°48.2′N., 18°52′W.

Mountain glacier on the northeast side of Heljarfjall in Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **190**). Described by Escritt (1975, p. 61) as a mountain glacier. *Þverdalsjökull* is an alternative name. Shown as Glacier 05/D/6 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named after Heljardalur and Heljarfjall.

Heljarskálarjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°37′N., 18°28′W.

Remnants of a cirque glacier in Heljarskál cirque, for which it is named, Öxnadalur, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8*A*, *C*). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185).

Herðubreiðarjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°44′N., 17°08′W.

Historic alternative name for the northwestern side of **VATNAJÖKULL** (fig. 2*A***)**. Cited by Benediktsson [1747 (1957, p. 222, 236)]. Named for the Herðubreið table mountain.

Hestárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°47.3′N., 18°32′W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Nautárdalur in Þorvaldsdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **118**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36). Shown as Glacier 05/E/06 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Hestá creek.

Héðinsdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°38′N., 18°52′W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Héðinsá, Syðri-Héðinsdalur in Hjaltadalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **79**). *Héðinsjökull* is an alternative name. Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35), Rist (1985), ÁFÍ 1990 (p. 146) as *Héðins(dals)jökull*. Shown as Glacier 04/Q/04 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). *Héðinsdalsjökull* is separated by the Jökulfjall ridge from **Myrkárjökull** to the east. Named for the Héðinsdalur valley.

Héðinsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°38′N., 18°52′W.

Alternative name for *Héðinsdalsjökull*. Cited in ÁFÍ 1990 (p. 143). Named after Héðinsdalur.

Héðinsskarðajökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°39.3′N., 18°52′W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Ytri-Skarðsá, Héðinsdalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **79**, 85). *Skarðsárjökull* is an alternative name. Cited by Rist (1985). Separated by the Jökulfjall ridge from **Barkárdalsjökull** to the east. Named for the Héðinsskörð mountain pass (more commonly in the singular form, Héðinsskarð).

Hjaltadalsheiðarjökull* Norðurland 64°36′N., 18°53′W.

Snow patch on the Hjaltadalsheiði mountain route, for which it is named, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (table 11). Cited by Vigfússon [1843 (1954, p. 124)].

Hjaltadalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°35′N., 18°55′W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Hjaltadalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 52, **80**). First cited by Pálsson [1795 §22 (2004, p. 105)]. Also cited by Vigfússon [1843 (1954, p. 124, 125)], Ahlmann (1937, p. 222), Thorarinsson (1943, p. 17), ÁFÍ 1946 (p. 60, 63), Rist (1985), and Escritt (n.d.). Shown on AÍ4 (1966), AK4 (1996), C761 (1916III), C762 (5823IV), and as Glacier 04/Q/03 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Hjaltadalur valley.

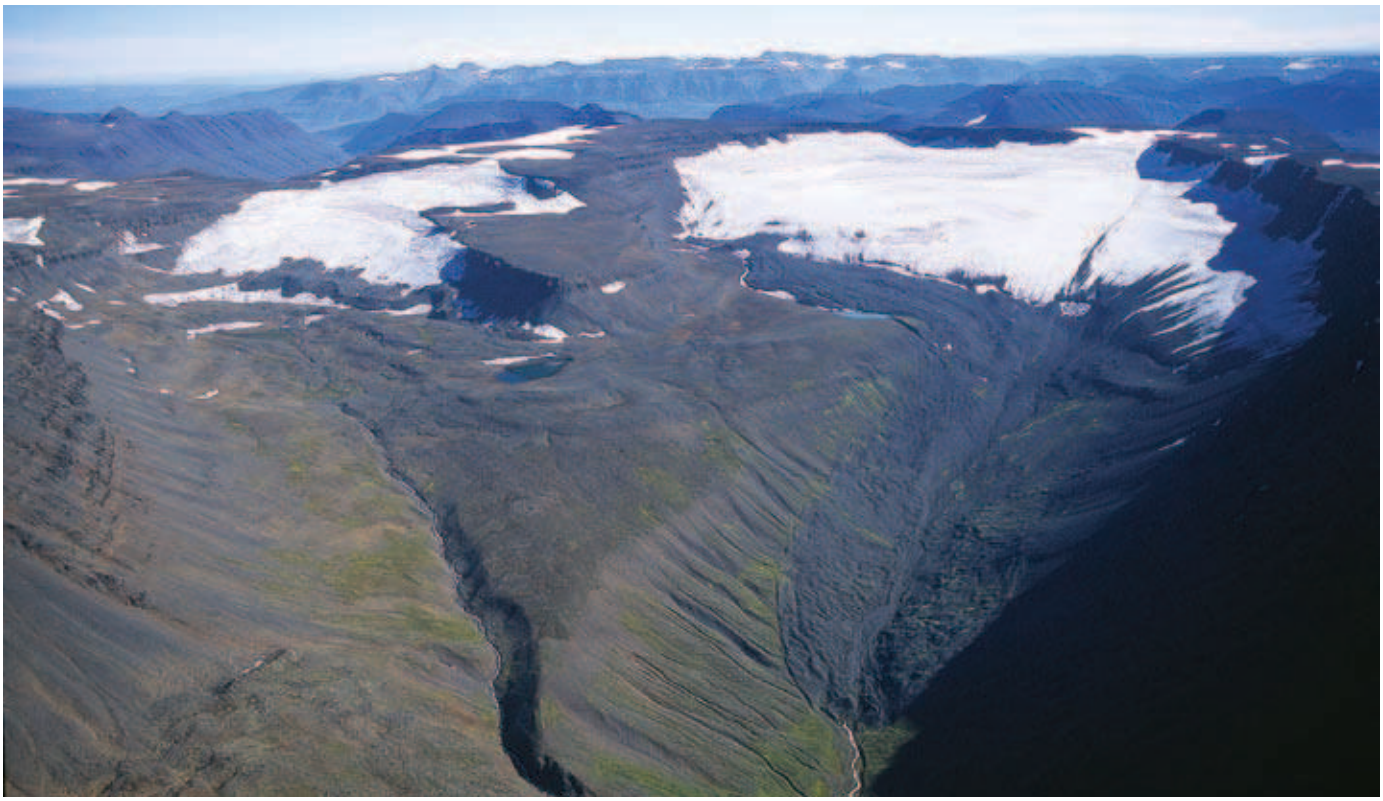


Figure 79. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Héðinsdalsjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the east at the *Héðinsskarðajökull* mountain glacier (on the left) and *Héðinsdalsjökull* at the head of the Héðinsdalur tributary valley in Hjaltadalur. Photograph no. 23990v by O.S., NEA.

Hjálpleysujökull Austfjarðajöklar 65°02′N., 14°25′W.

Cirque glacier in Kaldakinn by the Hjálpleysa mountain route, for which it is named, in eastern Iceland (Rist, 1985) (figs. 9*C*, **81**).

HNAPPAFELLSJÖKULL Vatnajökull Group 64°06′N., 16°56′W.
63°55′N., 16°25′W.

Historic name for **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** or even for the entire **VATNAJÖKULL** used in the 14th century (fig. 2*A*). Cited in Annálar íslenzkir [14th century (1888, p. 404)], Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 62)], Pálsson [1795 §25 (2004, p. 112)], and Kålund [1877 (1984, v. IV, p. 62, 63, 69)]. KNAPPAFELLSJÖKULL is an alternative name. Named for the Hnappafell, an historic name for Öræfajökull volcano.

HNAPPAVALLAJÖKULL Vatnajökull Group 64°06′N., 16°56′W.
63°55′N., 16°25′W.

Name used by Thoroddsen (1914b, v. 3, p. 255) in reference to **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** (fig. 2*A*). Cited in Annálar íslenzkir [14th century (1888, p. 209) as Hnappavallarjökull]. Named for the Hnappavellir farmstead.

Hnjótajökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°51′N., 18°55.6′W.

Mountain glacier by Hnjótafjall, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **82**, 147). Cited by Rist (1985). Cited by Stötter as Hnjótakverk (1991, p. 57). Shown on map by Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 43. Named for Hnjótar, a section of land on both sides of the Hnjótafjall mountain.

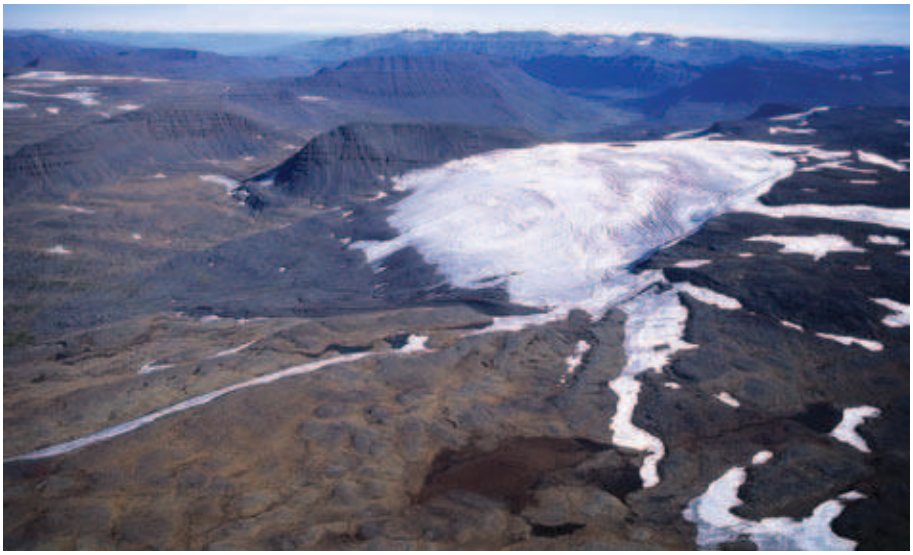


Figure 80. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Hjaltadalsjökull** mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the east. The *Hörgárjökull* mountain glacier is contiguous with **Hjaltadalsjökull** on the east at the watershed divide from the small nunatak. Photograph no. 23988v by O.S., NEA.

Figure 81. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Hjálpleysujökull* mountain glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking west at the Hjálpleysa mountain route. The distinct set of terminal moraines of *Hjálpleysujökull* are visible in the upper center of the photograph. Photograph no. 26711v by O.S., NEA.

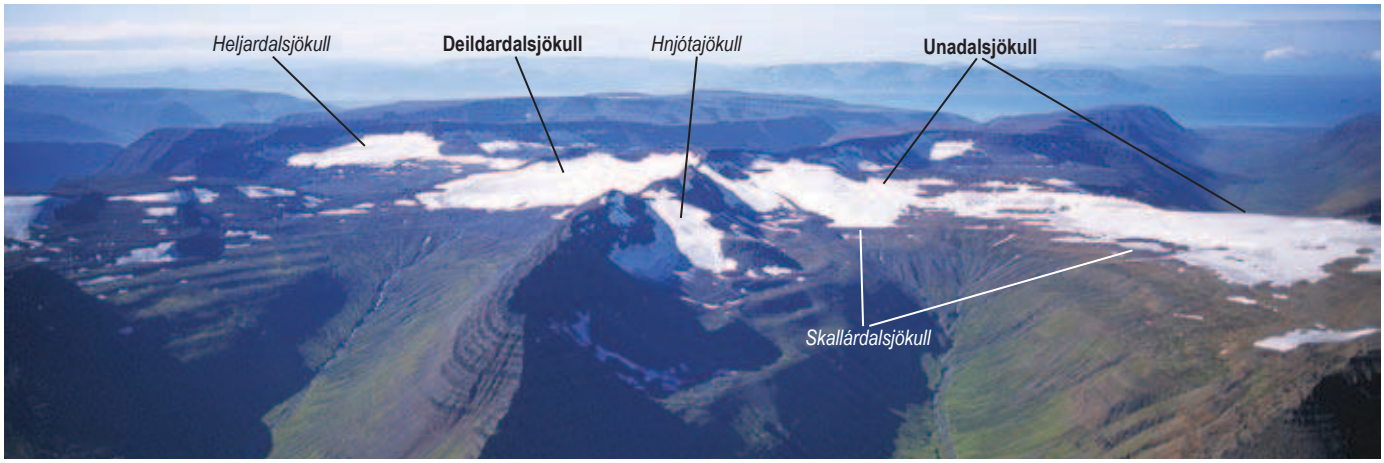


Figure 82. Oblique aerial photograph the *Hnjótajökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking west at the **Unadalsjökull** mountain route. *Hnjótajökull* is in the center. At the head of the valleys on either side of Hnjótafjall (center) are the following mountain glaciers: *Heljardalsjökull* (distant left), **Deildardalsjökull** (left center), *Skallárdalsjökull* (front, right center), and **Unadalsjökull** (back, right center). Photograph no. 24026v by O.S., NEA.

Hoffellsdalsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°29′N., 15°19′W.

Name used for a southern distributary outlet glacier of **Lambatungnajökull** that extended into the north end of Hoffellsdalur for which it is named. The distributary was most prominent at the maximum advance of **Lambatungnajökull** during the "Little Ice Age" in Iceland. Its terminus was measured between 1935 and 1945. Cited by Sigurðsson (1998, p. 6). The glacier no longer exists, having receded into **Lambatungnajökull**. Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9).

Hoffellsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°26′N., 15°28′W.

Outlet glacier on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **83**, 188). Cited in Pálsson [1795, §12 (2004, p. 47)], Jónsson [1873 (1997, p. 74, 78)] and Thoroddsen (1892, p. 127). Shown on the following maps: AB96 (1972), C762 (1620II, III), AÍ8 (1976), AK8 (1997), JÍB, and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Hoffell farmstead.

Hofsárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°50.6′N., 18°30.6′W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Hofsdalur, Svarfaðardalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **84**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Stötter (1991, p. 56). Shown as Glacier 05/D/38 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 1. Named for the Hofsá farmstead.

Hofsdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°40.2′N., 18°54.5′W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Hofsdalur, for which it is named, in Hjaltadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **85**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/Q/06 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

Figure 83. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Hoffellsjökull** outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking northwest at three outlet glaciers on the southeastern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap (from left to right): **Viðborðsjökull** (left), **Svínafellsjökull**, and **Hoffellsjökull** in the right center, separated by the Öldutangi ridge. Photograph no. 26677 by O.S., NEA.

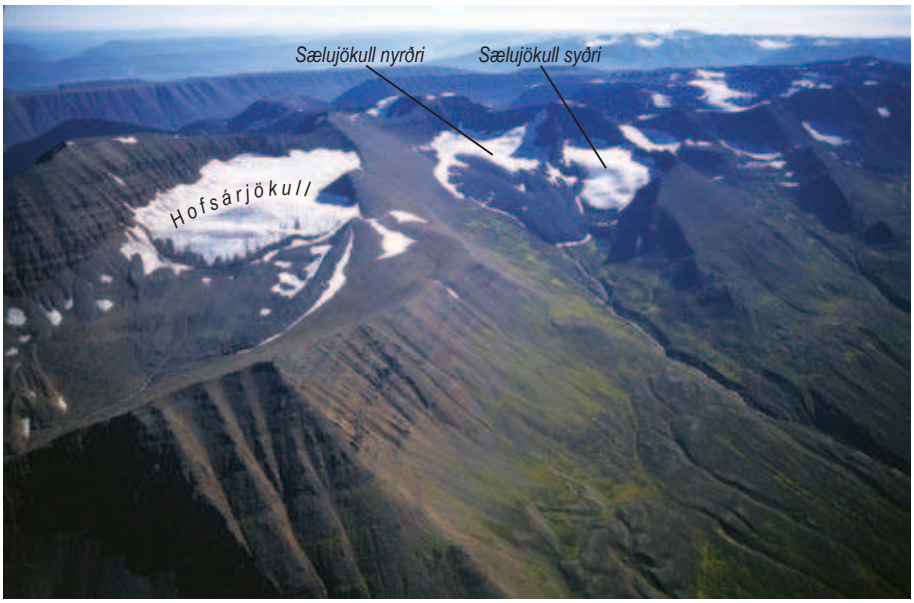


Figure 84. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Hofsárjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southeast at three cirque glaciers: *Hofsárjökull* (left) and *Sælujökull nyrðri* (right center), and *Sælujökull syðri* (right). Photograph no. 24043v by O.S., NEA.

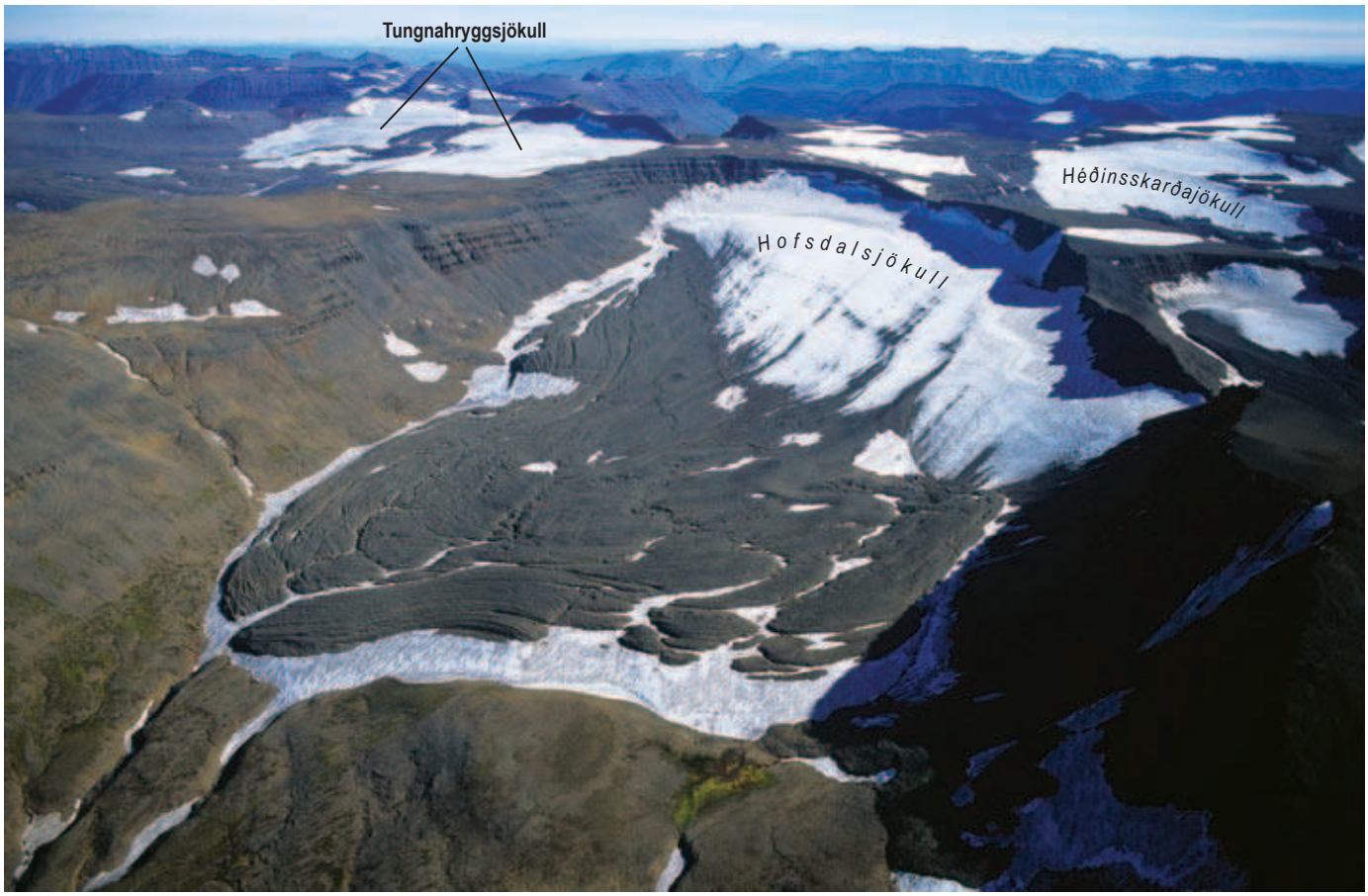


Figure 85. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Hofsdalsjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the east. The **Tungnahryggsjökull** compound mountain glacier is in the background on the left; *Héðinsskarðajökull* is in the right background. Photograph no. 23992v by O.S., NEA.

HOFSJÖKULL Hofsjökull Group 64°59′N.,19°10′W.
64°38′N.,18°25′W.

Third largest ice cap in Iceland (figs. 4*A*, **86**). It has 10 outlet glaciers, including 5 surge-type glaciers, on official maps: **Blágnípujökull**, **Blautukvíslarjökull**, **Blöndujökull**, **Klakksjökull**, **Kvíslajökull**, **Múlajökull**, **Nauthagajökull**, **Rótarjökull**, **Sátujökull**, and **Þjórsárjökull** (2 lobes). It has an additional 8 named ice-flow basins defined by surface topography during radio-echosounding surveys (Björnsson, 1988): *Álftabrekkujökull*, *Austari-Jökulsárjökull*, *Brattöldujökull*, *Löngukvíslarjökull*, *Miklafellsjökull*, *Miklukvíslarjökull*, *Tvífellsjökull*, and *Þverfellsjökull*). Anecdotal evidence suggests that **Háöldujökull** and **Nauthagajökull** are also surge-type glaciers (Björnsson and others, 2003, p. 85). *Ólafsfellsjökull* has been used as an alternative name for **Nauthagajökull** (ÁFÍ 1988, map, p. 88; Guðmundsson, 1995, p. 34). **Háöldujökull** (named by Björnsson, 1988), **Illviðrajökull** (*Illviðrahnjúkajökull*, named by Björnsson, 1988), *Lambahraunsjökull*, and *Tungufönn* are names of other outlet glaciers. Magnússon (1702–1714; 1955, p. 98–99) referred to **HOFSJÖKULL** in his *Chorographica Islandica*; he noted that to the people of Norðurland it was called **HOFSJÖKULL** and to the people of Suðurland it was called ARNARFELLSJÖKULL. **HOFSJÖKULL** is named after the Hof farmstead, north of the ice cap in Vesturdalur, Skagafjarðarsýsla (see Jósepsson and Steindórsson, 1981, p. 85). On Pálsson's 1794 map of ARNARFELLSJÖKULL (**HOFSJÖKULL**) [1795, Tab. IV (2004, p. 99); Sigurðsson, 1978, p. 186)], the ice cap is labeled ARNARFELLSJÖKULL or **HOFSJÖKULL**. Cited in Olavius [1780 (1964, v. 1, p. 279, 307)]. Knoff's 1733 map (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 144) showed Hofs Iøkull; Horrebow's 1752 map (Sigurdsson, 1978, p. 157) also used Hofs Jökull. Ólafsson and Pálsson (1772) referred to **HOFSJÖKULL**, as did Eiríksson and Schöning (Hofs=Iökull) on their 1771 map (NCOI) and on the 1780 edition of NCOI (Sigurðsson, 1978, p. 160). Gunnlaugsson's 1848 map (UÍ1, 2) (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256), Paijkull's (1867a) map (GMIP) and Thoroddsen (1892, 1906, and 1911) all used ARNARFELLSJÖKULL or **HOFSJÖKULL**, although Thoroddsen's (1901) map (GMIT) showed **HOFSJÖKULL** only. All maps (for example, AK5, ÁKÍ5, AB, C761) published during the 20th century show **HOFSJÖKULL**. No outlet glaciers of **HOFSJÖKUL**L are named on maps until 1965, although Gunnlaugsson's 1848 map (UÍ1) (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256) showed *Blágnýpujökull*. AK5 (1946) named no outlet glaciers; on AK5 (1967) two are shown, **Kvíslajökull** and **Blöndujökull**; on AK5 (1978), nine outlet glaciers were named (**Rótarjökull** omitted). On C761, nine outlet glaciers are named but **Sátujökull** omitted. Shown on JÍB; JÍK-5; AB55, 65, 66; AÍ5 (1978); AK5 (1996); C762 (5720I, 5721I, II, 5820IV, 5821I, II, III, IV); C761 (1814I, II, 1914I, II, III, IV) and location map in Sigurðsson (1998, p. 10).

HOFSJÖKULL Austfjarðajöklar 64°38′N., 15°05′W.
64°36′N., 15°01′W.

An ice cap in eastern Iceland (figs. 9B, **87A, B**). It had one small outlet glacier on its western margin, Morsárjökull; it no longer exists. HOFSJÖKULL eystri (ÁFÍ 1937, p. 75), HOFSJÖKULL í Lóni, and HOFSJÖKULL í austri (ÁFÍ 1937, p. 76) are variable attributes. Noted by Olavius [1780 (1965, v. 2, p. 133, 165)]. Cited by Kålund [1877 (1984, v. IV, p. 51)], Thoroddsen (1892, p. 130), Thorarinsson (1943, p. 17, as HOFSJÖKULL í Lóni), and Rist (1985). Shown on UÍ2, GMIP, GMIT, JÍB, AÍ8 (1976), AK8 (1997), AB105 (1976; blue contours incomplete)/ AB106 (1971, blue contours incomplete), and C762 (6120I). The ice cap lies on the mountain route between farmsteads in Víðidalur and Hofsdalur. It is named for the Hof rectory.

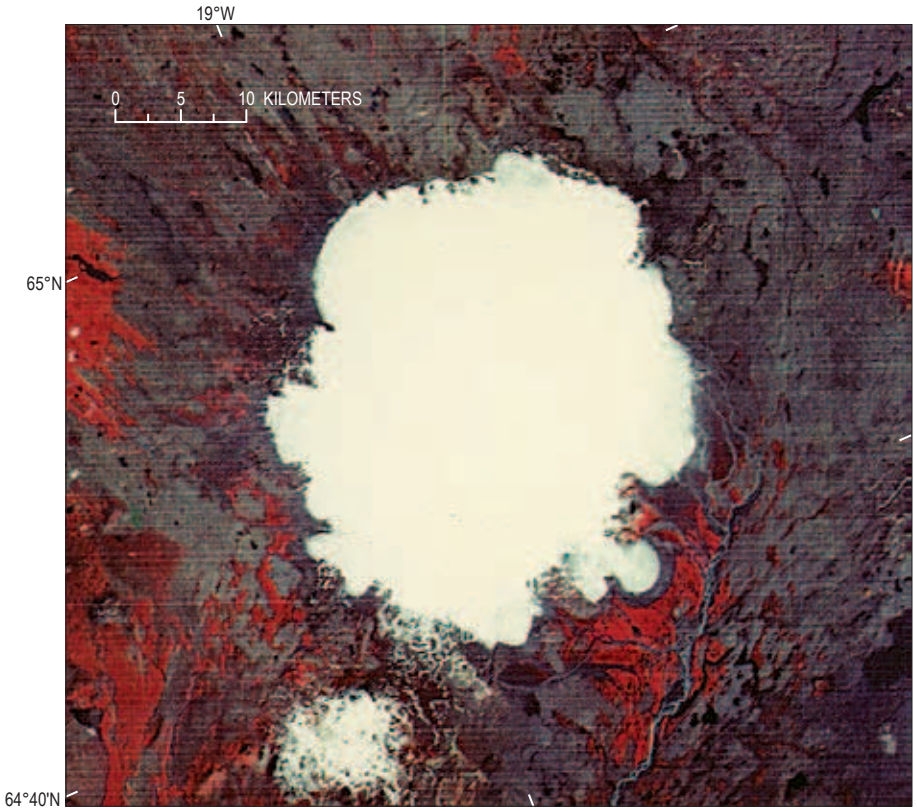


Figure 86. Enlargement of Landsat 1 MSS false-color composite image of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap on 19 August 1973. Landsat image 1392–12185 from the USGS, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198.

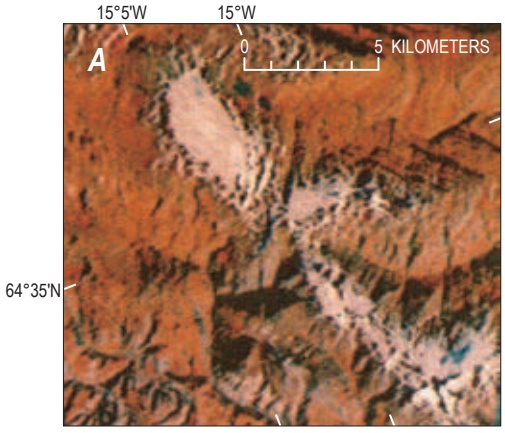


Figure 87. ***A***, Enlargement of Landsat MSS false-color composite image of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap on 22 September 1973. Landsat 1 MSS image 1426–12064 from the USGS, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198.

B, Oblique aerial photograph of **HOFSJÖKULL** on 28 September 2002. View looking to the southeast. In the extreme right background are glaciers on Tungutindar and Flugustaðatindar. Photograph no. 26757v by O.S., NEA.

Holárdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°43.5′N., 18°33.3′W.

A partly debris-covered, double-lobed cirque glacier at the head of Holárdalur, Skíðadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **88**). Shown as Glacier 05/D/33 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier nos. 6 and 7. Cited by Stötter as two separate glaciers (1991, p. 56). See also figure 9 in Sigurðsson (2004, p. 57). Named for the Holárdalur valley.

Holárfjallsjökull nyrðri Norðurlandsjöklar 65°44.3′N., 18°34.5′W.

Cirque glacier on the east side of Holárfjall, for which it is named, Skíðadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **88**). *Nyrðri-Holárfjallsjökull* is an alternative spelling. Cited in Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and by Stötter (1991, p. 56). Shown as Glacier 05/D/31 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 9.

Holárfjallsjökull syðri Norðurlandsjöklar 65°44′N., 18°34′W.

Cirque glacier on the east side of Holárfjall, Skíðadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **88**). *Syðri-Holárfjallsjökull* is an alternative spelling. Shown as Glacier 05/D/32 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 8. Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Stötter (1991, p. 56). Named for the Holárfjall mountain.

Hornafjarðarjöklar Vatnajökull Group 64°28′N., 15°43′W.

Historic collective name for the outlet glaciers in southeastern **VATNAJÖKULL** that lie between Kálfafellsdalur and Hoffellsdalur (fig. 2*A*). Hornafjarðarjökull is an alternative name. Cited by Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. 2, p. 109)], Pálsson [1795, §12 (2004, p. 50; see also Endnote No. 128, p. 160)], and in ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 150). Shown on Pálsson's map of KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL** [1795, Tab. 1 (2004, p. 40)]. Named for the Hornafjörður district.

Hornafjarðarjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°28′N., 15°43′W.

Historic collective name for the main glacier and outlet glaciers in southeastern **VATNAJÖKULL** (fig. 2*A*). Hornafjarðarjöklar is an alternative name. Cited by Árni Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 30)] and Stefánsson [1746 (1957, p. 11, 16). Named for the Hornafjörður district.

Hornbrynujökull* Austurland 64°52′N., 14°56′W.

Snowpatch on the Hornbrynja Mountain, for which it is named (table 11). Cited by Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 103)].

Hornsárdalsjökull Langjökull Group 64°29′N., 21°40′W.

Alternative name for the *Skarðsheiðarjökull* ice aprons. Cited by Guðmundsson and Þorleifsson (1999, p. 160). Named for the Hornsárdalur valley.

Hóladalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°30′N., 18°30′W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Hóladalur, for which it is named, in Öxnadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 32, **89**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36). Shown as Glacier 05/F/19 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

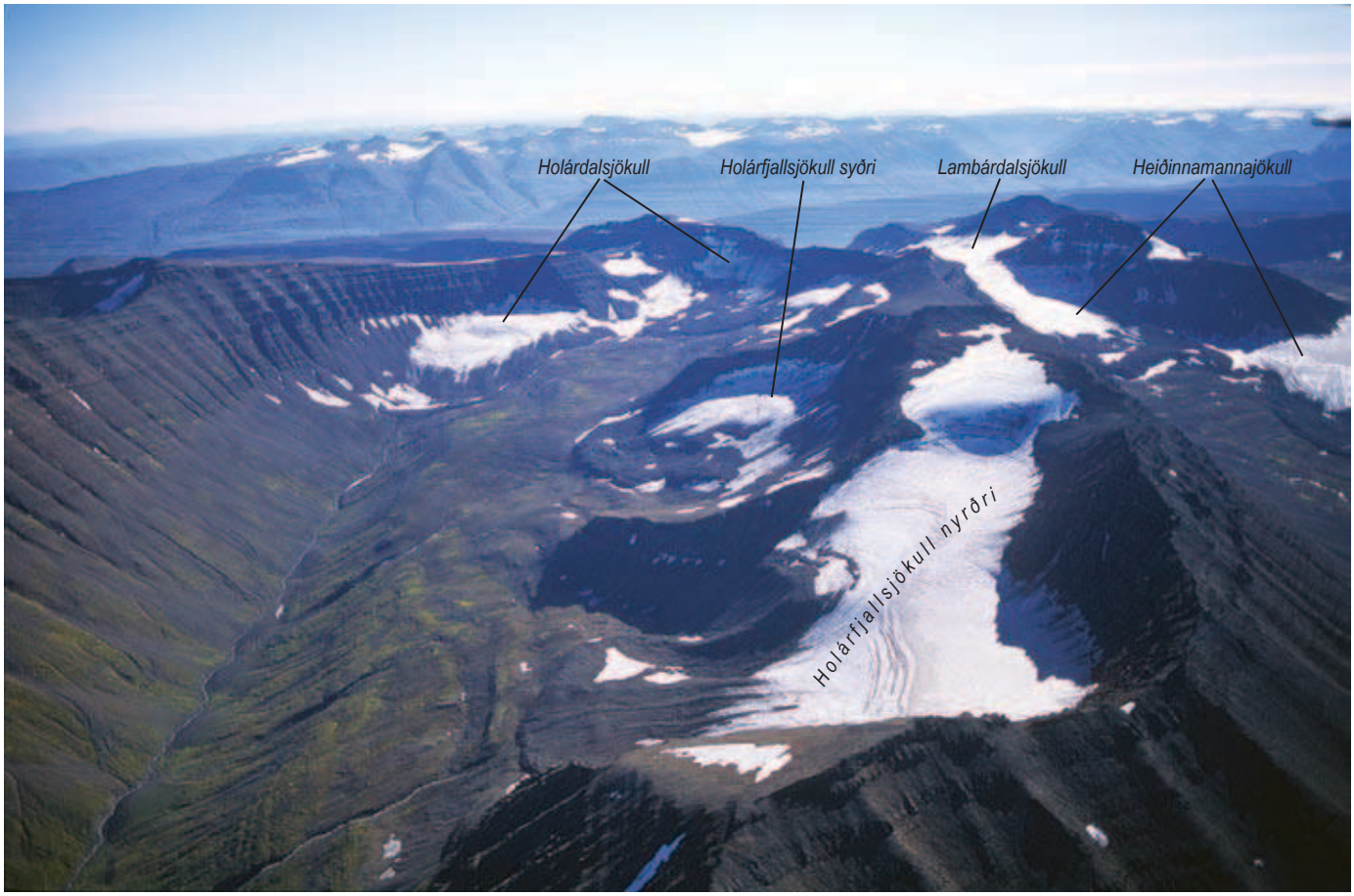


Figure 88. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Holárdalsjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southeast at five cirque glaciers in Holárdalur, Skíðadalur. *Holárdalsjökull* is at the head of the valley; *Holárfjallsjökull nyrðri* is at the right center; *Holárfjallsjökull syðri* is in the center. The *Heiðinnamannajökull* and *Lambárdalsjökull* mountain glaciers are in the upper right. Photograph no. 24039v by O.S., NEA.

Figure 89. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Hóladalsjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southeast at two cirque glaciers at the heads of tributary valleys in Öxnadalur, *Kirkjufjallsdragsjökull* (nearest on the left) and *Hóladalsjökull* (left center). The two *Syðri-Króksárjökull* mountain glaciers at the head of Skjóldalur are in the upper right center, middle background. Photograph no. 24072v by O.S., NEA.

Hóladalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°42.4′N., 18°57′W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Hóladalur, for which it is named, in Hjaltadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **90**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35) as two glaciers: Glacier 04/Q/07 and Glacier 04/Q/08 on maps on Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

Hólárjökull Vatnajökull Group 63°57′N., 16°34′W.

Outlet glacier on the southern margin of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**, southern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **91**, 188). Cited by Thoroddsen (1892, p. 128) and ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 31). On location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Hólá river.

Figure 90. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Hóladalsjökull* mountain glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking to the southwest. Photograph no. 27662v by O.S., NEA.

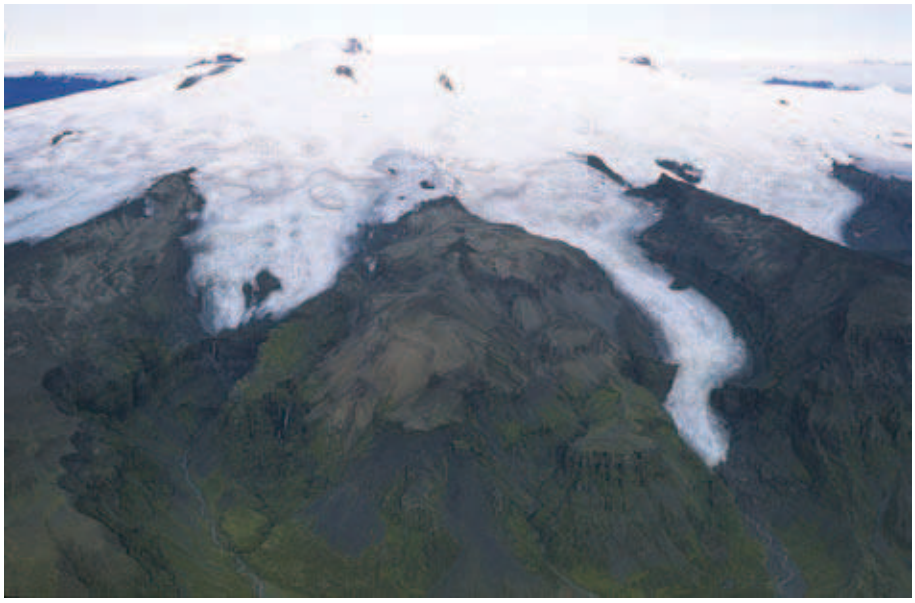


Figure 91. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Hólárjökull** outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the north. The **Stigárjökull** (left) and **Hólárjökull** outlet glaciers are on the southern margin of the **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** internal ice cap. The Rótarfjallshnjúkur and Hnappar nunataks can be seen on the summit crater's rim. Hvannadalshnjúkur, Iceland's highest peak (2,110 m), is in the left background. Photograph no. 26636v by O.S., NEA.

Hólatindajökull Snæfellsjökull 64°48′N., 23°48′W.

Outlet glacier on the southwestern margin of **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** (figs. 6, 20, **92**). Named by Jón Eyþórsson in 1930 after the Hólatindar volcanic crater (Eyþórsson, 1931, p. 23; sketch map on p. 18). Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 5).

Hólmsárjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°20′N., 15°34′W.

Historic name for all or part of **Fláajökull**.(figs. 2*A*, **49**). Hólsárjökull is an alternative name. Cited by Stefánsson [1746 (1957, p. 13] and Thoroddsen (1892, p. 127, who cites Amund Helland as the source; 1914b, v. 3, p. 221, again citing Amund Helland as the source). Named for the Hólmsá river.

Hólsárjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°20′N., 15°34′W.

Alternative name of **Fláajökull** (Hólmsárjökull). Used by Pálsson [1795, §12 (2004, p. 47; see also Endnote no. 116, p. 159)] and other contemporary manuscripts. Stefánsson [1746 (1957, p. 19)] uses both Hólmsárjökull (p. 13) and Hólsárjökull (p. 19). Presumably named for a Hólsá river, whose geographic location is not known presently.

Figure 92. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Hólatindajökull** outlet glacier (center) on 18 October 2001. View looking to the east at the western margin of the **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** ice cap. The **Blágilsjökull** outlet glacier extends to the left. Photograph no. 25775v by O.S., NEA.

Hrafnabjargajökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°31′N., 18°44.5′W.

A cirque glacier east of Víkingsfjall, Norðurárdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **93**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/P/01 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Hrafnabjörg cliffs.

Hraunárdalsjökull nyrðri Norðurlandsjöklar 65°24.3′N., 18°32.2′W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Hraunárdalur, for which it is named, in Djúpidalur, Eyjafjörður, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **94**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 37). Shown as Glacier 05/G/15 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

Figure 93. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Hrafnabjargajökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. Photograph no. 24065v by O.S., NEA.

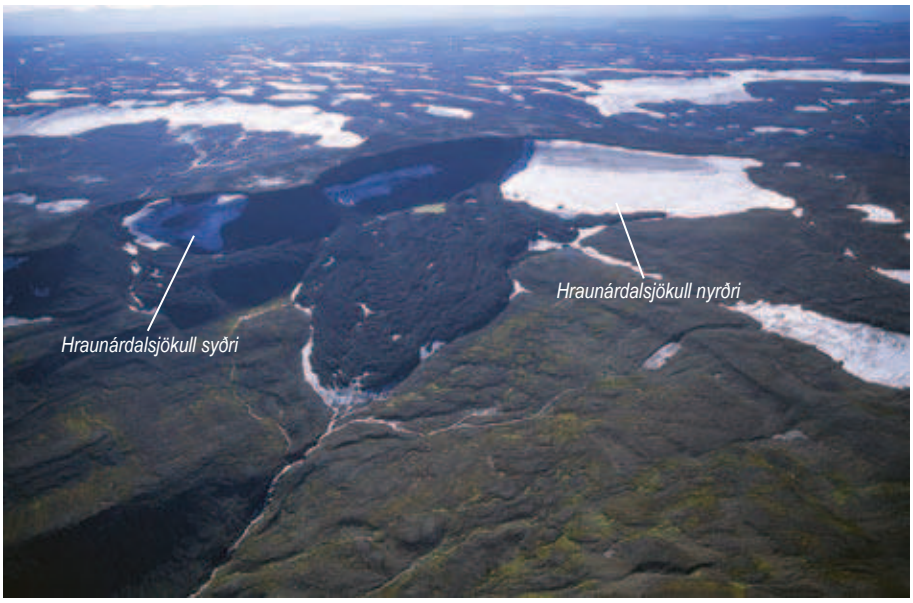


Figure 94. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Hraunárdalsjökull nyrðri* (right) and *Hraunárdalsjökull syðri* (left) cirque glaciers on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southwest. Photograph no. 24099v by O.S., NEA.

Hraunárdalsjökull syðri Norðurlandsjöklar 65°24.1′N., 18°31.2′W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Hraunárdalur, for which it is named, in Djúpidalur, Eyjafjörður, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **94**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 37). Shown as Glacier 05/G/16 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

Hróarsdalsjökull* Austurland 64°57' N., 14°21′W.

Snow patch in Hróarsdalur, east of Hnausafjall in eastern Iceland (table 11). Cited in ÁFÍ 1955 (p. 12) and ÁFÍ 2002 (p. 207). Shown on AB114 (1997). Named for the Hróarsdalur valley.

Hrunajökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°39′N., 19°24′W.

Name for the western margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3*A*, **95**, 150, 183) adjacent to the Hrunar grazing common, for which it is named. Shown on Map C761 (1812II).

Hrunakvíslarjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°40′N., 19°23′W.

Former distributary from the **Tungnakvíslarjökull** outlet glacier on the western margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**. Cited by Tómasson (1996, p. 75). Hrunakvíslarjökull has receded into **Tungnakvíslarjökull** and no longer exists. Named for the Hrunakvísl creek.

Hrunárjöklar Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°39′N., 19°24′W.

Outlet glaciers on the western margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3*A*, **95**, 150, 183). Named after the Hruná river. Cited in ÁFÍ 1972 (p. 122 and map ff p. 160). Shown on sérkort Landmannalaugar-Þórsmörk (1985).

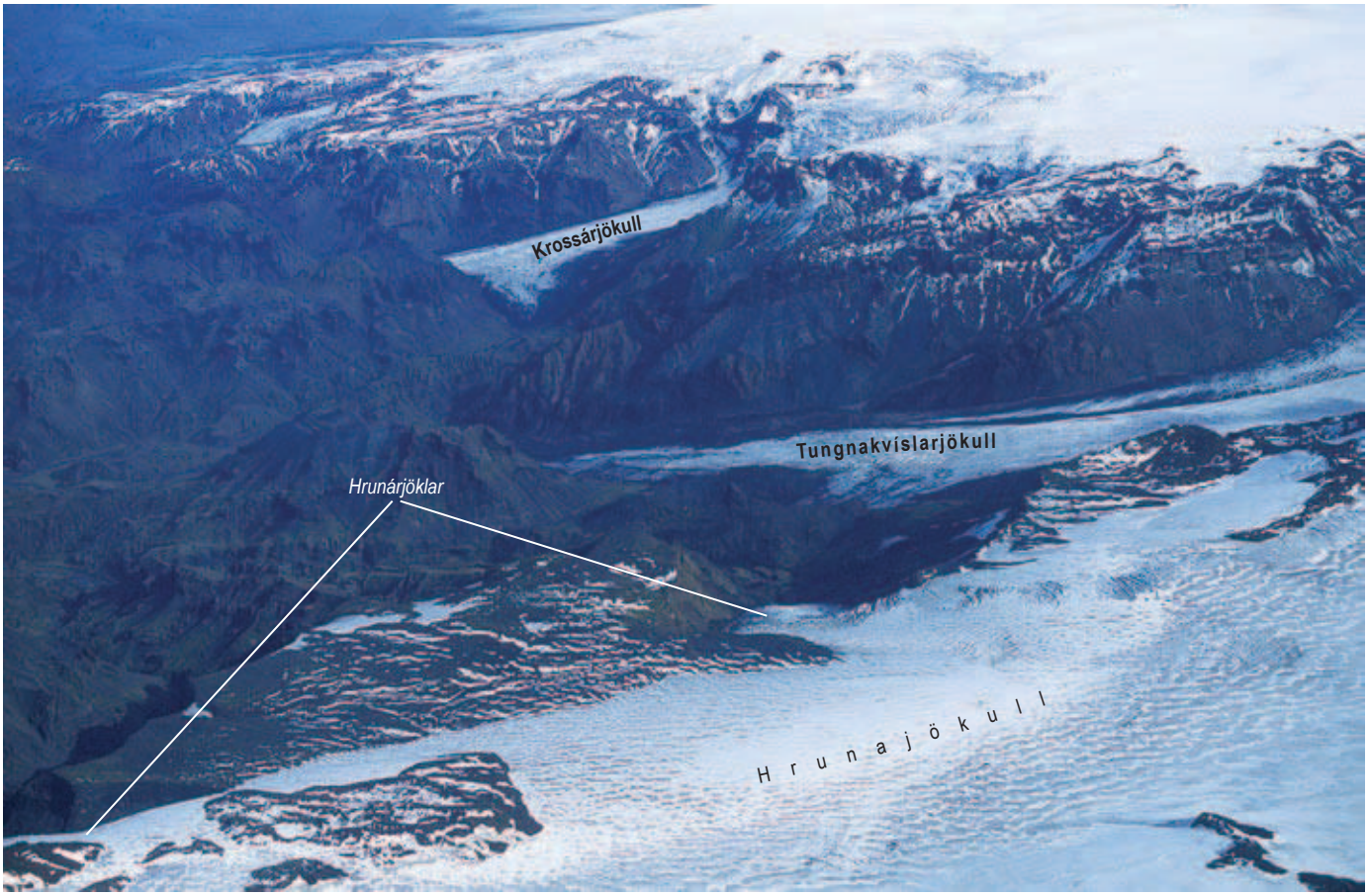


Figure 95. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Hrunárjöklar* outlet glaciers on 11 September 1992. View looking to the northeast. The *Hrunárjöklar* outlet glaciers are in the foreground facing away on the western margin of the **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap. The **Tungnakvíslarjökull** outlet glacier (middle background) and the upper part of the **Krossárjökull** outlet glacier (upper left center) are visible. Hrunajökull, an ice-margin name, is also shown. Photograph no. 14651v by O.S., NEA.

HRÚTAFELLSJÖKULL Langjökull Group 64°46′N., 19°46′W.
64°43′N., 19°42′W.

Alternative name of **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL**. Name used by Rist (1985). Named for the Hrút(a)fell mountain.

Hrútafellsjökull Austfjarðajöklar 64°58′N., 14°17′W.

Remnants of a cirque glacier on Hrútafell mountain, for which it is named, in Fáskrúðsfjörður, eastern Iceland (figs. 9*C*, **96**). Cited by Rist (1985).

Figure 96. Oblique aerial photograph of the remnants of the *Hrútafellsjökull* cirque glacier on 16 September 2003. View looking to the southeast. Photograph no. 28055v by O.S., NEA.

Hrútárjöklar Vatnajökull Group 64°01′N., 16°27′W.

Historic name for "two" outlet glaciers on the eastern margin of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**, southern part of **VATNAJÖKULL**, encompassing what are now **Hrútárjökull** and **Fjallsjökull**. Cited by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 194), (1911, p. 54, 58; 1914b, v. 3, p. 235, 238). Named for the Hrútá river.

Hrútárjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°00′N., 16°29′W.

Outlet glacier on the eastern margin of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**, southern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **48**, 188). Hrútárjökull vestri is an historic name. Cited in ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 33). Shown on the following maps: ÁÍ9 (1976, first appearance), AK9 (1997), AB87 (1972), sérkort Skaftafell AB87/88 (1991), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Hrútá river.

Hrútárjökull eystri Vatnajökull Group 64°01′N., 16°25′W.

Historic name for what is now known as **Fjallsjökull**. Cited by Thoroddsen (1911, p. 54, 58; Eystri-Hrútárjökull on p. 55). Named for the Hrútá river.

Hrútárjökull vestri	Vatnajökull Group	64°00′N., 16°29′W.

Historic name for what is now known as **Hrútárjökull**. Cited by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 194; and 1911, p. 58). Named for the Hrútá river.

HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL	Langjökull Group	64°46′N., 19°46′W. 64°43′N., 19°42′W.

Ice cap on Hrútfell in west-central Iceland (figs. 5, **97**). It has five outlet glaciers, three of which, *Norðvesturjökull*, *Vesturjökull*, and *Miðjökull*, extend like fingers toward the north and east. **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL** has also had alternative names: *HRÚTAFELLSJÖKULL,* and various spellings of *REGNBÚÐAJÖKULL*, *REGNBÚÐAJÖKLAR*, and *REGNBOGAJÖKULL*. UÍ1 showed Hrútafell as part of **LANGJÖKULL**. GMIT shows a glacierized Hrútafell as separate from **LANGJÖKULL**. Cited in ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 89, 190, 191). **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL** does not appear on any modern maps; *REGNBÚÐAJÖKULL* is used on AK5 (1968, 1988), AB55 (1966), and C761 (1814III and 1814IV). **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL** takes its name from the Hrútfell mountain.

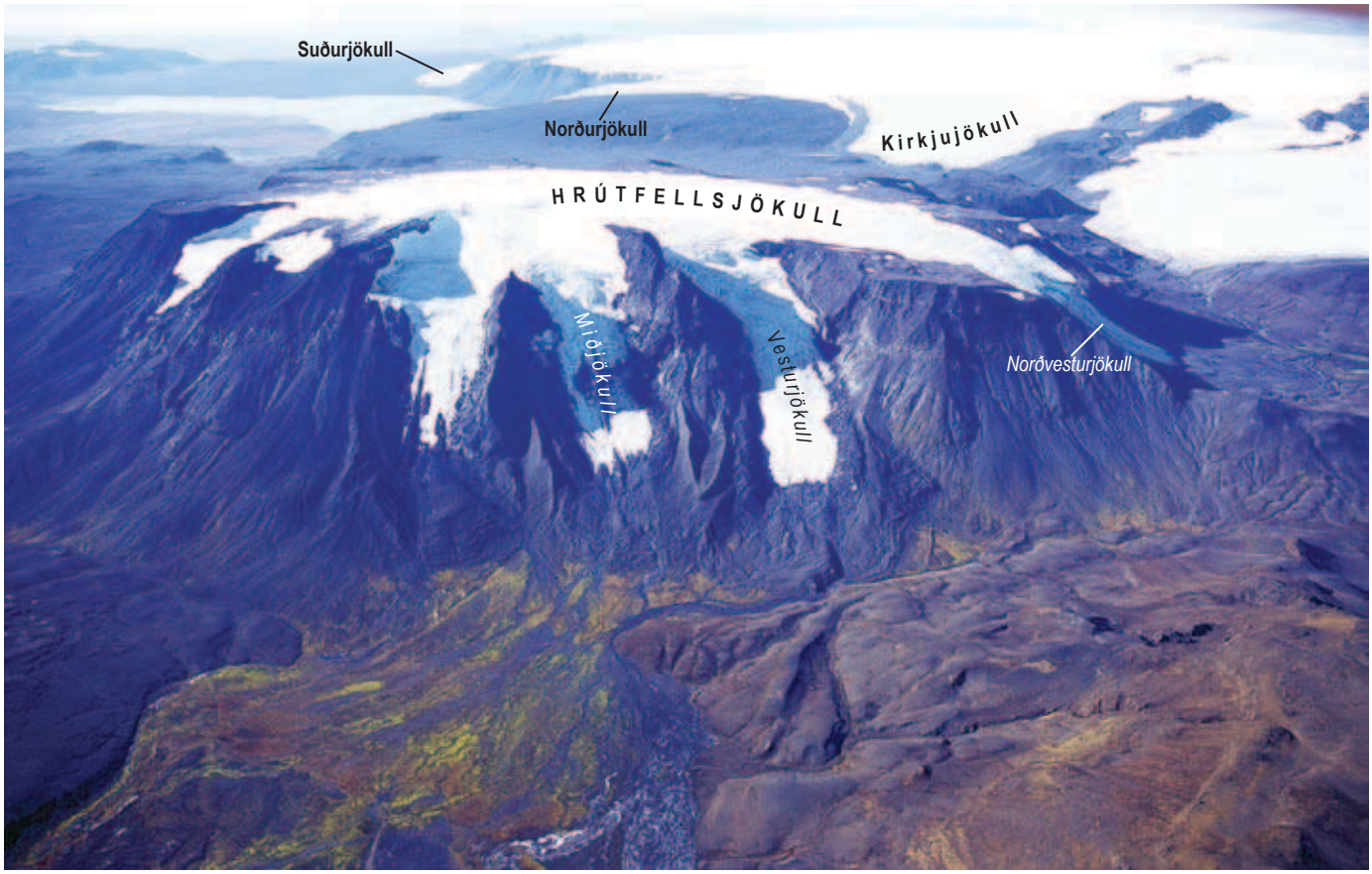


Figure 97. Oblique aerial photograph of the **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL** ice cap on 14 September 2004. View looking to the southwest toward the eastern margin of the **LANGJÖKULL** ice cap. On the eastern margin of the ice cap are two unnamed outlet glaciers (left). On the northern margin are three outlet glaciers (left to right), an unnamed outlet glacier, *Miðjökull*, and *Vesturjökull*. On the northwestern margin of the ice cap, partly in shadow, is the *Norðvesturjökull* outlet glacier. In the background are three outlet glaciers of **LANGJÖKULL** (left to right), **Suðurjökull**, the upper part of **Norðurjökull**, and **Kirkjujökull**. Photograph no. 29295h by O.S., NEA.

Huldujökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°34′N., 18°55′W.

Tributary outlet glacier on the southeastern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** that flows out of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** and into (merges with) **Kötlujökull** (figs. 3*A*, **98**, 150). *Hvítijökull* is an alternative name. Named by Eyþórsson (1945b, p. 161, 162) because it is so obscure. Cited by Rist (1967a, map on p. 239) and by Sigbjarnarson (J23; 1974, sketch map on p. 48).

Húsárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°38.7′N., 18°19.5′W.

Cirque glacier, a part of the **Vindheimajökull** glacier group, at the head of Húsárskarð, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **33**). *Vindheimajökull vestri* is an alternative name. Cited in ÁFÍ 1991 (p. 91). Named for the Húsá creek.

Hvannárjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°39′N., 19°28′W.

Outlet glacier on the northeastern part of **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** (figs. 3*B*, 42, **99**). Cited by Tómasson (1996, p. 71). Named for the Hvanná river.

Hvarfdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°53′N., 18°53.3′W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Hvarfdalur, Fljót, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **100**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/5/02 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Hvarfdalur valley.

Hvítalækjarjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°32.6′N., 18°26′W.

Two mountain glaciers on the north side of Hvítalækjarfjall, Öxnadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **101**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36). Häberle (1991, p. 186) cites two glaciers: *Hvítalækjarjökull nyrðri* and *Hvítalækjarjökull syðri*. Shown as Glacier 05/F/20 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Hvítilækur creek.

Hvítijökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°34′N.,18°55′W.

Alternative name for *Huldujökull*. Cited by Þórarinsson (1959, shown on perspective drawing on p. 7 by Steinþór Sigurðsson). Named for its clean appearance.

Hyrningsjökull Snæfellsjökull 64°49′N., 23°44′W.

Outlet glacier on the eastern margin of **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** (figs. 6, **102**, 128). Named by Jón Eyþórsson (1934, p. 97). Named for Þríhyrningur nunatak. Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 5).

HÖFÐABREKKUJÖKULL Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°48′N., 19°26′W.
63°31′N., 18°47′W.

Historic name of the **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap (fig. 3*A*). Cited by Steingrímsson [1788 (1907-1915, p. 191), and Sigurðsson [1840 (1997, p. 232)]. Named for the Höfðabrekka farmstead.

Höfðabrekkujökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°35′N., 18°49′W.

Alternative name of **Kötlujökull**, an outlet glacier from the southeastern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**. Sigurðsson (1999) gives a summary of the usage of **Kötlujökull** and *Höfðabrekkujökull*. "Höfðabrekkujökull" is the name used for a jökulhlaup deposit on the western side of Múlakvísl (fig. 10 and table 10). *Höfðabrekkujökull* is cited by Þórarinsson (J9, perspective sketchmap on p. 7 by Steinþór Sigurðsson) as an alternative name for **Kötlujökull** (p. 14). Other citations to *Höfðabrekkujökull* include the following: Þórarinsson (J5, p. 43–46; J7, p. 22), Rist (J5, p. 43–46; J7, p. 36; J17, sketch map on p. 239, with **Kötlujökull** shown as an alternative name, p. 243), Sigbjarnarson [J23 (1974), p. 45], ÁFÍ 1975 (p. 128), Björnsson [J26 (1977), p. 58; J29 (1980), p. 78], Einarsson [J26 (1977),

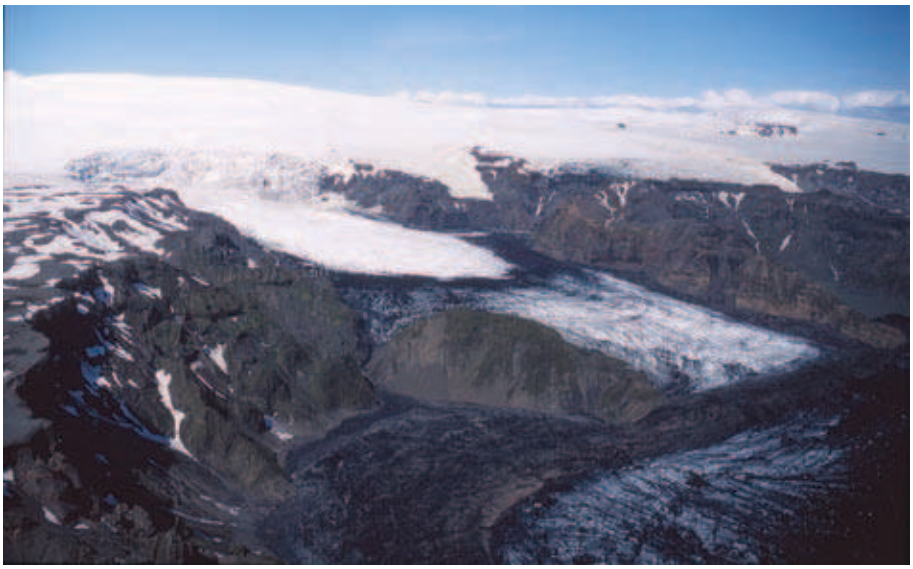


Figure 98. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Huldujökull* tributary outlet glacier on 12 June 1998. View looking to the northwest at the southeastern margin of the **MYRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap. In the background is the ice-filled Katla caldera. The **Kötlujökull** outlet glacier is in the middle background and in the lower right. Photograph no. 20391v by O.S., NEA.

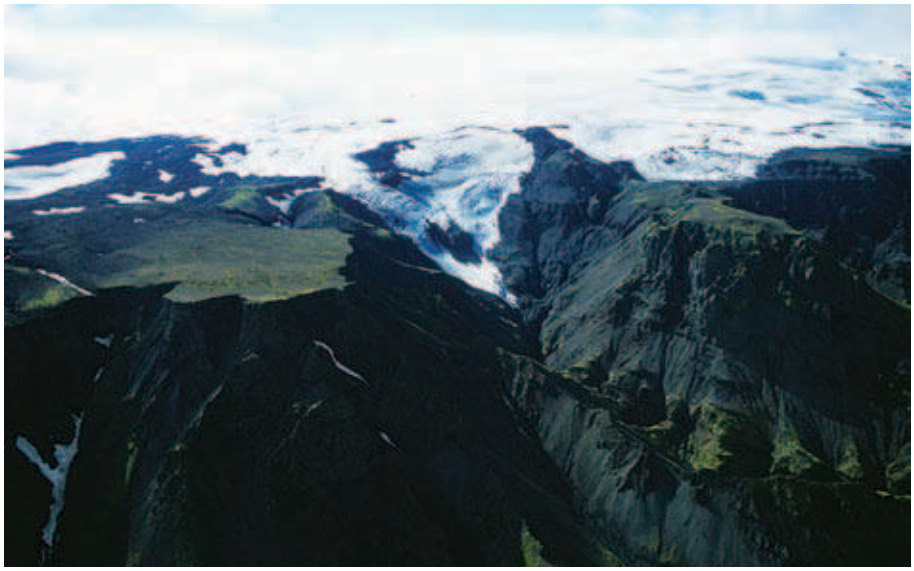


Figure 99. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Hvannárjökull* outlet glacier on 2 September 2007. View looking to the southwest on the northeastern margin of the **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** ice cap across *Hvannárjökull*. Photograph no. 33625h by O.S., NEA.

Figure 100. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Hvarfdalsjökull* mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southeast. *Hvarfdalsjökull* is in the center. The *Kerlingajökull* mountain glacier is on the left. Photograph no. 24012v by O.S., NEA.

Figure 101. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Hvítalækjarjökull* cirque glaciers on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southeast. In the left background is the **Glerárdalsjökull** cirque glacier. The *Lambárdalsjökull* cirque glacier is in the left-center foreground, *Hvítalækjarjökull nyrðri* is right center and *Hvítalækjarökull syðri* is on the right. Photograph no. 24075v by O.S., NEA.

Figure 102. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Hyrningsjökull** outlet glacier on 18 October 2001. View looking to the northwest on the eastern margin of the **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** ice cap. Three other outlet glaciers are visible, the upper reaches of *Kvíahnúksjökull* on the left, *Jökulhálsjökull* on the right, and **Blágilsjökull** in the distant right. Photograph no. 25785v by O.S., NEA.

p. 58], Wiśnewski and others [J47 (1999), p. 59–70; sketch maps on p. 60, 63], Wiśnewski and others [J47 (1999), supplement map: Geomorphological Map of the Forefield of Höfdabrekkujökull), and Wiśnewski and Weckwerth [J47 (1999), p. 71–88; sketch maps on p. 73, 74]. It is shown on AÍ6 (1959, 1969, and 1973), AK6 (1996), AB68 (1945), and FB69 N.V.(1957) as an alternative name for **Kötlujökull**, and on C762 (5817IV), and C761 (1912III). ÁFÍ (1960, p. 44) shows it as both **Kötlujökull** and *Höfðabrekkujökull*; sérkort Landmannalaugar/Þórsmörk (1985) shows *Höfðabrekkujökull*, with **Kötlujökull** as an alternative name. Named for the Höfðabrekka farmstead.

"Höfðabrekkujökull" Suðurland 63°25′N., 18°53′W.

Jökulhlaup deposits from Kötluhlaup along the course of Múlakvísl on the western side of Mýrdalssandur. "Höfðabrekkujökull" lies west of another jökulhlaup deposit, "Austurjökull" (Thoroddsen, 1911, p. 7; 1914, v. 3, p. 102; Jónsson, 1983, map on p. 62). Cited in ÁFÍ 1935 (p. 23). Shown on FB69 N.V. (1957) and AB69 (1990). See figure 10*A* and table 10. Named for the Höfðabrekka farmstead.

HÖFÐAJÖKULL Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°48′N., 19°26′W.
63°31′N., 18°47′W.

Historic name of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (fig. 3A). Cited by Steingrímsson [1788 (1907-1915, p. 191), Sigurðsson [1840 (1997, p. 232)], and Pálsson [1795, §26 (2004, p. 122; see also Endnote no. 377, p. 180)]. Shown on maps AB69 and C761 (1911IV). See discussion of various place-names used historically for **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (Sigurðsson, 1999). Named for the Hjörleifshöfði promontory.

HÖFÐÁRJÖKULL Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°48′N., 19°26′W.
63°31′N., 18°47′W.

Historic name of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (fig. 3A). Cited in *Lögmannsannáll* with reference to the 1416 eruption of Katla (Annálar íslenzkir, 1888, p. 292) and in ÁFÍ 1975 (p. 140). Named for the historic Höfðá river.

Hörgárdalsjöklar Norðurlandsjöklar 65°35.5′N., 18°52.7′W.

Collective name for mountain glaciers and snow patches at the head of Hörgárdalur, for which they are named, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **52**). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185). Shown on map (Häberle, 1991, p. 105).

Hörgárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°34.7′N.,18°52.5′W.

Mountain glacier at the head of river Hörgá, for which it is named, in Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **52**, 80, 103). Contiguous with **Hjaltadalsjökull**. Cited by Rist (1985).

I

Illagilsdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°45.8′N., 18°31.3′W.

Valley glacier in Illagilsdalur valley, for which it is named, Þorvaldsdalur, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **104**). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185).

Illagilsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°46′N., 18°30′W.

Alternative name for *Illagilsdalsjökull*, Þorvaldsdalur, Tröllaskagi. Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36). Shown as Glacier 05/F/01 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named after Illagilsdalur valley.

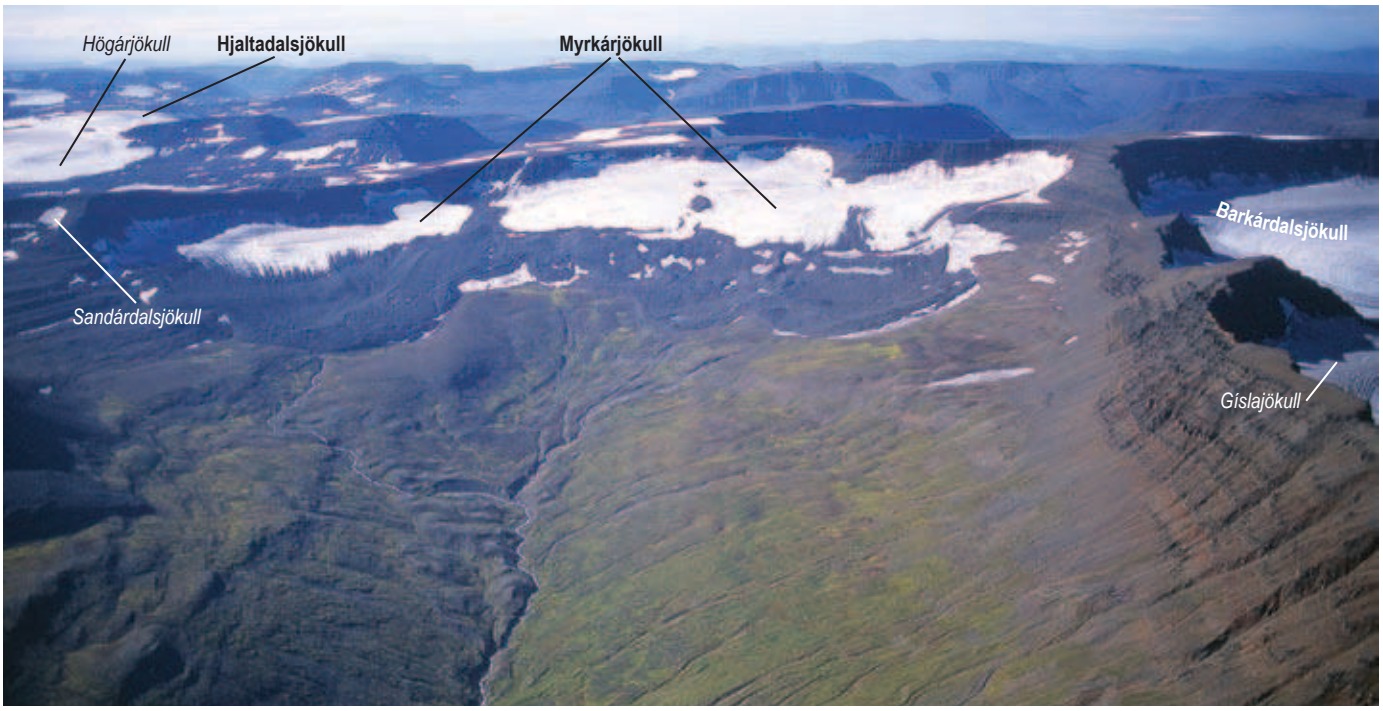


Figure 103. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Hörgarjökull* mountain glacier (left middle background), contiguous with the **Hjaltadalsjökull** mountain glacier, on 6 September 2000. View looking to the west. The **Myrkárjökull** cirque glacier is in the middle foreground. Part of the **Barkárdalsjökull** cirque glacier can be seen in the upper right; below it is part of the *Gíslajökull* cirque glacier. On the far left are the remnants of the *Sandárdalsjökull* mountain glacier. Photograph no. 24059v by O.S., NEA.

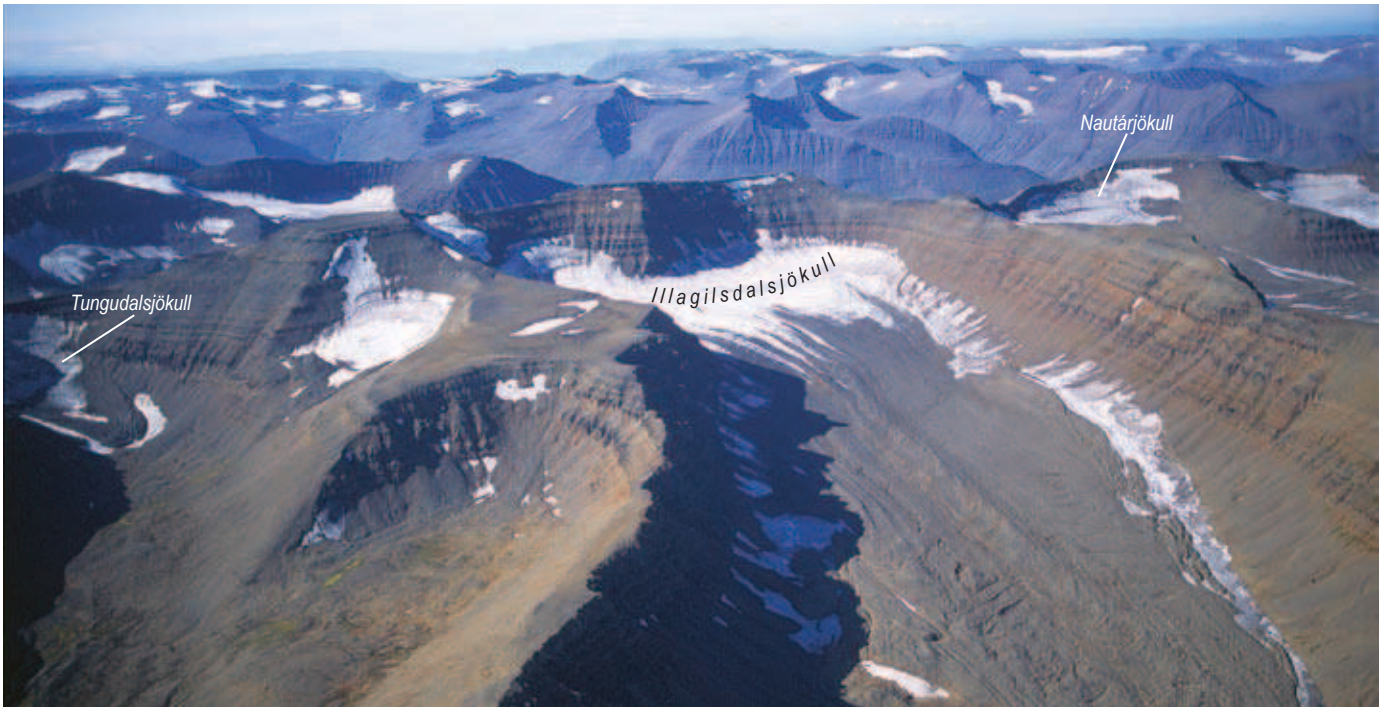


Figure 104. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Illagilsdalsjökull* valley glacier (center) on 6 September 2000. View looking to the west-northwest. The *Tungudalsjökull* mountain glacier is on the left edge. The *Nautárjökull* mountain glacier is on the right. Photograph no. 24052m by O.S., NEA.

Illviðrahnjúkajökull Hofsjökull Group 64°58'N., 18°37'W.

Alternative name of **Illviðrajökull**, an outlet glacier in the northern part of **HOFSJÖKULL**, a named ice flow basin defined by surface topography during radio-echosounding surveys. Named by Björnsson (1988, p. 64; Map 19, Glacier 19). [Note: In Table 4.3 on p. 64, *Illviðrahnjúkajökull* is Glacier 18.] Named for Illviðrahnjúkar, mountain peaks north of the outlet glacier. Cited in ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 190) as *Illviðra(hnjúka)jökull*.

Illviðrajökull Hofsjökull Group 64°58'N., 18°37'W.

Outlet glacier on the northern margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** (figs. 4*A*, 86, **105**). *Illviðrahnjúkajökull* is an alternative name. Named by Jóhannesson and others (1995). Named after Illviðrahnjúkar, mountain peaks north of the glacier.

J

"Jöklar" Suðurland 63°56'N., 16°46'W.

Alternative name for "Jökull", jökulhlaup deposits from jökulhlaup from **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** in front of **Kotárjökull**. Cited in ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 18) as "Jöklar," in Hannesson (1958, p. 304) as "Jökull." See figure 10 and table 10.

Jökulbotnajökull innri Austfjarðajöklar 64°59'N., 14°08'W.

Cirque glacier in Reyðarfjörður, eastern Iceland. Cited by Rist (1985) (figs. 9*C*, **106**). Named for the Jökulbotnar cirque.

Jökulbotnajökull ytri Austfjarðajöklar 64°59'N., 14°06'W.

Cirque glacier in Reyðarfjörður, eastern Iceland. Cited by Rist (1985) (figs. 9*C*, **106**). Named for the Jökulbotnar cirque.

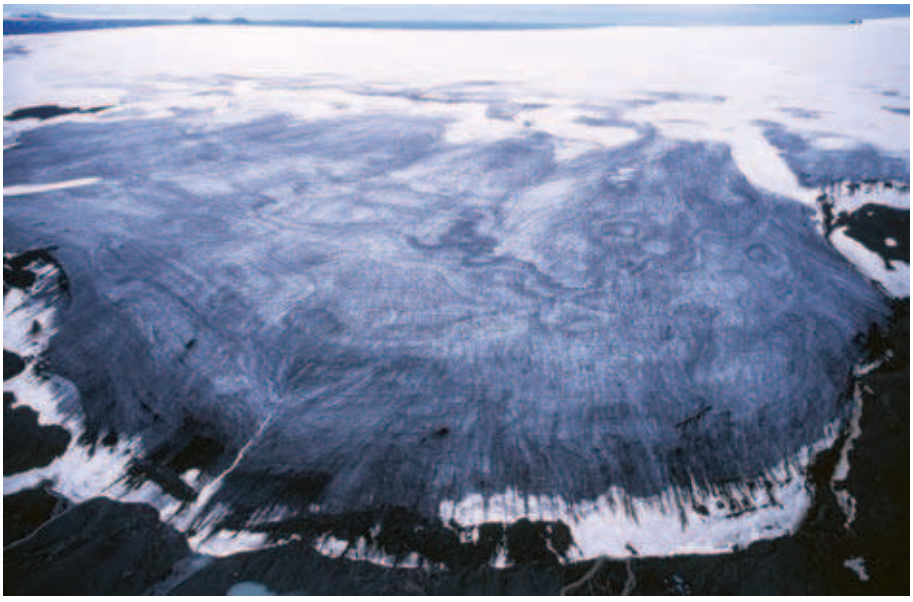


Figure 105. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Illviðrajökull** outlet glacier on 22 July 1999. View looking to the south across the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. The Hásteinar nunatak is visible in the distant background in the upper right. Photograph no. 22644v by O.S., NEA.

Figure 106. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Jökulbotnajökull innri* (right) and *Jökulbotnajökull ytri* (left) cirque glaciers on 28 September 2002. View looking south. The *Jökuldalsfönn* cirque glacier and an unnamed mountain glacier in Fleinsdalur in Fáskrúðsfjörður are in the middle background. Photograph no. 26712h by O.S., NEA.

"JÖKULBUNGA" Vestfjarðajöklar 66°11'N., 22°17'W.

Internal ice dome in the northern part of **DRANGAJÖKULL** (figs. 7*A*, 141, **142**). Shown on the following maps: AÍ1 (1977), AK1 (1996), AB21 (1978), FB21 S.A., C762 (5425I), JÍK1, sérkort Göngukort yfir Hornstrandir (1997), and sérkort Hornstrandir (2000).

"JÖKULBUNGA" Vatnajökull Group 64°21'N., 17°25'W.

Alternative name for "HÁABUNGA," an internal ice dome on the western part of **VATNAJÖKULL** just southwest of Grímsvötn. Named by Wadell in 1919 (1920, p. 306). Cited in Ahlmann and Thorarinsson (1937, p. 188).

Jökuldalsfönn Austfjarðajöklar 64°54'N., 14°07'W.

Cirque glacier in Fáskúðsfjörður, eastern Iceland. Cited by Rist (1985) (figs. 9*C*, 106, **107**). Named for the Jökuldalur cirque valley.

Jökuldalsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°45'N., 16°06'W.

Historic name for **Brúarjökull** (fig. 2*A*). Cited by Olavius [1780 (1965, v. 2, p. 114)]. Named for the Jökuldalur valley.

Figure 107. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Jökuldalsfönn* cirque glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the southeast in Fáskrúðsfjörður. An unnamed mountain glacier is in Fleinsdalur on the left. *Jökuldalsfönn* is on the right in Jökuldalur. Photograph no. 26706v by O.S., NEA.

Jökulhálsjökull Snæfellsjökull 64°49'N., 23°45'W.

Outlet glacier on the northeast side of **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** (figs. 6, **102**). Shown on special map of outermost part of Snæfellsnes (Valsson, n.d.). Named for Jökulháls.

Jökulkinn Hofsjökull Group 64°39'N., 19°15'W.

Mountain glacier in Kerlingarfjöll (figs. 4*B*, **45**). Cited in ÁFÍ 1942 (p. 19). Shown on C761 (1814II) and on unpublished, 1:50,000-scale sketch map of Kerlingarfjöll (sérkort). Named for the likeness of a cheek.

JÖKULL Snæfellsjökull 64°50'N., 23°49'W.
64°48'N., 23°44'W.

Popular name for **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL**. Cited in Oddsson [1637 (1988, p. 529)], Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 54)] and in *Atla saga Ótryggssonar* (Jónsson, 1948, 1953).

JÖKULL Vatnajökull Group 64°06'N., 23°56'W.
63°55'N., 16°25'W.

Historic name for **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**. Cited in Oddsson [1637 (1942, p. 15)].

"Jökull" Suðurland 63°32'N., 18°43'W.

Jökulhlaup deposit on Mýrdalssandur, just east of Hafursey, that was deposited during the 1755 Kötluhlaup. Cited by Pálsson [1795 §16 (2004, p. 83; see also Endnote no. 17, p. 152, and Endnote No. 325, p. 175–176)]. See figure 10 and table 10.

"Jökull" Suðurland 63°56'N., 16°46'W.

Jökulhlaup deposit by Kotá in the Öræfi district. "Jöklar" is an alternative name. Cited by Hannesson (1958, p. 304). See figure 10 and table 10. Named for its original appearance of a glacier (Icelandic: jökull).

Jökulsárgilsjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°35'N., 19°20'W.

Outlet glacier on the southwestern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**, west of **Sólheimajökull** (figs. 3*A*, **108**, 171). Named for the Jökulsárgil gully by Sigurðsson and Williams (1991).

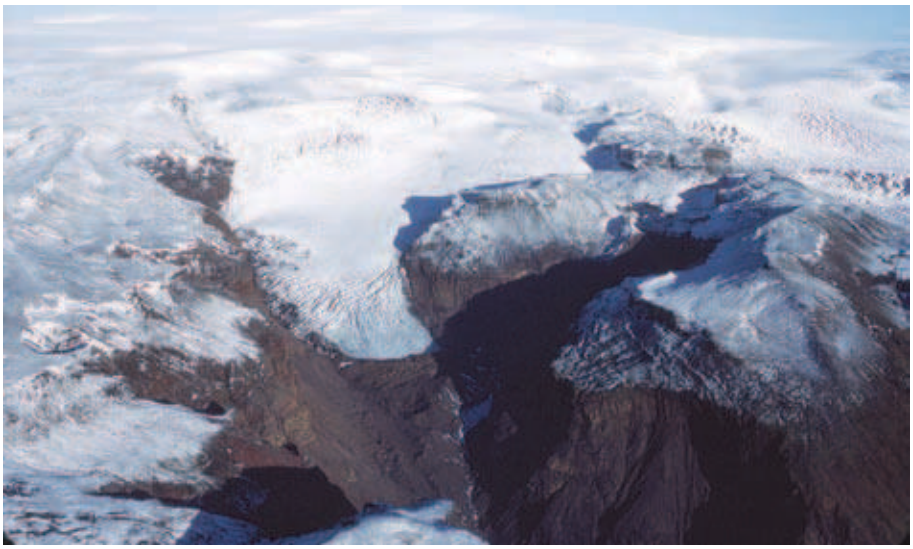


Figure 108. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Jökulsárgilsjökull* outlet glacier on 30 October 1985. View looking to the northwest toward the southwestern margin of the **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap. The upper reaches of the **Sólheimajökull** outlet glacier is on the upper right. Photograph no. 7623 by O.S., NEA.

K

Kaldaklifsjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°35'N., 19°32'W.

Outlet glacier on the southern margin of **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** (figs. 3*B*, 42, **109**). Noted in Jón Eyþórsson (1945a, p. 749) and Einarsson (1946, p. 149). Cited in ÁFÍ 1960 (p. 74, 75). Named for the Kaldaklif mountain pass.

Kaldaklofsjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°54'N., 19°10'W.
63°53'N., 19°06'W.

Small mountain glacier on Kaldaklofsfjöll in southern Iceland west of **TORFAJÖKULL** (figs. 3C, **110**), consisting of three parts. Cited in Hannesson [(1958, p. 297), Einarsson (1946, p. 144), and in ÁFÍ 1960 (p. 33). Shown on the following maps: C761 (1812I) and ÁFÍ 1988 (p. 174, 194). Named for the Kaldaklof mountain pass.

Kaldalónsjökull Vestfjarðajöklar 66°07'N., 22°18'W.

Surge-type outlet glacier on the southwestern margin of **DRANGAJÖKULL** that flows toward Kaldalón (figs. 7*A*, 37*A*, **111**). *Lónjökull* is an alternative name. Cited by Eyþórsson (1935, p. 124) and Rist (1967b, p. 321). Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 5). Named for the Kaldalón inlet.

Figure 109. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Kaldaklifsjökull* outlet glacier on 4 August 1999. View looking to the north on the southern margin of the **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** ice cap. The **Seljavallajökull** outlet glacier is on the left; *Kaldaklifsjökull* is on the right. The **Tindfjallajökull** mountain glacier is in the right background. Photograph no. 22751v by O.S., NEA.

Figure 110. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Kaldaklofsjökull** mountain glacier on 19 September 2002. View looking to the southeast. Part of the northwestern margin of the **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap is in the left background. The northern margin of the **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** ice cap is in the center background. Photograph no. 26502 by O.S., NEA.

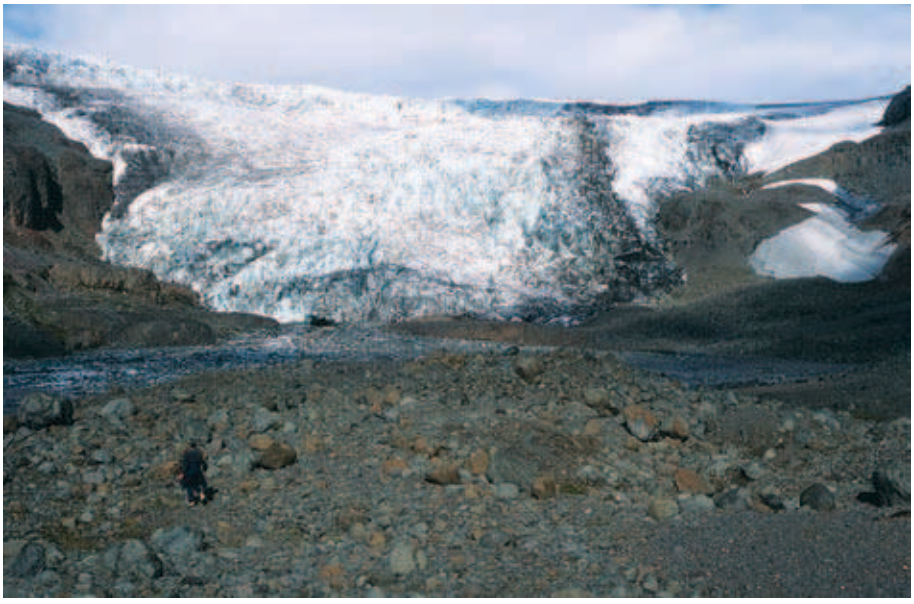


Figure 111. Ground photograph of the **Kaldalónsjökull** surge-type outlet glacier on 5 September 1998. View looking to the northeast toward the western margin of the **DRANGAJÖKULL** ice cap. **Kaldalónsjökull** has completed a surge of about 1 km, and debris from a jökulhlaup has been deposited in front of the glacier in Kaldalónsdalur. Photograph no. 20996h by O.S., NEA.

Kambfellsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°26.1'N., 18°30'W.

Mountain glacier on the west side of Kambfellsfjall, in Djúpidalur, Eyjafjörður, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **71**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 37). Shown as Glacier 05/G/14 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for Kambfell farm.

Kambsárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°38'N., 18°20'W.

Remnants of a cirque glacier at the head of Kambsá, for which it is named, to the southwest of the **Vindheimajökull** glacier group, in the drainage basin of Bægisá, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8*A*, *C,* **33**). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185).

Kambsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°57'N., 17°46'W.

Cirque glacier in Flateyjardalsheiði, northern Iceland (figs. 8*B*, *C*, 61, **112**). Named for the Kambur mountain by Tryggvi Stefánsson (Sigurðsson, 1996, p. 8). Shown on map in ÁFÍ 2000 (p. 200).

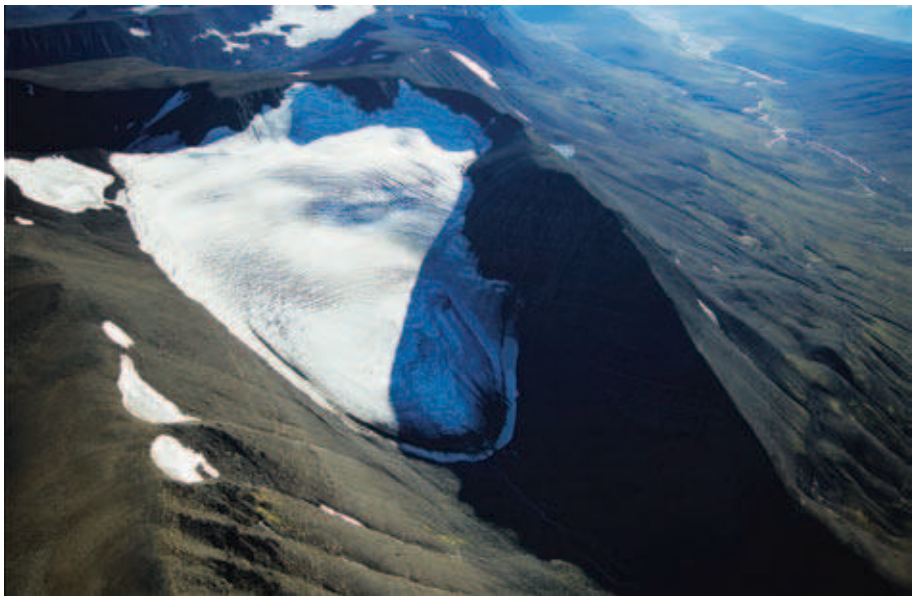


Figure 112. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Kambsjökull* cirque glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking to the southeast in Flateyjardalsheiði. The *Kotajökull* mountain glacier is in the background. Photograph no. 27739v by O.S., NEA.

Kaplaskarðsjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°39'N., 19°45'W.

Alternative name for an outlet glacier on the northwestern margin of **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL**. *Akstaðajökull* is the preferred name. Cited in ÁFÍ 1960 (p. 69). Named for the Kaplaskarð gully.

Kálfafellsjöklar Vatnajökull Group 64°16'N., 15°59'W.

Historic name for outlet glaciers along the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL**, around Kálfafell (fig. 2*A*). Cited by Pálsson [1795, §12 (2004, p. 47; see also Endnote no. 119, p. 159)]. Named for the Kálfafell rectory.

Kálfafellsjökull Vatnajökull Group

Historic alternative name for the section of **VATNAJÖKULL** in the vicinity of Kálfafell rectory for which it is named (fig. 2*A*). Cited by Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. II, p. 109).

Kerlingajökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°54.2'N., 18°51'W.

Mountain glacier east of Kerlingahnjúkur, Fljót, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 100, 113, **119**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/S/03 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Kerlingar Mountain.

Kerlingarjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°33.3'N., 18°15.2'W.

Cirque glacier on the east side of the Kerling Mountain, for which it is named, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **114**). *Kerlingarjökull* and *Lambárjökull* are two names for the same glacier. *Kerlingarjökull* has precedence. Cited by Rist (1985).

Kerlingarárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°36.3'N., 18°45.1'W.

Cirque glacier on the northern side of Flöguselshnjúkur, Myrkárdalur, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8A, C, **64**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36, spelled Kerlingár) and Häberle (1991, p. 185, who spelled it "Kerlingsárjökull"). Shown as Glacier 05/F/12 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Kerlingará creek.

Kirkjufjallsdragsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°30.8'N., 18°31.3'W.

Cirque glacier in Kirkjufjallsdrag gully, for which it is named, Öxnadalur, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **89**). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185).

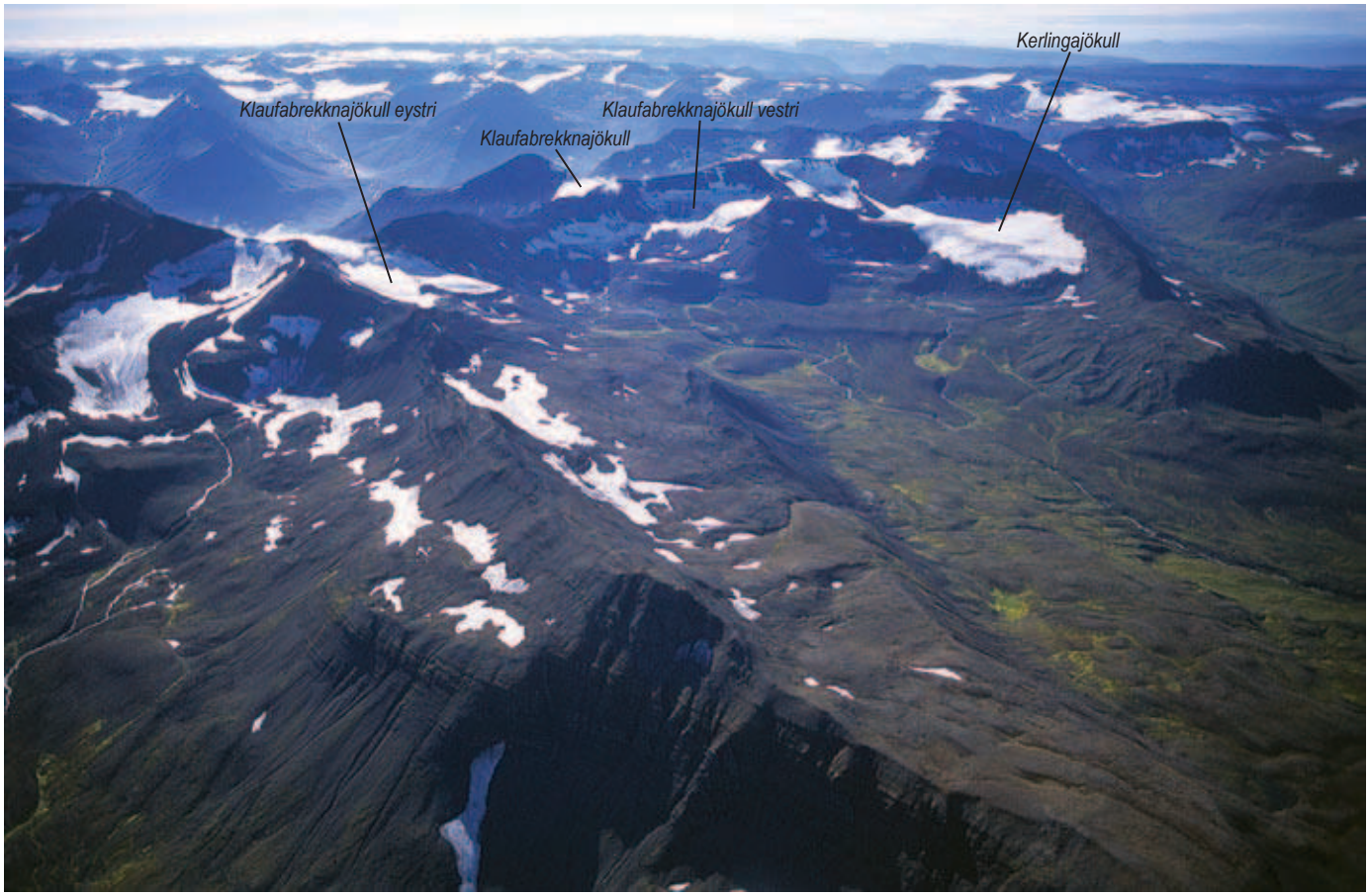


Figure 113. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Kerlingajökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the south. From left to right are four named cirque glaciers, *Klaufabrekknajökull eystri*, *Klaufabrekknajökull, Klaufabrekknajökull vestri*, and *Kerlingajökull*. Photograph no. 24022v by O.S., NEA.

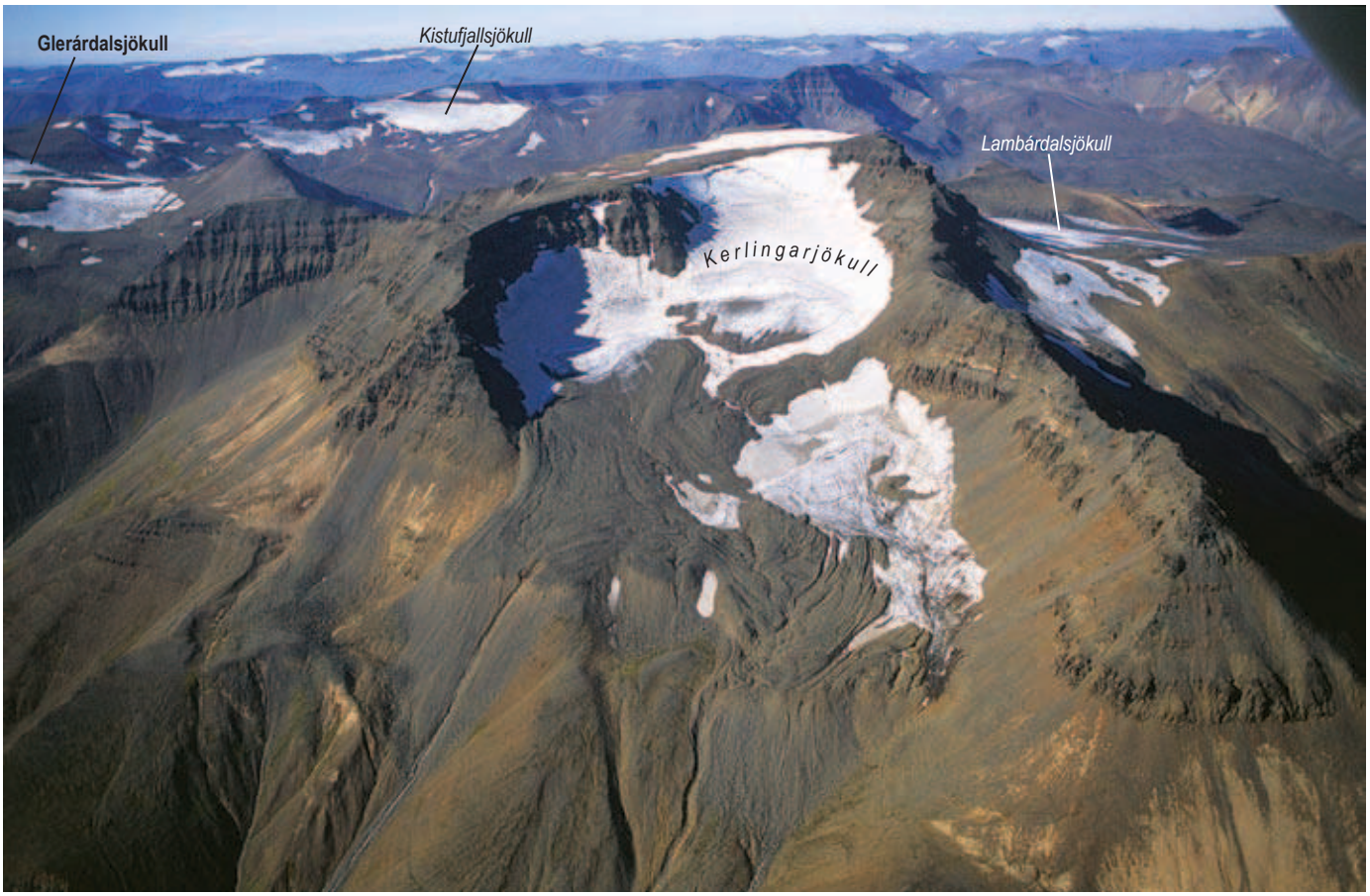


Figure 114. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Kerlingarjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the northwest at Kerling peak. In the left background are part of the **Glerárdalsjökull** cirque glacier. In the left-center background is the *Kistufjallsjökull* mountain glacier. On the right is part of the **Lambárdalsjökull** valley glacier. Photograph no. 24106v by O.S., NEA.

Kirkjufjallsjökull* Norðurland 65°31'N., 18°31'W.

Snow patch on the plateau of Kirkjufjall, for which it is named, Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi (table 11). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Häberle (1991, p. 186). Shown as "Glacier" 05/F/18 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

Kirkjujökull Langjökull Group 64°43'N., 19°51'W.

Outlet glacier on eastern margin of **LANGJÖKULL** (figs. 5, 97, **115**). Shown on AK5 (1981 and 1988) and C761 (1814III). Named by Jón E. Ísdal for the Fjallkirkja peak.

Kistufellsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°49'N., 16°46'W.

Alternative name for the **Dyngjujökull** outlet glacier in **VATNAJÖKULL**. Cited by Einarsson (1946, p. 109). Named for the Kistufell mountain.

Kistufellsjökull Austfjarðajöklar 65°05'N., 14°26'W.

Cirque glacier on the north side of mount Kistufell by Hjálpleysa, eastern Iceland (figs. 9*C*, **116**). Cited by Rist (1985). Named for the Kistufell mountain.

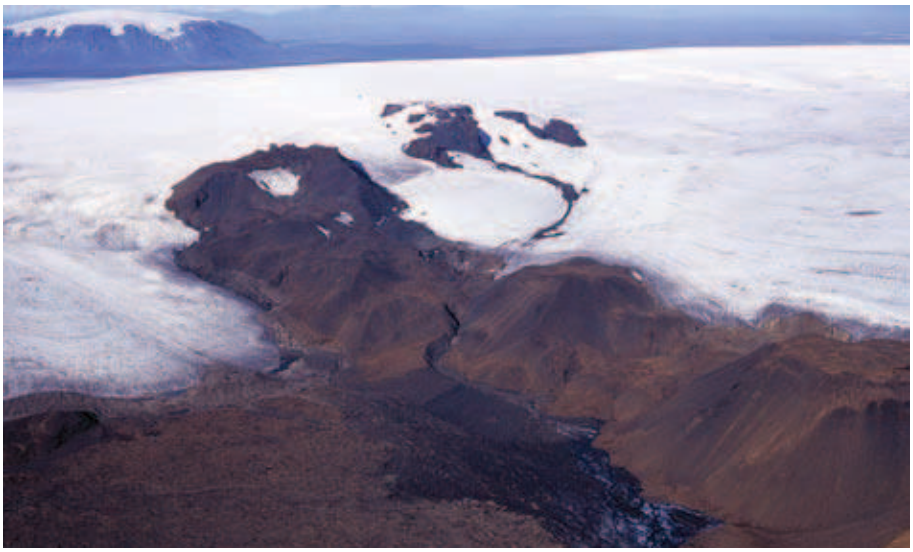


Figure 115. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Kirkjujökull** outlet glacier (on the left) on 14 September 2004. View looking to the west toward the eastern margin of the **LANGJÖKULL** ice cap. The **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** ice cap is in the left background. Photograph no. 29301v by O.S., NEA.

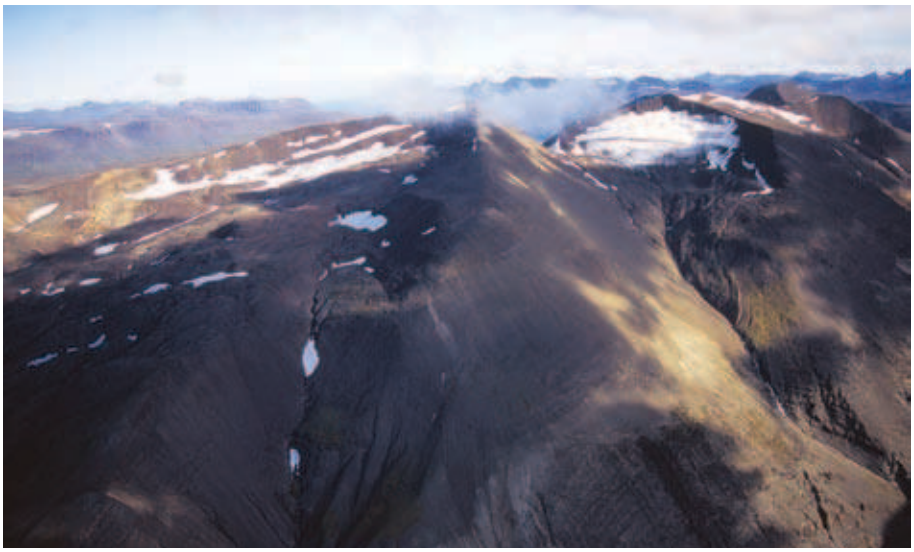


Figure 116. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Kistufellsjökull* cirque glacier (on the right) on 16 September 2003. View looking to the south toward the Kistufell peak. Photograph no. 28075v by O.S., NEA.

Kistufjallsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°34.5'N., 18°22.7'W.

Mountain glacier on the east side of Kistufjall, for which it is named, in Glerárdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 114, **117**, 136, 181). Contiguous with **Bægisárjökull**. Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36). Shown as Glacier 05/G/02 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

Kistujökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°48.9'N., 18°31.2'W.

Cirque glacier on Kistufjall, from which its name is derived, Skíðadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **118**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Stötter (1991, p. 56). Shown as Glacier 05/D/35 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.) and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 4.

Kistujökull Norðurlandsjöklar 66°03'N., 18°35.4'W.

Remnants of cirque glacier, on the north side of Kistufjall, from which its name is derived, by Eyjafjörður, northern Iceland (fig. **27**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 05/D/1 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

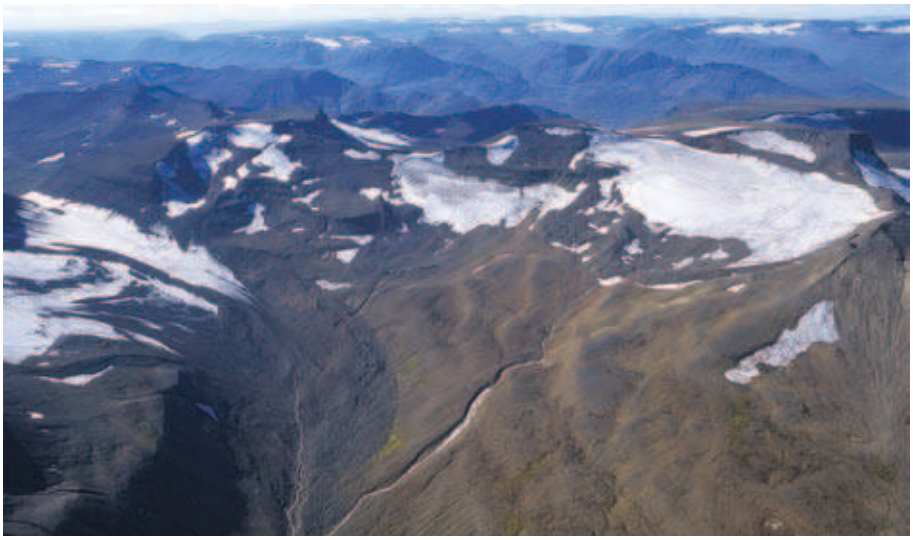


Figure 117. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Kistufjallsjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southwest at the head of Glerárdalur. *Kistufjallsjökull* is on the eastern slope of the Kistufjall mountain on the right. The lower part of the **Glerárdalsjökull** cirque glacier is on the left. Photograph no. 24086v by O.S., NEA.

Kisujökull Hofsjökull Group 64°38'N., 19°14'W.

Mountain glacier at the head of the river Kisa, for which it is named, in Kerlingarfjöll (figs. 4*B*, 24, **138**). Named by Jón Eyþórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson (ÁFÍ 1942, p. 20, 32).

Klakkajökull Hofsjökull Group 64°52'N., 18°29'W.

Misspelling for **Klakksjökull**. Shown on AK5 (1981 and 1996) and on C761 (1914I).

Klakksjökull Hofsjökull Group 64°52'N., 18°29'W.

Outlet glacier in the eastern part of **HOFSJÖKULL** (figs. 4*A*, **75**, 86). *Klakkajökull* is a misspelling. It first appeared on official maps in 1978 [AK5 (1978)]. Cited by Björnsson (1988, p. 64, 66). Named for Klakkur, a mountain peak.

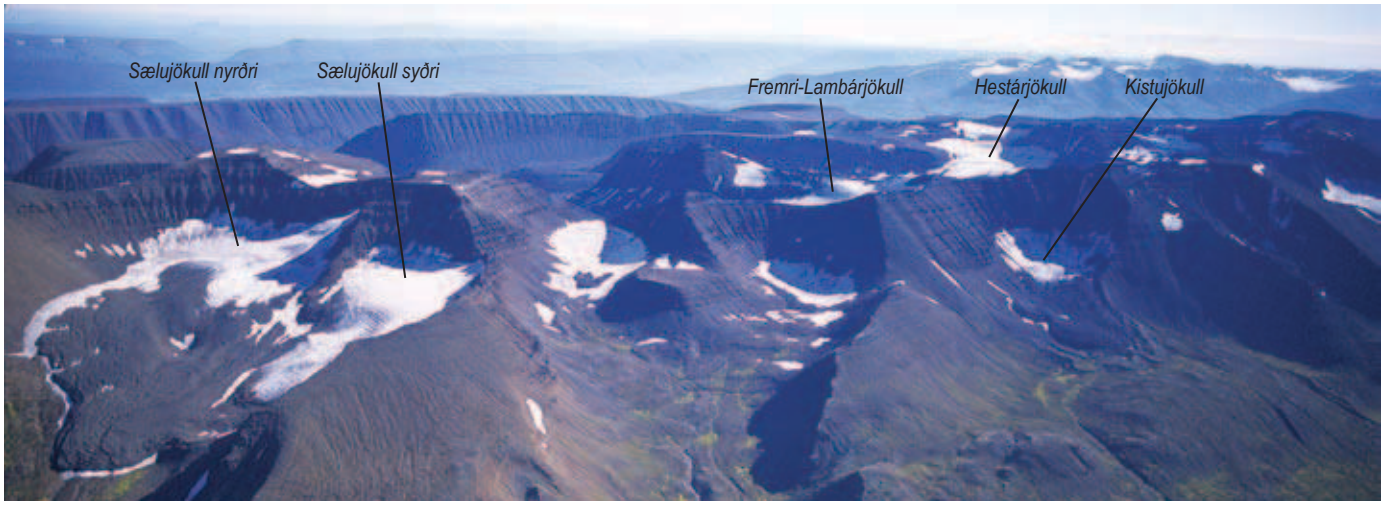


Figure 118. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Kistujökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southeast. The *Sælujökull nyrðri* and *Sælujökull syðri* cirque glaciers are on the left; *Kistujökull* is on the right. Several remnants of unnamed mountain glaciers are situated in between. In the right background beyond *Kistujökull* are the *Fremri-Lambárjökull* cirque glacier (left) and *Hestárjökull* mountain glacier (right). Photograph no. 24042v by O.S., NEA.

Klaufabrekknajökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°53.6'N., 18°48.5'W.

Cirque glacier on the north side of Gimbrarhnjúkur mountain, Svarfaðardalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 113, **119**). Cited erroneously in Stötter (1991, p. 57) as Klaufabrekkujökull. Shown on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 46. Named for Klaufabrekkur farmstead, so the name should be *Klaufabrekknajökull*.

Klaufabrekknajökull eystri Norðurlandsjöklar 65°54.4'N., 18°47.1'W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Klaufabrekknadalur, Fljót, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **113,** 156). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/S/05 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for Klaufabrekknadalur.

Klaufabrekknajökull vestri Norðurlandsjöklar 65°53.8'N., 18°49.1'W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Klaufabrekknadalur, Fljót, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 113, **119**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/S/04 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for Klaufabrekknadalur.

Klifandajökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°32'N., 19°13'W.

Alternative name for **Klifurárjökull**. Cited by Eyþórsson (1931, p. 34). Named for the Klifandi River. *Klifandijökull* is an alternative declination.

Figure 119. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Klaufabrekknajökull* cirque glacier (left) on 6 September 2000. View looking to the west. The *Klaufabrekknajökull vestri* cirque glacier is in the center; the *Kerlingajökull* cirque glacier is on the right. Photograph no. 24021v by O.S., NEA.

Klifandijökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°32'N., 19°13'W.

Alternative name for **Klifurárjökull**. *Klifandajökull* is an alternative declination. Cited by Jón Eyþórsson in ÁFÍ 1935 (p. 73). Named for the Klifandi River.

Klifurárjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°32'N., 19°13'W.

Outlet glacier on the southern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3A, **120**, 150, 171). Alternative names are *Klifandajökull* and *Klifandijökull*. Shown on the following maps: AB59 (1955 and 1973; not shown on 1941 or 1945 editions), AK6 (1996), and C761 (1812II). Named after the Klifurá river.

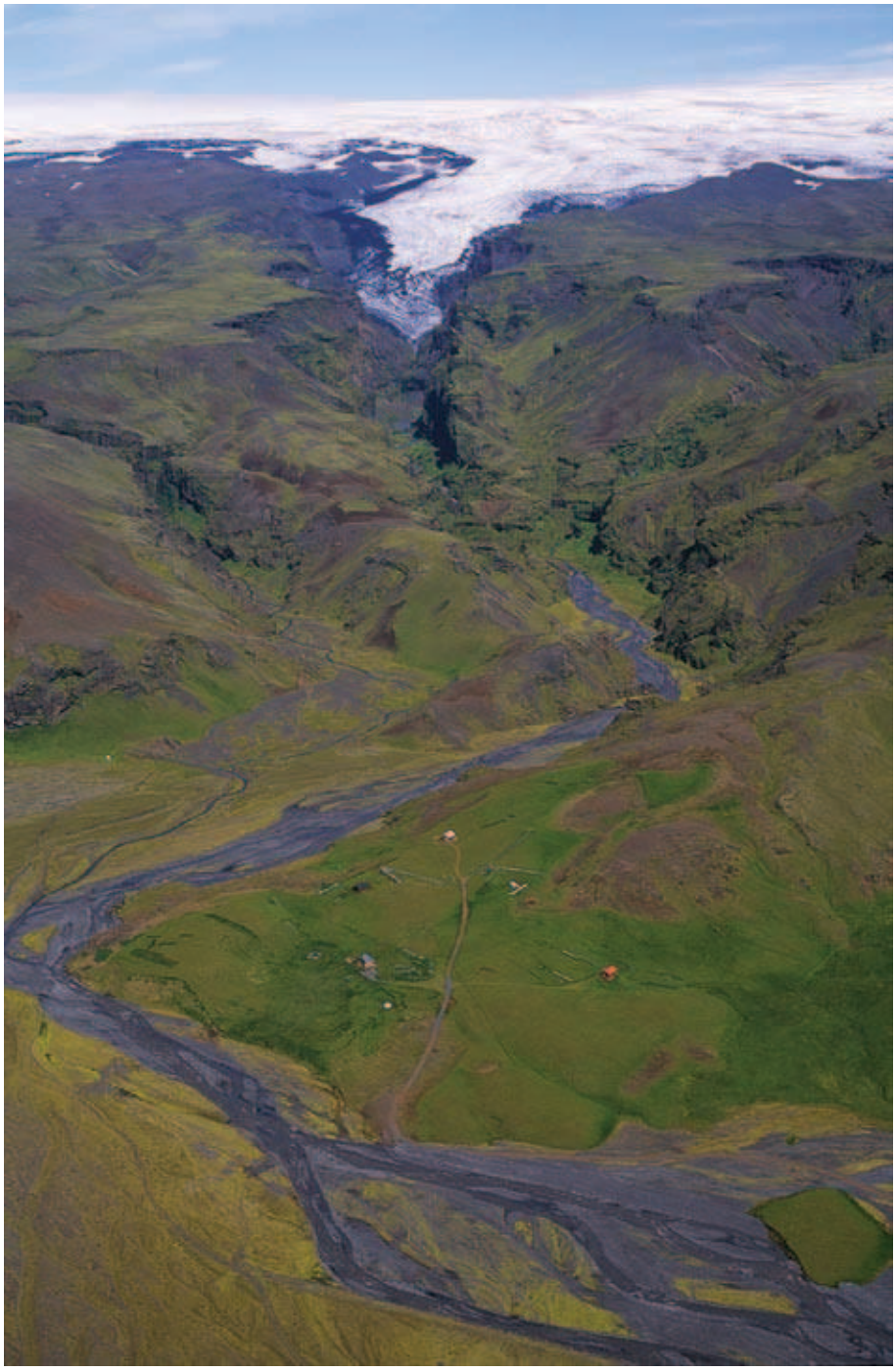


Figure 120. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Klifurárjökull** outlet glacier on 26 July 1996. View looking to the north toward the southern margin of the **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 18293 by O.S., NEA.

KLOFAJÖKULL Vatnajökull Group 64°49'N., 17°42'W.
63°52'N., 15°23'W.

Historic name for **VATNAJÖKULL** (fig. 2*A*). Cited by Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. II, p. 87, and in several other sections)], Olavius [1780 (1965, v. 2, p. 64)], Pálsson [1795, §12 and in 7 other sections (2004, p. 41); 1794 map of KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL** (Tab. I) (2004, p. 40)], and NCOI (as Klofa Iökull). Shown on UÍ2, GMIP, and GMIT as **VATNAJÖKULL** or KLOFAJÖKULL. Cited by Thoroddsen (1911, p. 38). The origin of the name is uncertain, but Pálsson [1795 (2004, p. 41)] points out its serrated form in Austur-Skaftafellssýsla as a reason.

Klofajökull Langjökull Group 64°48'N., 20°22'W.

Outlet glacier on the northern margin of **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** (figs. 5, **30**). *Stórijökull* is an alternative name. Named by Thoroddsen (1915, p. 82) because of the gully it occupies. Shown on the following maps: AB45 (1968), AK5 (1946, 1948, 1988), and C761 (1714I).

KNAPPAFELLSJÖKULL Vatnajökull Group 64°06'N., 16°56'W.
63°55'N., 16°25'W.

Historic name for **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** (fig. 2*A*). HNAPPAFELLSJÖKULL is an alternative spelling. Cited in Annálar íslenzkir [14th century (1888, p. 226, 348, 360)], and by Oddur Einarsson [1585 (1971, p. 43), Ólafsson (1749, p. 37), P.B. Vídalín [1754, V, §7 (Þórarinsson, 1965, p. 41)], Jakobsson (1757, p. 26, 28, 29, 34), and Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. II, p. 105; he divides **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** into two parts: SANDFELLSJÖKULL on the west and KNAPPAFELLSJÖKULL on the east)]. Shown on NCOI as Knappafells Iökull. Named for the volcano Knappafell, an historic name for **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**.

KNAPPAVALLAJÖKLAR Vatnajökull Group 64°06'N., 16°56'W.
63°55'N., 16°25'W.

Name used by Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 100)] in reference to **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** (fig. 2*A*). Named for the Hnappavellir (Knappavellir) farmstead.

Kolbeinsdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°42'N., 18°49'W.

Valley glacier at the eastern bifurcation (Austurdalur) of Kolbeinsdalur that is the easternmost of the two glaciers that are part of the compound glacier, **Tungnahryggsjökull**, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **121**). *Tungnahryggsjökull eystri* is an alternative name. Cited by Pálsson (1945, p. 133). It is named after Kolbeinsdalur valley.

Kolkujökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°41'N., 18°50'W.

Alternative name for **Tungnahryggsjökull**. Cited by Eyþórsson (1956b, p. 23). Named for the Kolka River.

Kotajökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°54.6'N., 17°45.4'W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Vesturdalur, a fork of Kotadalur, in Víknafjöll, northern Iceland (figs. 8*B*, *C*, 61, 112, **122**). Cited in Erlendsson (1950, p. 64) and Sigurðsson (1954, p. 22). Shown on map in ÁFÍ 1992 (p. 46). Named for the abandoned Kot farmstead.

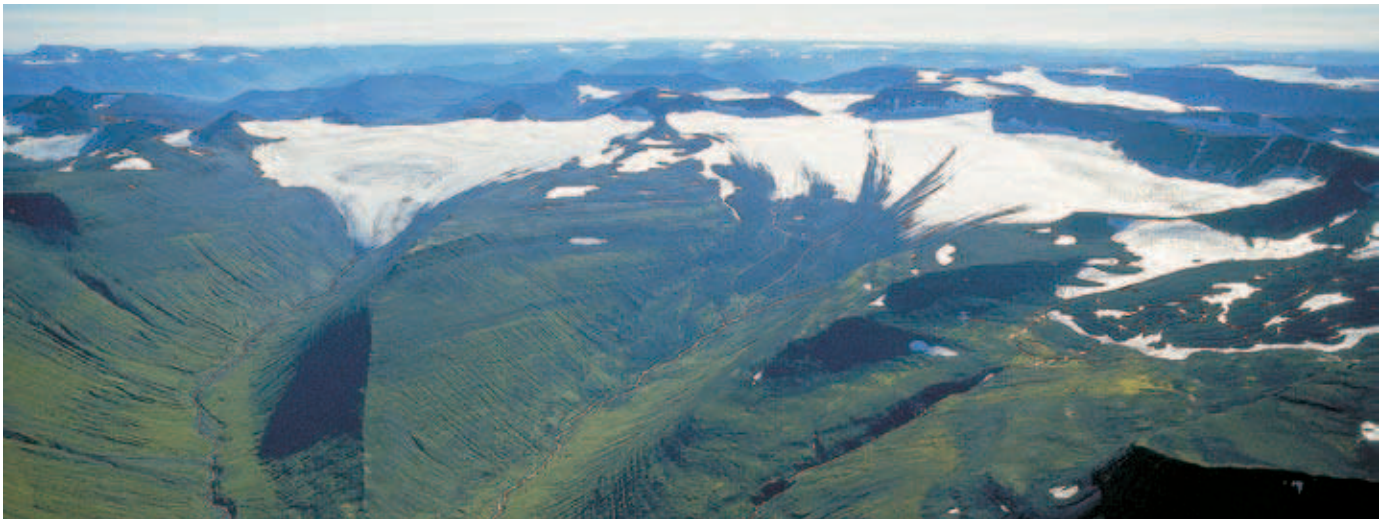


Figure 121. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Kolbeinsdalsjökull* valley glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the south; *Kolbeinsdalsjökull* is on the left, the eastern part of moraine-covered **Tungnahryggsjökull**, a compound mountain glacier on the right separated by Tungnahryggur. The lower reaches of the *Lambárjökull* mountain glacier is on the right margin of the photograph. Photograph no. 23996v by O.S., NEA.

Figure 122. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Kotajökull* mountain glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking to the south. Photograph no. 27742v by O.S., NEA.

Kotárjökull Vatnajökull Group 63°57'N., 16°44'W.

Outlet glacier on the southwestern margin of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**, southern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **123**, 188). Cited by Hannesson (1958, p. 304) and in ÁFÍ 1979 (p. 92). Shown on the following maps: AB87 (1972), and sérkort Skaftafell AB 87/88 (1991). Named for the Kotá river.

Kóngsstaðajökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°46.3'N., 18°41.3'W.

Cirque glacier on the north side of Krosshólsfjall mountain, Skíðadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **59**). Cited in Escritt (n.d., p. 35) and Stötter (1991, p. 56). Shown as Glacier 05/D/21 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 24. Named for Kóngsstaðir farm.

Figure 123. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Kotárjökull** outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the northeast toward the southwestern margin of the **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** internal ice cap. **Kotárjökull** is on the left; the double-tongued **Rótarfjallsjökull** outlet glacier is on the right; both extend almost to the lowland. The **Gljúfursárjökull** outlet glacier is visible on the right. The Rótarfjallshnjúkur nunatak can be seen higher up in the glacier. Photograph no. 26633v by O.S., NEA.

Krossárjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°41'N., 19°22'W.

Outlet glacier on the western margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3*A*, 95, **124**, 150). Cited by Jóhannes Briem in J7 (p. 58) and by Tómasson (1996, p. 79). Shown on C761 (1812II), AK6 (1996), and maps in Tómasson (1996, p. 19, 69). Named for the Krossá river.

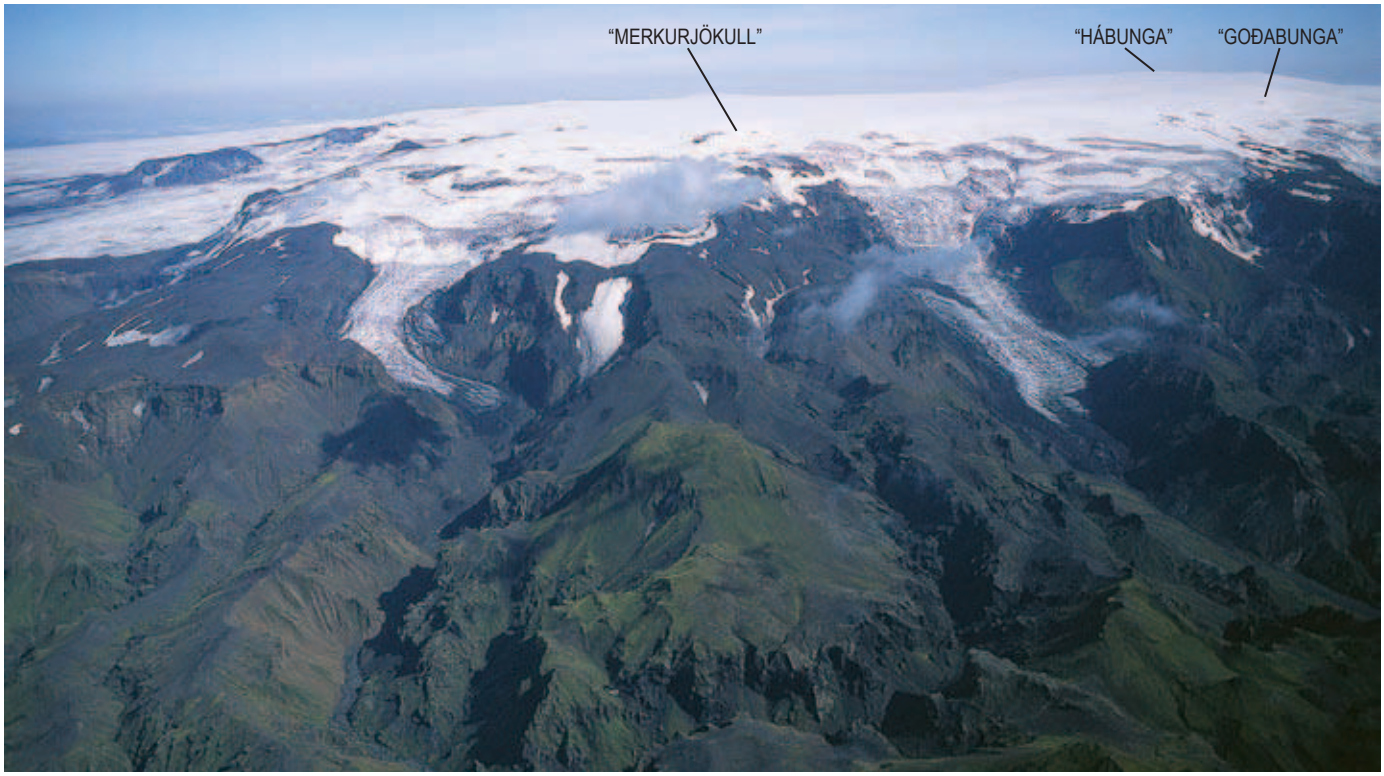


Figure 124. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Krossárjökull** outlet glacier on 4 August 1999. View looking to the east toward the western margin of the **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap. An unnamed outlet glacier is on the left; **Krossárjökull** is on the right. The "MERKURJÖKULL", "HÁBUNGA", and "GOÐABUNGA" internal ice domes are in the background. Photograph no. 22784 by O.S., NEA.

Kvarnárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°46.2'N., 18°33'W.

Debris-covered valley glacier at the head of Kvarnárdalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **125**). Cited in Escritt (n.d., p. 36), ÁFÍ 1991 (p. 33), and Stötter (1991, p. 56). Shown as Glacier 05/D/34 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 5. Named for the Kvarná river.

Kverkjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°43'N., 16°39'W.

Outlet glacier on the northern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 29*A*, 38*A*, *B*, **126**, 188). The name *Kverkfjölls Jøkel* is cited in Bruun (1927, p. 26). Cited in Hannesson (1953, p. 22, 26, 27) and J18 (1969, p. 398, 399). Shown on the following maps: AB85 (1945), C762 (6021III), AÍ8 (1967), AK8 (1997), C761 (2114III), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Kverk canyon out of which it descends.

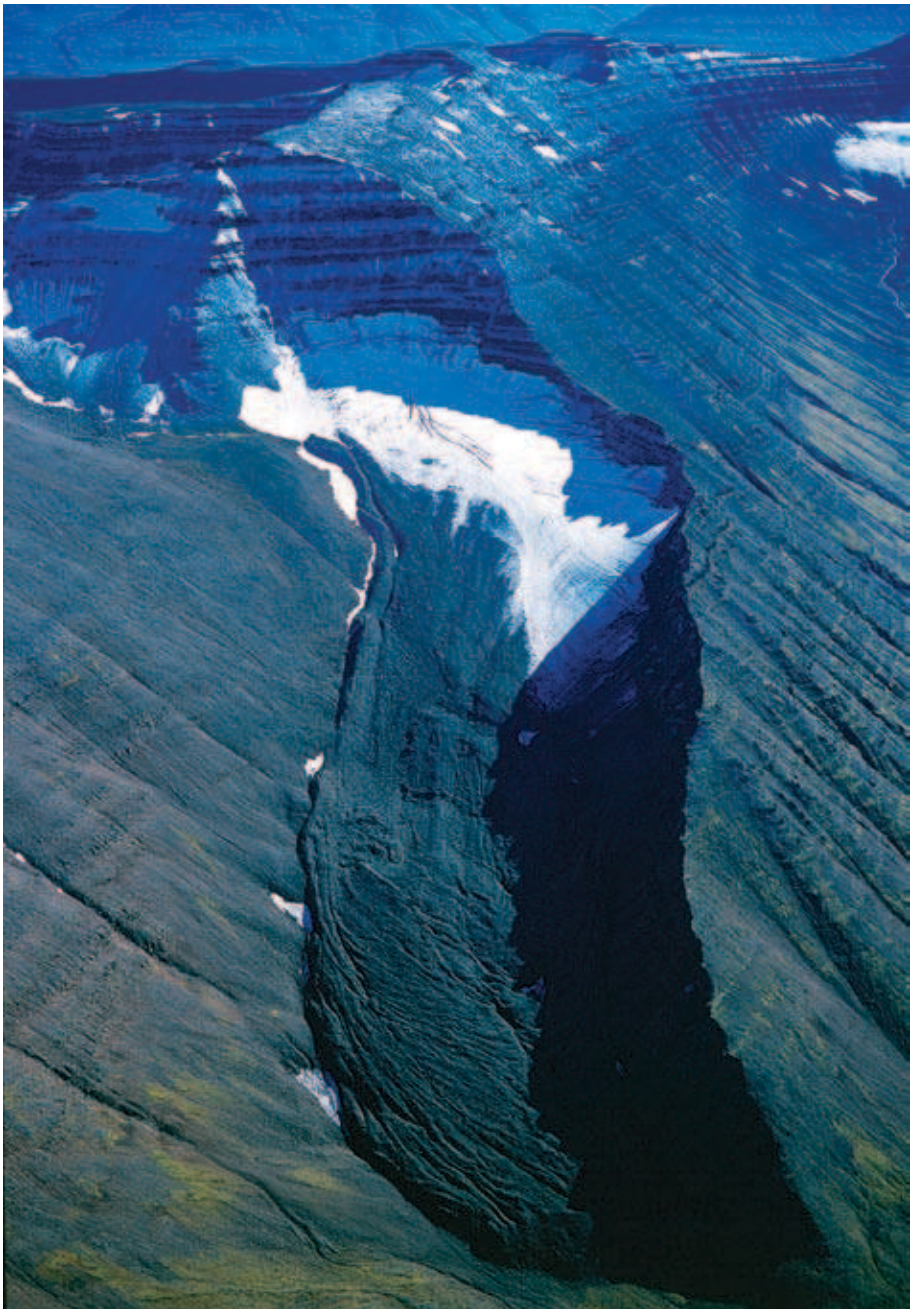


Figure 125. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Kvarnárjökull* cirque glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking to the south. Debris covers more than half the glacier. Photograph no. 030915 by O.S., NEA.

Kverkjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°46'N., 15°31'W.

Abandoned name for an outlet glacier, now called *Kverkkvíslarjökull*, located east of **Eyjabakkajökull** on the northern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL**. On map in ÁFÍ 1987 (p. 69) and on map in Guttormsson (1998, p. 69).

Kverkkvíslarjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°40'N., 15°31'W.

Outlet glacier on the northeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL**, east of **Eyjabakkajökull** (figs. 2*A*, **127**, 188). The name replaced a former name *Kverkjökull*. Named by Hjörleifur Guttormsson for the Kverkvísl creek (Guttormsson, 1998, p. 14).

Kvíahnúksjökull Snæfellsjökull 64°48'N., 23°45'W.

Outlet glacier on the southeast side of **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** (figs. 6, 102, **128**). Shown on special map of outermost part of Snæfellsnes (Valsson, n.d.). Named for the Kvíahnúkur volcanic crater.

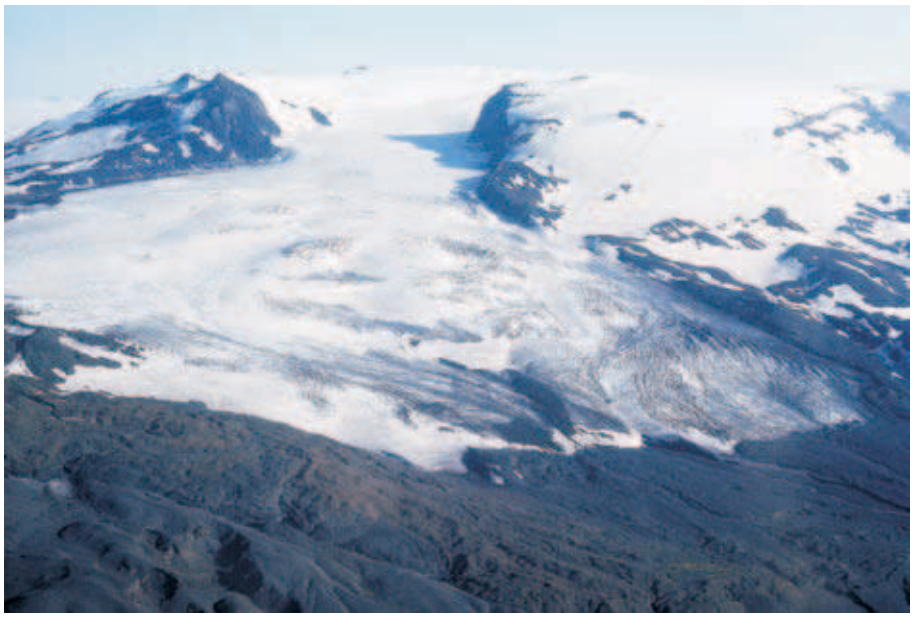


Figure 126. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Kverkjökull** outlet glacier on 25 July 1973. View looking to the southeast toward the northern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph by R.S.W., USGS.

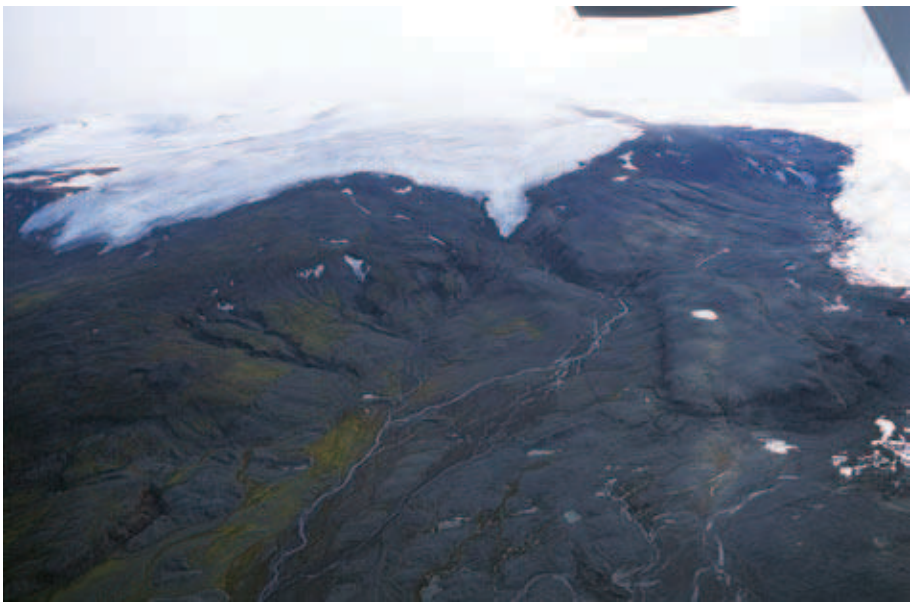


Figure 127. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Kverkkvíslarjökull* outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the south toward the northeastern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. *Kverkkvíslarjökull* is in the middle; the *Kvíslarjökull* outlet glacier is on the left; part of the eastern margin of **Eyjabakkajökull**, a surge-type outlet glacier, is on the right. Photograph no. 26761v by O.S., NEA.

Figure 128. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Kvíahnúksjökull* outlet glacier on 18 October 2001. View looking to the north toward the southern margin of the **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** ice cap. **Hyrningsjökull** is on the extreme right. The Kvíahnúkur volcanic crater is in the right foreground. Photograph no. 25783h by O.S., NEA.

Kvíárjökull Vatnajökull Group 63°57'N., 16°29'W.

Outlet glacier on the southeastern margin of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL,** southern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **129**, 188). Cited by Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 16)], Thoroddsen (1892, p. 128), and AFÍ 1937 (p. 31). Shown on the following maps: FB87 S.A. (1905), AÍ9 (1976), AB87 (1972), AK9 (1997), JÍB, JÍN9, C762 (6018I/6018IV), AB87/88, the map on the reverse of sérkort Skaftafell (1991), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Kvíá river.

Kvíslajökull Hofsjökull Group 64°51'N., 19°09'W.

Outlet glacier on the western margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** (figs. 4*A*, 86, **130**). *Kvíslarjökull* is a misspelling, shown on AK5 (1967, 1968, and 1978). It was first shown on official maps in 1988 [AK5 (1988)] and is shown on C761 (1814I). Named for the many glacier streams that flow to the west and northwest from the western part of **HOFSJÖKULL** as tributaries of Blanda, collectively called Blöndukvíslar. Anecdotal evidence suggests that **Kvíslajökull** may be a surge-type glacier (Björnsson and others, 2003, p. 85).

Kvíslarjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°40'N., 15°28'W.

Outlet glacier on the northeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL**, east of **Eyjabakkajökull** (figs. 2*A*, **127**, 188). Shown on map in ÁFÍ 1987 (p. 69). Named for the Bergkvísl innri river by Hjörleifur Guttormsson (1998, p. 14).

Köldukvíslarjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°33'N., 17°58'W.

Broad, lobate, surge-type outlet glacier on the northwestern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, **131***A*, ***B***, 188). Cited by Bessason (1949, p. 5) and in J1 (p. 13). Shown on the following maps: AB76 (1977), AÍ5 (1967), AK5 (1996), and C761 (2014III). Named for the Kaldakvísl river.

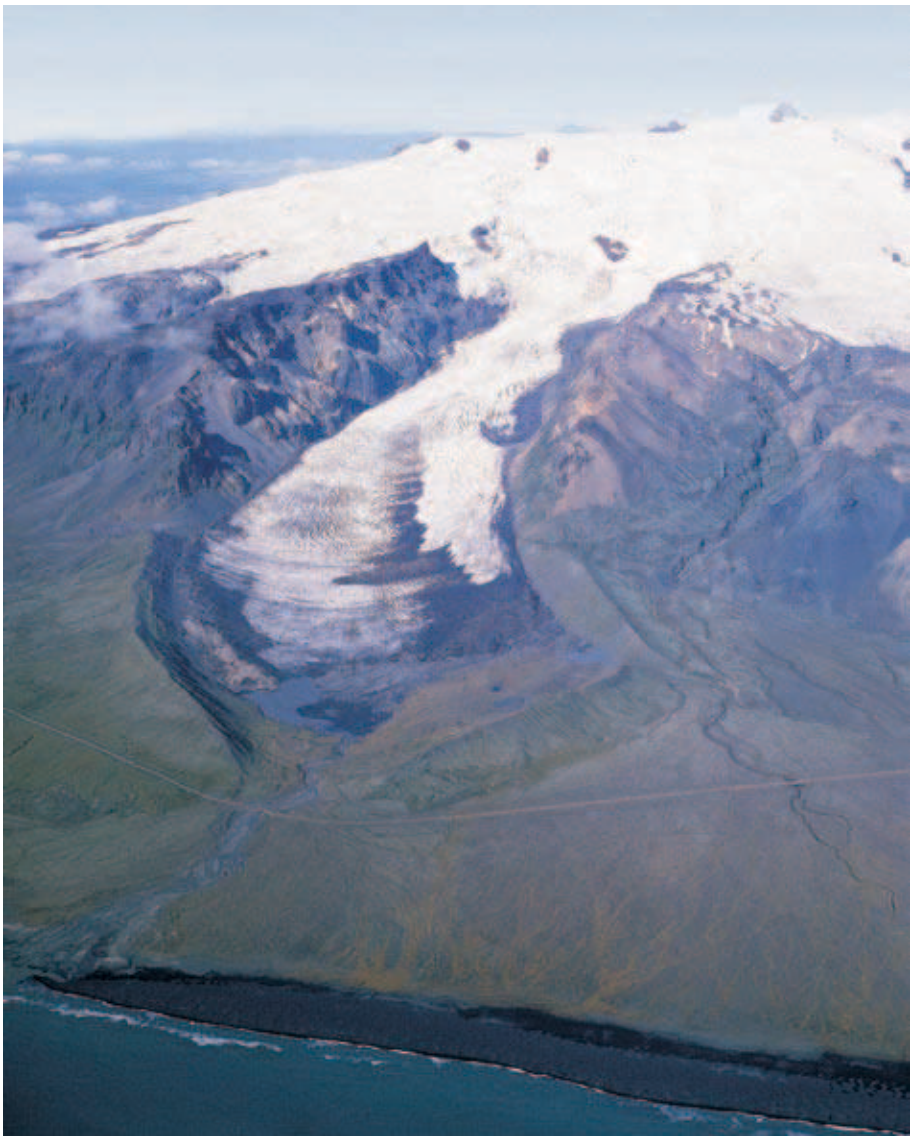


Figure 129. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Kvíárjökull** outlet glacier on 10 September 1986. View looking to the northwest at the southeastern margin of the **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** internal ice cap. **Kvíárjökull** is distinguished by its prominent terminal moraine grading into its equally prominent lateral moraines and by the fact that it is the glacier closest to the ocean in Iceland. Photograph no. 860910-1-5 by O.S., NEA.

Figure 130. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Kvíslajökull** outlet glacier on 22 July 1999. View looking to the east at the western margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 22661 by O.S., NEA.

Figure 131. ***A (at left)***, Enlargement of Landsat 1 MSS false-color composite image of the **Köldukvíslarjökull** outlet glacier on 22 September 1973. Landsat image 1426–12070 from the USGS, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198.

B (at right), Oblique aerial photograph of **Köldukvíslarjökull** on 23 August 1998. View looking to the northeast toward the western margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. The "BÁRÐARBUNGA" internal ice dome is in the center background. Photograph no. 20940v by O.S., NEA.

Kötlufalljökull	Mýrdalsjökull Group	63°35'N., 18°49'W.

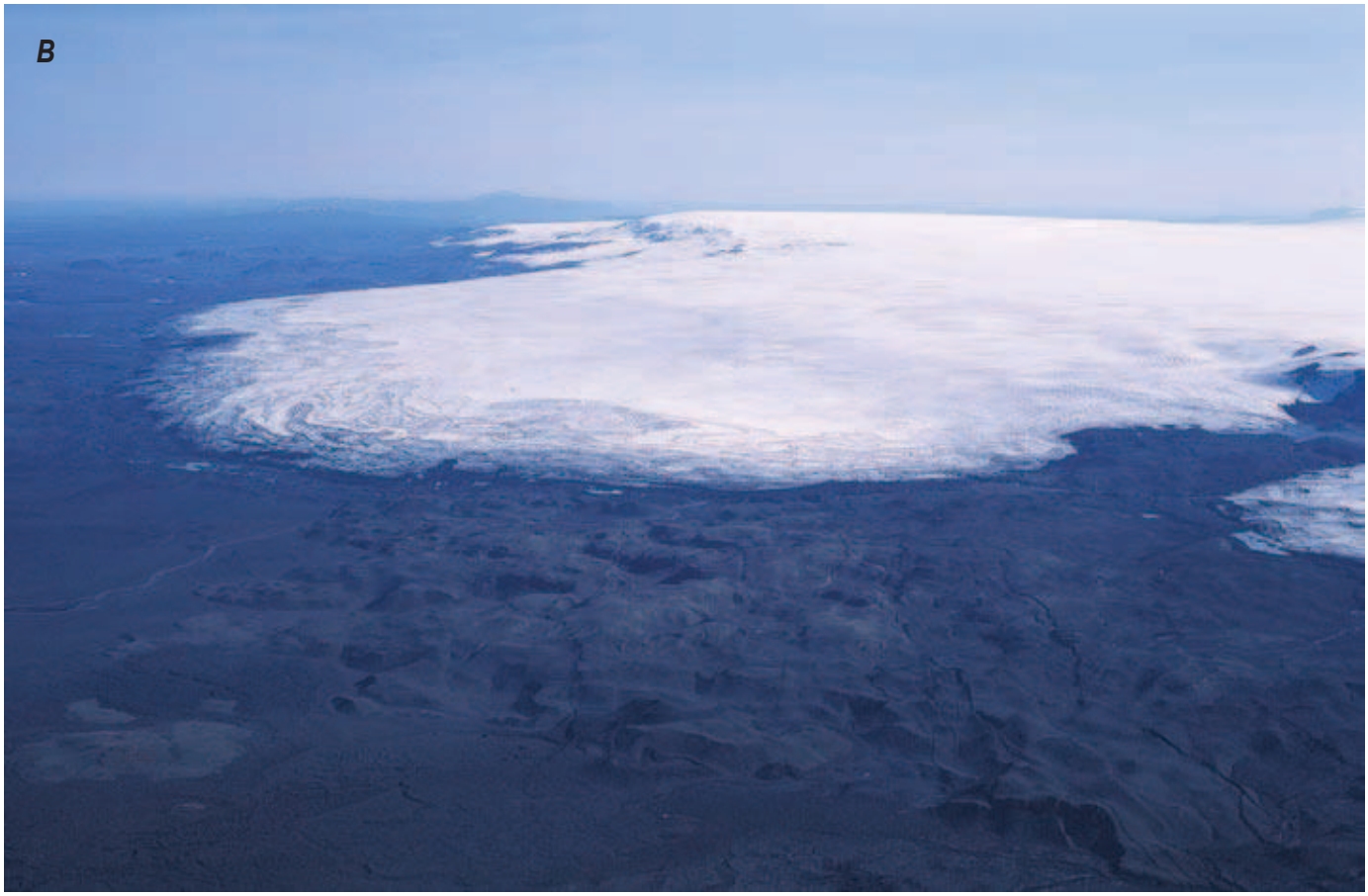
Historic alternative name for **Kötlujökull**. Falljökull was a term used for a steep outlet glacier. Cited by Pálsson [1826 (1907–1915, p. 267, 269, 271)]. Named for the Katla volcano.

KÖTLUGJÁRJÖKULL	Mýrdalsjökull Group	63°48'N., 19°26'W. 63°31'N., 18°47'W.

Historic, alternative name for **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (fig. 3*A*). Cited on Knopf's 1734 map (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 144) as Køtligiaa Iøkul, as Kötligiaa Iökull on Niels Horrebow's 1752 map (Sigurðsson, 1978, p. 157), on the 1771 edition of NCOI as Katlegiaa Iökull and as Kötlugiaa Iökull on the 1780 edition of NCOI, and by Pálsson [1795, §16 (2004, p. 80; see also Endnote No. 225, p. 168)]. Named for the Kötlugjá volcano.

KÖTLUJÖKULL	Mýrdalsjökull Group	63°48'N., 19°26'W. 63°31'N., 18°47'W.

Historic, alternative name for **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (fig. 3*A*). Cited by Ólafsson [1772, §775 (1975, v. 2, p. 96)] and Stefánsson [1839 (1997, p. 255-257)]. Named for the Katla volcano.



Kötlujökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°35'N., 18°49'W.

Outlet glacier on the southeastern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3*A*, **132**, 150). Kötlufalljökull and *Höfðabrekkujökull* are alternative names. **Kötlujökull** clearly has historic and glaciological precedence for the southeasternmost outlet glacier from **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**. During the latter half of the 20th century, however, various geologists, local inhabitants, and cartographers have sometimes used *Höfðabrekkujökull* and **Kötlujökull** at other times. Shown on JÍK6, JÍB, AÍ6 (1977 and 1981) and FB69NV (1957), *Höfðabrekkujökull* is shown as an alternative name. It was cited by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 184), Þórarinsson [J9, p. 7 (perspective sketchmap by Steinþór Sigurðsson); he noted (p. 14) that it is also called *Höfðabrekkujökull*], ÁFÍ 1960 (p. 44; shown as both **Kötlujökull** and *Höfðabrekkujökull*), and on the 1985 1:100,000-scale sérkort Landmannalaugar-Þórsmörk as *Höfðabrekkujökull* (**Kötlujökull**). Other citations to **Kötlujökull** are as follows: Jón Eyþórsson (J2, p. 32), Jón Jónsson (J32, 1983, sketch map on p. 62), Bryndís Brandsdóttir and William Menke (J39, sketch map on p. 96), Oddur Sigurðsson (J42, oblique aerial photograph on p. 30; *Höfðabrekkujökull* given as a alternative name in caption; J45, 1998 cited in text and on sketch map on p. 8 and in table on p. 18), Olszewski and Weckwerth (J47, 1999, shown on sketch map on p. 72; however, caption says *Höfðabrekkujökull* with **Kötlujökull** given as an alternative name), Guðrún Larsen (J49, 2000, sketch maps on p. 2, 8, 14), and Helgi Björnsson and others (J49, 2000, sketch maps on p. 32, 38 and in table on p. 39). Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 8). Named for the Katla volcano.

Figure 132. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Kötlujökull** outlet glacier on 25 July 1973. View looking to the northwest toward the southeastern margin of the **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap. Tephra covers the terminus. Photograph by R.S.W., USGS.

L

Lambadalsskarðsfönn Vestfjarðajöklar 65°56′N., 23°09′W.

Mountain glacier by Lambadalsskarð at the head of Seljalandsdalur, Álftafjörður, Vestfirðir (figs. 7*B*, **133**). Cited by Rist (1985) as Lambadalsskarð (fönn). Named for the Lambadalsskarð mountain pass.

Lambahraunsjöklar Hofsjökull Group 64°58′N., 18°52′W.

The collective name for two lobes of an outlet glacier, between Krókafell and Tvífell and between Tvífell and an unnamed mountain, on the northern margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** (figs. 4*A*, 86, **134**). Cited by Sigbjarnarson (1982, p. 59). The western lobe encompasses the eastern part of **Sátujökull**. The eastern lobe is synonymous with *Tvífellsjökull*. Named for the two Lambahraun lava flows.

Figure 133. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Lambadalsskarðsfönn* mountain glaciers on 8 September 2001. View looking to the south. Photograph no. 010908 by O.S., NEA.

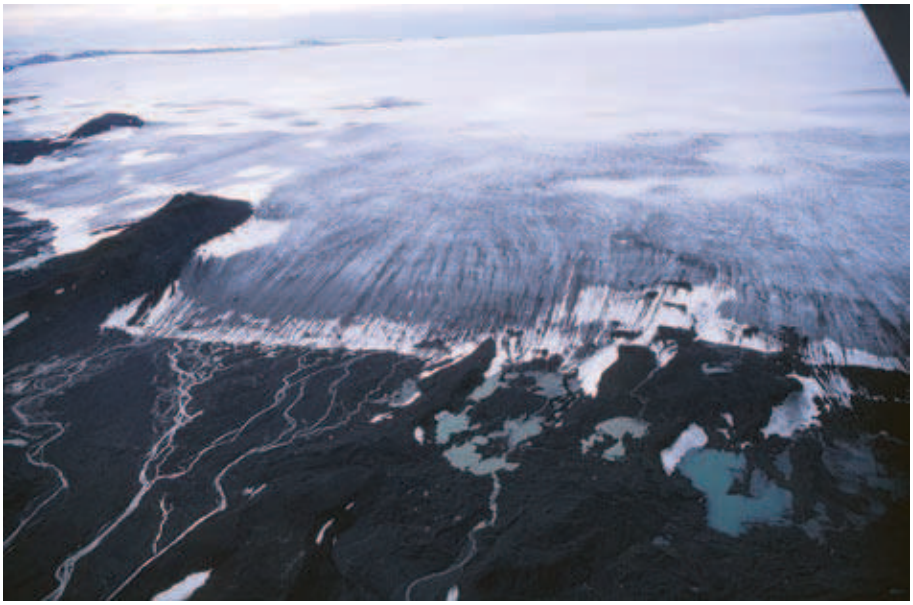


Figure 134. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Lambahraunsjökull* outlet glacier. View looking to the southeast at the northern margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. The *Tvífellsjökull* ice-flow basin is on the left. Photograph no. 22648v by O.S., NEA.

Lambahraunsjökull Hofsjökull Group 64°58′N., 18°52′W.

Outlet glacier, between Krókafell and Tvífell, on the northern margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** (figs. 4*A*, 86, **134**) that encompasses the eastern part of **Sátujökull**. Cited in J37 [p. 86 (shown as *Lambahraunsjökull*/**Sátujökull**) and p. 89 (distinction made between *Lambahraunsjökull* and **Sátujökull**)]. Named for western branch of Lambahraun lava flow.

"Lambajökull" Suðurland 63°26′N., 18°38′W.

Jökulhlaup deposit on Mýrdalssandur from jökulhlaup from **Kötlujökull**. "Lambeyjarjökull" is a probable alternative name cited by Pálsson [1826 (1907–1915, p. 270, 277)]. See figure 10*A* and table 10. Cited by Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 27)], Steingrímsson [1788 (1907–1915, p. 191)], Benediktsson [1840 (1997, p. 221)], Sigurðarson [1840 (1997, p. 237)], and Jónsson (1983, on map on p. 62); also on the following maps: FB69NV (1957), AB69 (1990), C762 (5817III), C761 (1911IV). Named for lambs like the Lambey farmstead.

Lambatungnajökull Vatnajökull Group 64°30′N., 15°19′W.

Outlet glacier on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **135**, 188). *Þórðarjökull* is an alternative name. *Lambatungujökull* is a mistaken name. Cited in ÁFÍ 1937 (ff p. 52, 71). Shown on AK8 (1997). Named for the Lambatungur common.

Figure 135. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Lambatungnajökull** outlet glacier on 1 October 1990. View looking to the northwest toward the eastern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 12045v by O.S., NEA.

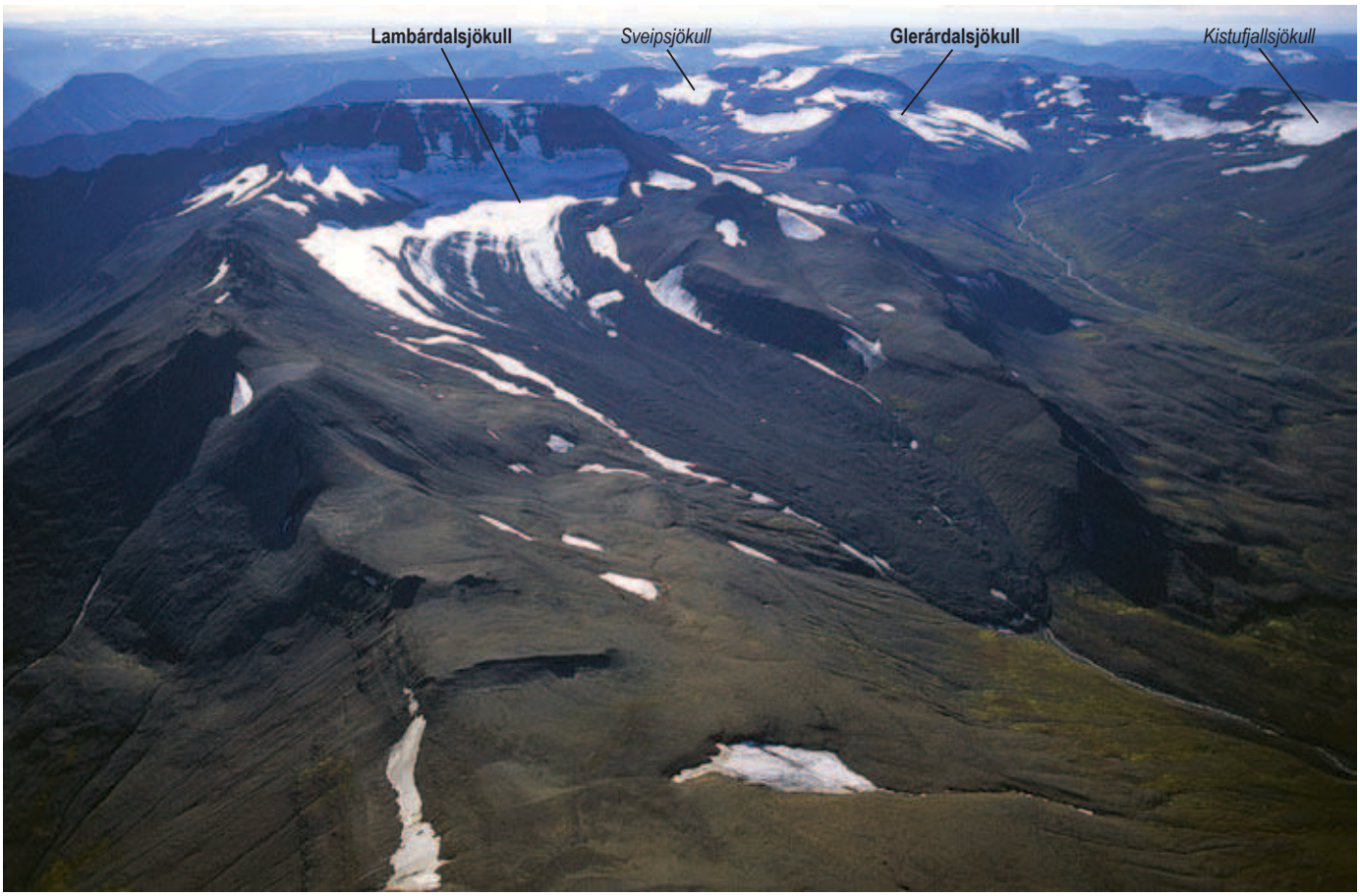


Figure 136. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Lambárdalsjökull** valley glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the south toward the northern slope of the Kerling Mountain. Debris covers more than half of the glacier. In the right background (left to right) are the *Sveipsjökull* and **Glerárdalsjökull** cirque glaciers and the *Kistufjallsjökull* mountain glacier. Photograph no. 24107v by O.S., NEA.

Lambatungujökull Vatnajökull Group 64°30′N., 15°19′W.

Mistaken name for **Lambatungnajökull**. Cited by Thorarinsson (1943, p. 5-7). Shown on the following maps: AÍ8 (1946), C762 (6120I/6120II), and AB96 (1972)/ AB106 (1971).

Lambárdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°34′N., 18°15′W.

A 3-km-long, half-debris-covered valley glacier north of Kerling that is the source of Lambá, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 33, 35, 114, **136**). *Lambárjökull* is an alternative name. Cited by Einarsson (1942, p. 7), Escritt (n.d., p. 36), and in ÁFÍ 1991 (p. 35). Shown as Glacier 05/G/05 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Lambárdalur valley.

Lambárdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°43′N., 18°34′W.

Mountain glacier northeast of Hafrárhnjúkur, southeast of and contiguous with *Heiðinnamannajökull* at the head of Lambárdalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 76, 88, **169**). *Lambárjökull* is an alternative name. Cited in ÁFÍ 1990 (p. 134) and by Häberle (1991, p. 185). Shown on map (Häberle (1991, p. 105) as glacier no. 8. Named for the Lambárdalur valley.

Lambárdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°33.7′N., 18°23.8′W.

Cirque glacier in Þverárdalur, Öxnadalur (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 35, **101**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and by Häberle (1991, p. 186) who indicates two glaciers: *Lambárdalsjökull nyrðri* and *Lambárdalsjökull syðri*. Shown as Glacier 05/F/21 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Lambárdalur valley.

Lambárdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°35′N., 18°25′W.

Alternative name for *Lambárjökull* in the drainage basin of Bægisá, Öxnadalur. Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Häberle (1991, p. 185). Shown as Glacier 05/F/22 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

Lambárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°36′N., 19°06′W.

Cirque glacier in Lambárdalur, Hjaltadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 60). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/Q/02 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for Lambá creek.

Lambárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°42.2′N., 18°55.7′W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Kolbeinsdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **121**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/Q/09 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for Lambá creek.

Lambárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°33.3′N., 18°15.2′W.

Alternative name for *Kerlingarjökull*, a cirque glacier on the east side of mount Kerling, Eyjafjörður, northern Iceland. *Lambárjökull* and *Kerlingarjökull* are two names for the same glacier. *Kerlingarjökull* has precedence. Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36). Shown as Glacier 05/G/06 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for Lambá creek.

Lambárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°35′N., 18°25′W.

Cirque glacier west of **Bægisárjökull** and north of Lambárhnjúkur at the head of Lambárdalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 35, **137**). *Lambárdalsjökull* is an alternative name. Cited in ÁFÍ 1991 (p. 84). Named for the Lambá creek.

Figure 137. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Lambárjökull* cirque glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking to the southeast. Part of the **Bægisárjökull** surge-type cirque glacier is on the left. Photograph no. 27663v by O.S., NEA.

Lambárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°43′N., 18°34′W.

Alternative name for *Lambárdalsjökull*. Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Häberle (1991, p. 185). Shown as Glacier 05/F/04 on maps by Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

Lambárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°38.3′N., 18°43.8′W.

Mountain glacier in Barkárdalur, Hörgárdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **17**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and by Häberle (1991, p. 185). Shown as Glacier 05/F/08 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for Lambá creek.

Lambárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°49.6′N., 18°28.7′W.

Mountain glacier on the west side of Lambárfjall, for which it is named, at the head of Þverárdalur, a tributary in Þorvaldsdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **51**). Cited by Escritt (1975, p. 36). Shown as Glacier 05/E/03 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

"Lambeyjarjökull" Suðurland 63°26′N., 18°38′W.

Jökulhlaup deposit from jökulhlaup from **Kötlujökull**. Probably the same as "Lambajökull." Cited by Pálsson [1826 (1907–1915, p. 270, 277)]. See figure 10*A* and table 10. Named for abandoned Lambey farmstead.

"Langafellsjökull" Suðurland 63°58′N., 16°51′W.

Jökulhlaup deposit from jökulhlaup from **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**. Cited by Thorarinsson (1958, p. 34) and ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 85). See figure 10*B* and table 10. Curiously, no Langafell is known in the vicinity, so the origin of the name remains speculative.

Langafönn Hofsjökull Group 64°37′N., 19°15′W.

Mountain glacier north of Dalakollur in Kerlingarfjöll (figs. 4*B*, 45, **138**). Named by Jón Eyþórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson (ÁFÍ 1942, p. 20, 34; shown on perspective drawing, p. 5). Shown on unpublished, 1:50,000-scale sketch map of Kerlingarfjöll (sérkort). Named for its oblong form.

Langafönn* Austurland 64°42′N., 14°33′W.

Snow patch at Löngufannarhnjúkar, Hálsfjall, Hamarsdalur, eastern Iceland (table 11). Cited in ÁFÍ 2002 (p. 78, map on p. 72). Named for its oblong form.

Langafönn* Suðurland 63°59′N., 19°42′W.

Snow patch on the northwest flank of Hekla, north of Toppgígur (table 11). Named for its oblong form. Cited by Kjartansson in ÁFÍ 1945 (p. 126, 130).

Langanesjökull Norðurlandsjöklar

Unknown location of mountain (?) glacier in northeastern Iceland. Cited by Oddsson [1638 (1917, p. 62)] as "Langanessjökull" and Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 103)]. Named after the Langanes peninsula.

LANGIJÖKULL Langjökull Group 64°54′N., 20°36′W.
64°28′N., 19°46′W.

Historic name of **LANGJÖKULL** (fig. 5). Cited by Pálsson [1795, §17 (2004)] and shown on his 1792 map of LANGIJÖKULL [1795, Tab. III (2004, p. 87)]. Named for its oblong form.

Figure 138. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Langafönn** mountain glacier (lower left) on 23 August 1998. Parts of the **Mænisjökull** (left center), **Botnajökull** (lower right), **Kisujökull** (right center), and **Borgarjökull** (upper right center) mountain glaciers are shown. In the upper right is part of the western margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 20889 by O.S., NEA.

LANGJÖKULL Langjökull Group 64°54′N., 20°36′W.
64°28′N., 19°46′W.

Iceland's second largest ice cap (figs. 5, **139**). It is located in west-central Iceland and has eight named outlet glaciers, **Hagafellsjökull eystri**, **Hagafellsjökull vestari**, **Flosajökull**, **Kirkjujökull**, *Leiðarjökull***, Norðurjökull**, **Suðurjökull**, and **Þrístapajökull**, one contiguous ice-cap (**GEITLANDSJÖKULL**), and an internal ice dome, "BALDJÖKULL." Five of **LANGJÖKULL**'s named outlet glaciers [**Þrístapajökull**, **Norðurjökull** (*Nyrðriskriðjökull* and *Nyrðri-Skriðjökull*) **Suðurjökull** (*Fremri-Skriðjökull)*, **Hagafellsjökull eystri** *(Eystri-Hagafellsjökull, Hagavatnsjökull syðri*), and **Hagafellsjökull vestari** (*Vestri-Hagafellsjökull*, *Hagafellsjökull ytri*, *Hagafellsjökull vestri, and Vestari-Hagafellsjökull*)] are shown on maps and in articles with alternative names or spellings. **Hagafellsjökull eystri** and **Hagafellsjökull vestari** are both surge-type outlet glaciers. Anecdotal evidence suggests that **Suðurjökull** and **Þrístapajökull** are also surge-type glaciers (Björnsson and others, 2003, p. 85)**. LANGJÖKULL** is named for its oblong shape. Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. 2, p. 4, 87, 101)] described **LANGJÖKULL** in 1753 but confused **HOFSJÖKULL** with **LANGJÖKULL**. NCOI shows Eireks=Iökull , Blaafells=Iökull, and Balld=Iökull, north to south, and Geitlands Iökull to the west of Huitaar Vatn (Hvítárvatn), where **LANGJÖKULL** should be; they show Hofs=Iökull and Lange=Iökull, so while the name was used, it was not correctly located geographically. It is cited in Pálsson [1795, §17 (2004, p. 86; see also Endnote no. 100, p. 158)].

Pálsson [1795, Tab. III. (2004, p. 87)] drew a map of LANGIJÖKULL in 1792, divided into northern (Bald- or Ball-Jökull), central (Bláfellsjökull), and southwestern (Geitlands-Jökull) parts. UÍ1 (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256) and GMIP both showed **LÁNGJÖKULL**. All 20th century maps show **LANGJÖKULL**: GMIT, C762, JÍB, JÍK, AB (45, 46, 55, 56), ÁÍ5 (1981), AK5 (1988), C761 (1713I, 1714I, 1714II, 1714III, 1814III, and 1814IV).

Lágjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°37′N., 19°26′W.

Historic name applied to the "middle" of EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL (the historic name that included modern **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** and **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3*A*, *B*). Cited by Pálsson [1795, §16 (2004, p. 79; see also Endnote no. 218, p. 167)]. Shown on Pálsson's 1795 perspective drawing (Tab. XII) and map of EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL (Tab. II) [Pálsson, 1795 (2004, p. 77)]. The name implies a comparatively low setting.

Lágjökull* Suðurland 63°37′N., 19°26′W.

Snow patch in the saddle between **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** and **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (table 11). The area is called Fimmvörðuháls on modern maps (for example, JÍB) and did not have ice thick enough to flow during the historic time (Sigurðsson, 2004). On JÍN6, the area is shown as snow free. On C762 (5717I), the area is erroneously shown as *"Eyjafjallajökull."* The name implies a comparatively low setting.

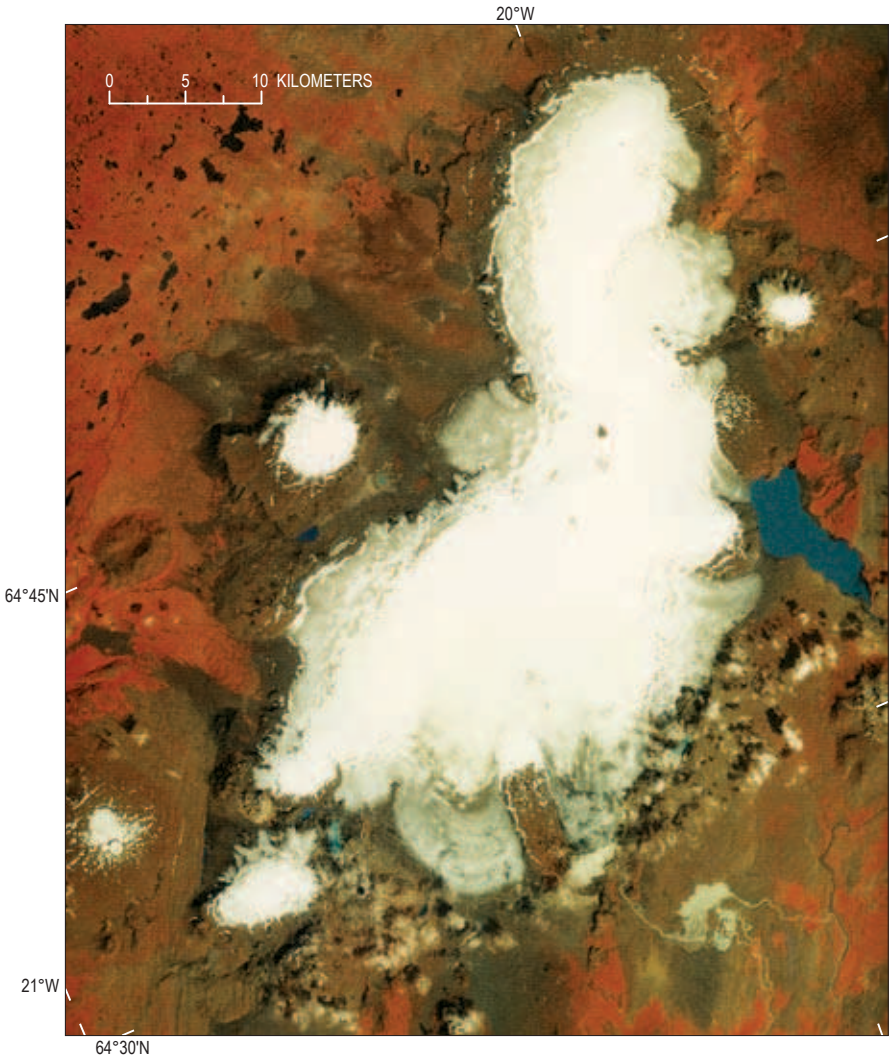


Figure 139. Satellite image of the **LANGJÖKULL** ice cap on 27 August 1980. Landsat 2 MSS false-color composite image 22044-12072 from Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

"Lágjökull" Suðurland 63°26′N., 18°41′W.

Jökulhlaup deposit from jökulhlaup from **Kötlujökull**. Cited by Pálsson [1826 (1907–1915, p. 277)]. See figure 10 and table 10. Named in the tradition of the Lágey farmstead.

LÁNGJÖKULL Langjökull Group 64°54′N., 20°36′W.
64°28′N., 19°46′W.

A spelling variation of **LANGJÖKULL** (fig. 5). Shown on UÍ1, GMIP, and GMIT.

Leiðarjökull Langjökull Group 64°47′N., 19°47′W.

Outlet glacier on the northeastern margin of **LANGJÖKULL** (figs. 5, 139, **140**), northwest of Fögruhlíð. Cited in ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 189) and in ÁFÍ 2004 (p. 291). Named by Pétur Þorleifsson for the heavily traveled winter route across the glacier to Hveravellir.

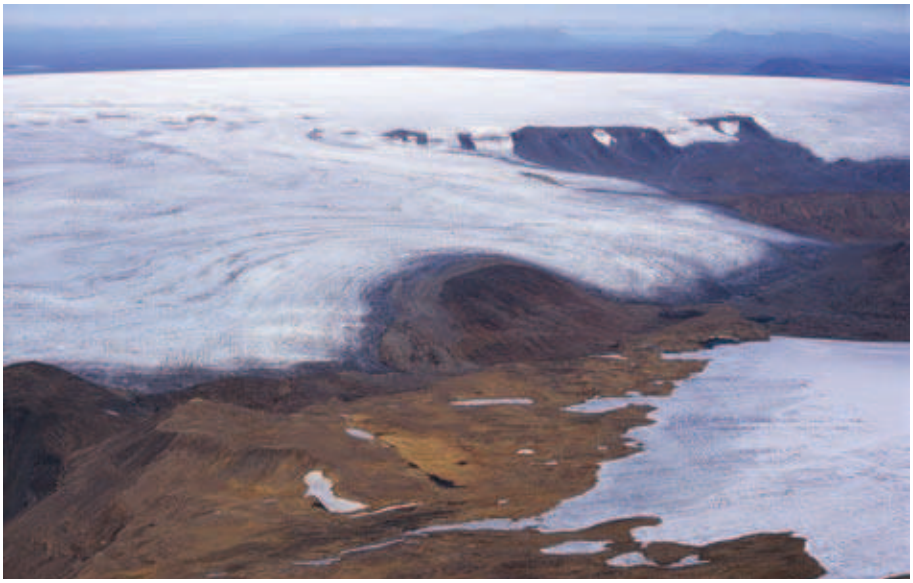


Figure 140. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Leiðarjökull* outlet glacier on 14 September 2004. View looking to the north toward the eastern margin of the **LANGJÖKULL** ice cap. The western margin of the **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL** ice cap is visible on the bottom right. Photograph no. 29300h by O.S., NEA.

Leirufjarðarjökull Vestfjarðajöklar 66°11′N., 22°24′W.

Surge-type outlet glacier on the northwestern margin of **DRANGAJÖKULL** that flows toward Leirufjörður (figs. 7*A*, 37*A*, **141**). Cited by Eyþórsson (1951, p. 16). Named for the Leirufjörður district. Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 5).

Leirujökull Vestfjarðajöklar 66°11′N., 22°24′W.

Historic alternative name for **Leirufjarðarjökull**. Cited by Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 77) and by Thoroddsen (1914a, v. 2, p. 136). Named for the abandoned Leira farmstead.

Ljósurðarjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°48′N., 15°35′W.

Cirque glacier, one of two parallel glaciers (the other is the *Dökkurðarjökull* mountain glacier), conjoined along part of their lateral margins, on the northwest flank of Snæfell (figs. 2*C*, **15,** 29A). Shown on Jenning's (1952) 1937 map of Snæfell as B (see Thorarinsson, 1964, p. 71). The ablation area is covered with light-colored debris, for which it is named. Named by Hjartarson (2000, p. 2).

Figure 141. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Leirufjarðarjökull** surge-type outlet glacier on 8 September 2001. View looking to the southeast at the northwestern margin of **DRANGAJÖKULL** ice cap. The "JÖKULBUNGA" internal ice dome is in the right background. **Leirufjarðarjökull** is at the end of a 6-year surge event. Photograph no. 25536v by O.S., NEA.

Ljótarjökull Vestfjarðajöklar 66°14′N., 22°14′W.

Outlet glacier on the northern margin of **DRANGAJÖKULL** that flows toward river Ljót, for which it is named (figs. 7*A*, **142**). Named by Jón Eyþórsson (1935, p. 124).

Loðmundarjökull eystri Hofsjökull Group 64°39′N., 19°12′W.

Valley glacier in Kerlingarfjöll east of the Loðmundur mountain peak, for which it is named (figs. 4*B*, **24**, 45). Alternative spellings are *Eystri-Loðmundarjökull* [shown on C761 (1814II)] and *Innri-Loðmundarjökull* (ÁFÍ 1942, p. 33). Cited in Ahlmann (1937, p. 219) and ÁFÍ 1942 (p. 19). Shown on unpublished, 1:50,000-scale sketch map of Kerlingarfjöll (sérkort). Shown on location map as *Loðmundarjökull* by Sigurðsson (1998, p. 10).

Loðmundarjökull vestri Hofsjökull Group 64°39′N., 19°13′W.

Mountain glacier in Kerlingarfjöll west of the Loðmundur mountain peak, for which it is named (figs. 4*B*, **45**). Alternative spellings are *Vestri-Loðmundarjökull* [shown on C761 (1814II)] and *Ytri-Loðmundarjökull* (ÁFÍ 1942, p. 19, 32). Cited in ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 190; shown on map on p. 220).

Lónjökull Vestfjarðajöklar 66°07′N., 22°18′W.

Historic alternative spelling for the southwestern margin of **DRANGAJÖKULL** adjacent to the Kaldalón district, for which it is named. Cited by Olavius [1780 (1965, v. 1, p. 209)].

Lónjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°36′N., 15°21′W.

Historic alternative spelling of Lónsjökull. Cited by Pálsson [1795 (2004), on his caption for perspective drawing, Tab. X (2004, p. 42) and on his 1794 map of KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL**, Tab. I (2004, p. 40)]. Named for the Lón district.

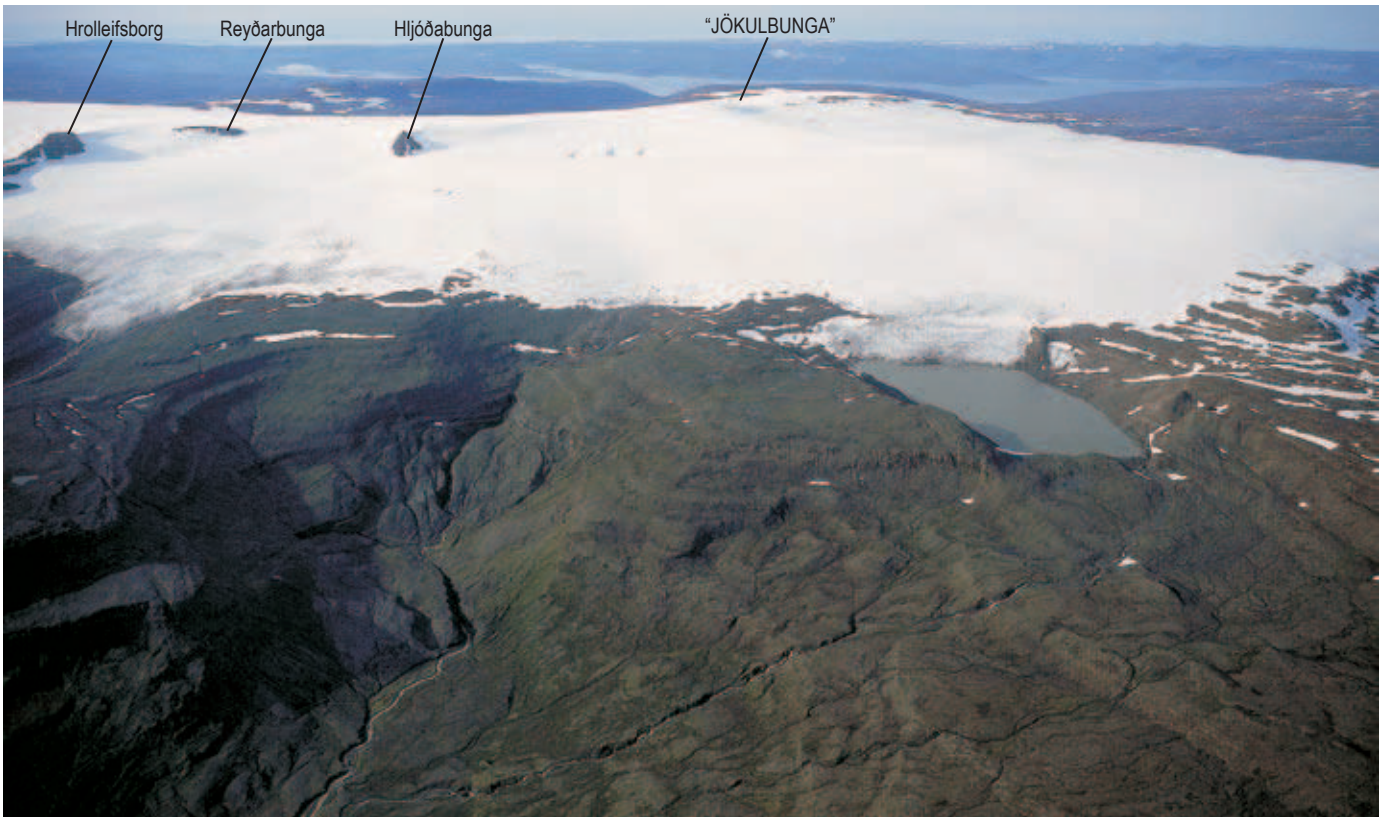


Figure 142. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Ljótarjökull** outlet glacier on 8 September 2001. View looking to the southwest toward the northeastern margin of the **DRANGAJÖKULL** ice cap. From left to right, three outlet glaciers are visible: **Reykjarfjarðarjökull**, a surge-type outlet glacier, at the start of a surge, **Þaralátursjökull,** and **Ljótarjökull**, which is calving into the Ljótarvatn proglacial lake. To the right of the Hrolleifsborg mountain are the nunataks Reyðarbunga (left) and Hljóðabunga (right). To the right of Hljóðabunga are three ice cauldrons, probably related to ice deformation from the surge of **Reykjarfjarðurjökull**. Behind is the "JÖKULBUNGA" internal ice dome. Photograph no. 25587v by O.S., NEA.

Lónsjökull Vestfjarðajöklar 66°07′N., 22°18′W.

Historic name for the southwestern margin of **DRANGAJÖKULL** adjacent to Kaldalón district for which it is named. Cited by Olavius [1780 (1965, v. 1, p. 157)] and Kålund [1877 (1984, v. II, p. 194)].

Lónsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°36′N., 15°21′W.

Eastern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** in the watershed of Jökulsá í Lóni (fig. 2*A*). Cited by Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. 2, p. 110), Pálsson [1795 §12 (2004, p. 47; see also Endnote no. 115, p. 159)], ÁFÍ 1974 (p. 14, 17), and ÁFÍ 1987 (p. 71–72).

Lónsjökull Langjökull Group 64°35′N., 20°33′W.

Outlet glacier on the southwestern margin of **LANGJÖKULL** (figs. 5, **143**). Cited by Björnsson (2002, p. 137). Named by Pétur Þorleifsson for the Ísalón lake.

Löngukvíslarjökull Hofsjökull Group 64°54′N., 18°30′W.

On the northeastern part of **HOFSJÖKULL** on the north side of Miklafell, an ice-flow basin defined by surface topography during radio-echosounding surveys (figs. 4*A*, 86, **144**). Named by Björnsson (1988, p. 64; Map 19, Glacier 20). [Note: In table 4.3 on p. 64, *Löngukvíslarjökull* is Glacier 19.] Named for the Langakvísl river.

Figure 143. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Lónsjökull* outlet glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking to the north toward the southwestern margin of the **LANGJÖKULL** ice cap. A terminal moraine of *Lónsjökull* can be seen in the northeastern part of the lake. The **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** internal ice cap is on the left; the **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** ice cap is visible in the center background. Photograph no. 27575v by O.S., NEA.

Figure 144. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Löngukvíslarjökull* ice-flow basin on 22 July 1999. View looking to the southwest toward the northeastern margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. *Löngukvíslarjökull* is on the right; the *Tungufönn* outlet glacier is on the left. Photograph no. 26641h by O.S., NEA.

M

Mávabyggðajökull — Vatnajökull Group — 64°05′N., 16°25′W.

One of three named ice streams described by Sigbjarnarson (1971, fig. 1, p. 51) comprising the four ice streams of the **Breiðamerkurjökull** outlet glacier of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, **26***A*, **B**, 188). Named for the Mávabyggðir nunataks.

Melrakkadalsjökull — Norðurlandsjöklar — 65°28′N., 18°32′W.

Mountain glacier in Melrakkadalur valley, for which it is named, Öxnadalur, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **32**). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185).

"MERKURJÖKULL" — Mýrdalsjökull Group — 63°39′N., 19°16′W.

Internal ice dome in **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** that lies adjacent to the Þórsmörk district, for which it is named (figs. 3*A*, **124**). "ÞÓRSMERKURJÖKULL" is an alternative name. *Merkurjökull* is erroneously shown on the following maps in place of **Entujökull**: AB58 (1964), and AÍ6 (1973, 1977, 1981). Cited by Gunnarsson [1877 (1949, p. 226)], Vigfússon (1892, p. 39), Thoroddsen (1892, p. 123), Eyþórsson (1935, p. 73 and 1945b, p. 154), and Tómasson (1996, p. 80). Shown on the following maps: AK6 (1996) and C761 (1812II) but mislocated.

Miðjökull — Langjökull Group — 64°45′N., 19°43′W.

One of the three named outlet glaciers of **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL** (figs. 5, **97**). Name given by Jón Eyþórsson (J8, p. 31). Cited in ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 190) as a provisional name. Name means the glacier in the middle.

"Miðjökull" — Suðurland — 63°55′N., 16°47′W.

Jökulhlaup deposits from jökulhlaup from **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**. Cited in ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 24), ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 87) and by Thorarinsson (1958, p. 33). See figure 10B and table 10. Named for its position in the middle of three between "Forarjökull" and "Grasjökull."

MIÐLANDSJÖKULL — Austfjarðajöklar — 64°44′N., 14°58′W. 64°40′N., 14°52′W.

Historic alternative name for **ÞRÁNDARJÖKULL** used by the people in Fljótsdalshérað (Héraðsbúar) in earlier times for its central position in the country according to Pálsson's Dagbók 1794 (1945, p. 375) and ÁFÍ 1974 (p. 115).

Miklafellsjökull — Hofsjökull Group — 64°52′N., 18°31′W.

On the northeastern part of **HOFSJÖKULL**, an ice-flow basin defined by surface topography during radio-echosounding surveys (figs. 4*A*, 86, **185**, 193). Named by Björnsson (1988, p. 64; Map 19, Glacier 21). [Note: In table 4.3 on p. 64, *Miklafellsjökull* is Glacier 20]. Named for the Miklafell table mountain.

Miklukvíslarjökull — Hofsjökull Group — 64°41′N., 18°50′W.

On the southern part of **HOFSJÖKULL**, between **Nauthagajökull** and **Blautukvíslarjökull**, an ice-flow basin defined by surface topography during radio-echosounding surveys (figs. 4*A*, 86, **145**). Named by Björnsson (1988, p. 64; Map 19, Glacier 6). Named for the Miklakvísl river.

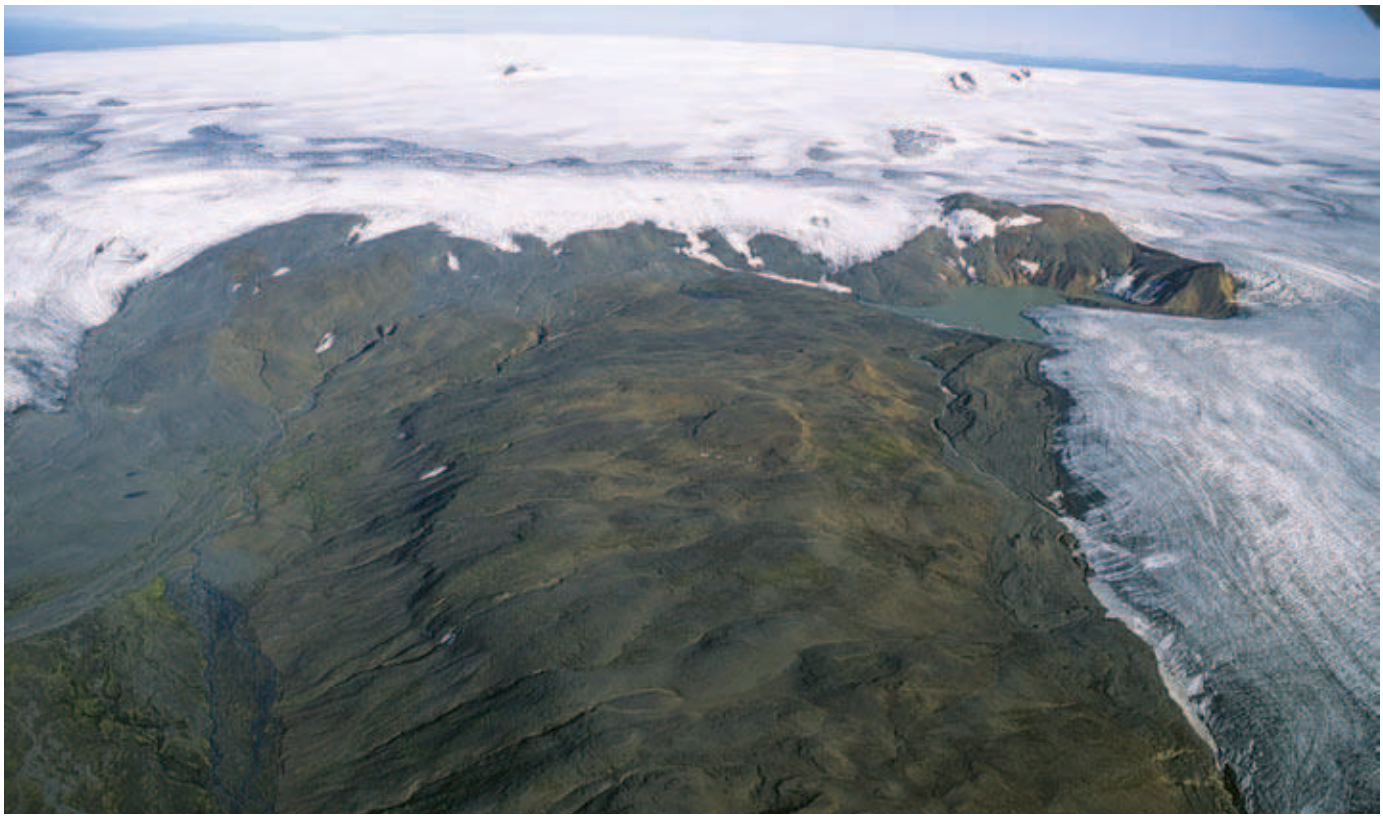


Figure 145. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Miklukvíslarjökull* ice-flow basin on 23 August 1998. View looking to the north-northwest toward the southern margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. Part of the **Blautukvíslarjökull** outlet glacier is on the left; part of the **Nauthagajökull** outlet glacier is on the right. The Tanni and Hásteinar nunataks are visible in the background. Photograph no. 20895v by O.S., NEA.

Mjóafellsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°52.9′N., 18°57.1′W.

Alternative name for **Móafellsjökull**. Cited in Þorvaldsson [1840 (1954, p. 184), ÁFÍ 1973 (p. 139, 140, 143). Named for the M(j)óafell farmstead.

Morsárjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°05′N., 16°55′W.

Outlet glacier on the southern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **146**, 166*B*, 188). Cited by Pálsson [1795, §14 (2004, p. 65)] and Thoroddsen (1892, p. 129). Shown on the following maps: AÍ9 (1952), AK9 (1997), AB87 (1972), FB87 S.V. and N.V. (1905), C762 (6019III), sérkort Skaftafell AB87/88 (1991), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Morsá river.

Morsárjökull Austfjarðajöklar 64°36′N., 15°04′W.

Outlet glacier that has disappeared from the western margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** (eystri). Cited by Thoroddsen (1892, p. 130–131). Named for the Morsá river.

Móafellsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°52.9′N., 18°57.1′W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Móafellsdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **147**). *Mjóafellsjökull* is an alternative name. Cited in Escritt (n.d., p. 35) and ÁFÍ 1991 (p. 32). Shown on the following maps: AB62 (1978), C762 (5824IV), C761 (1916IV), and as Glacier 04/S/01 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the M(j)óafell farmstead.

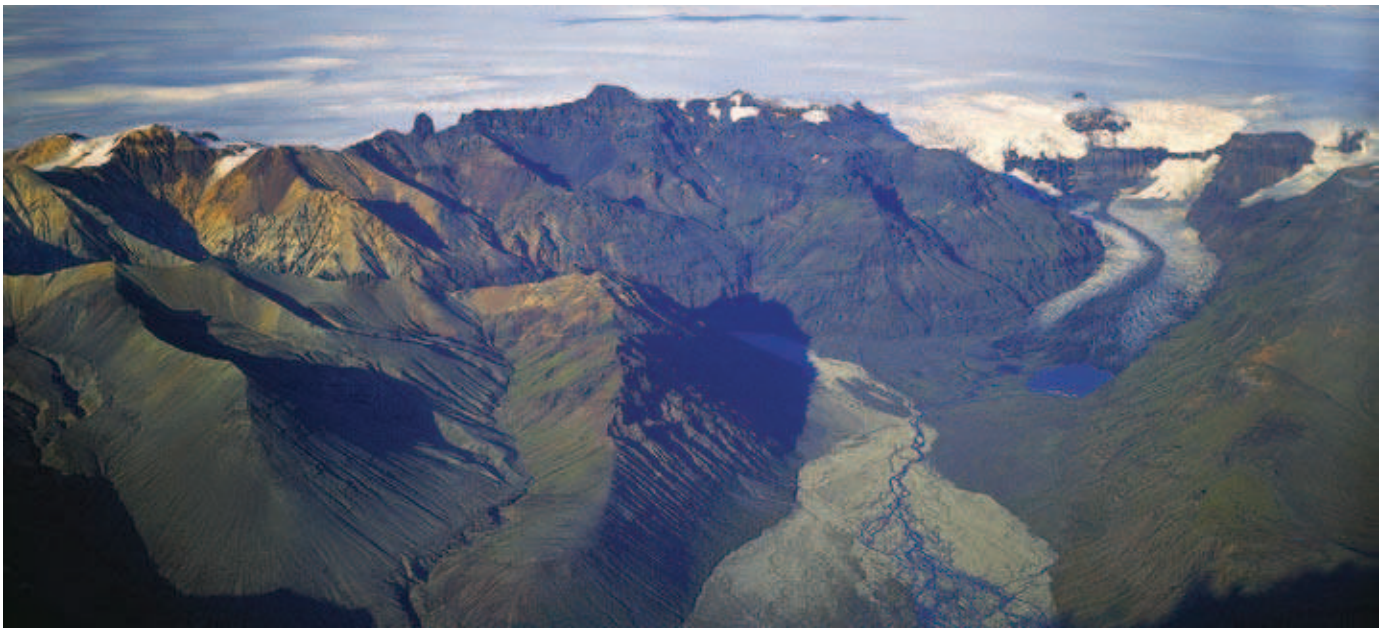


Figure 146. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Morsárjökull** outlet glacier on 25 September 1991. View looking to the northeast toward the head of Morsárdalur on the southern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 910925-2-15 by O.S., NEA.

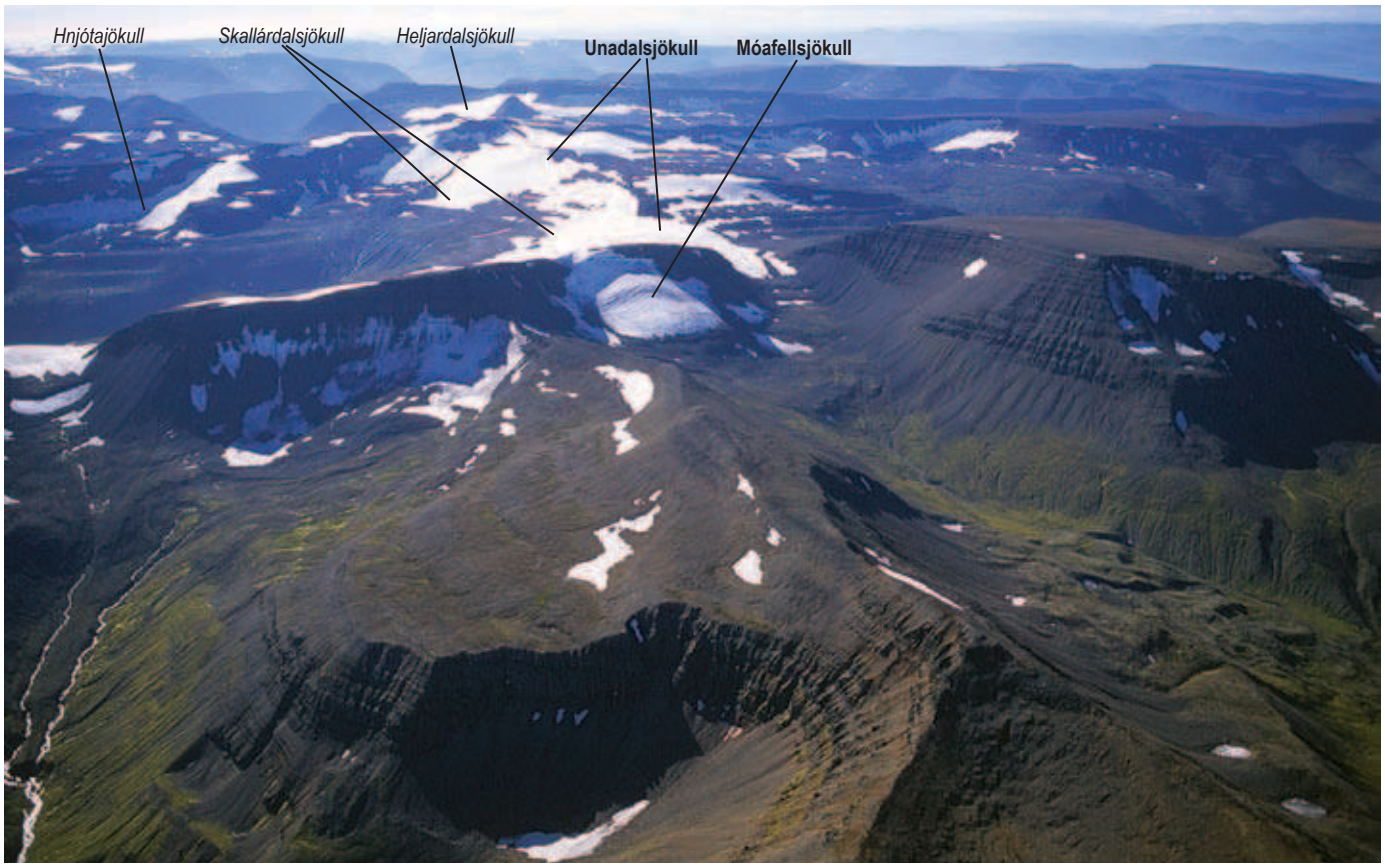


Figure 147. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Móafellsjökull** mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the south. The *Skallárdalsjökull* (left) and **Unadalsjökull** (right) mountain glaciers are in the middle background. The *Hnjótajökull* cirque glacier is in the left background; the *Heljardalsjökull* mountain glacier is in the distant left background. Photograph no. 24011v by O.S., NEA.

Móskjónujökull Austfjarðajöklar 64°56′N., 14°17′W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Móskjónudalur, for which it is named, Hróarsdalur, Norðurdalur, Breiðdalur, eastern Iceland (figs. 9*C*, **148**, 176). Cited in Guttormsson (2005, p. 249; outlined in red on satellite image on p. 248).

Múlajökull Hofsjökull Group 64°39′N., 18°40′W.

Piedmont surge-type outlet glacier on the southern margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** (figs. 4*A*, 86, **149**). Cited in Eyþórsson (1934, p. 97). It first appeared on JÍK5 (1965); it is shown on AK5 (1988), C761 (1914III), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 10). Named for Arnarfellsmúlar concentric terminal moraines.

Myrkárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°37.5′N., 18°49.9′W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Myrkárdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 17, **103**). Cited by Vigfússon [1843 (1954, p. 124)], Thoroddsen (1892, p. 131), Bruun (1924, p. 37), Ahlmann (1937, p. 222), ÁFÍ 1938 (p. 62), Steindórsson (1949, p. 32), and Häberle (1991, p. 185). Escritt (n.d., p. 36) shows the glacier in two parts: *Myrkárjökull nyrðri* and *Myrkárjökull syðri*. Shown on the following maps: AÍ4 (1966), AK9 (1996), AB63 (1975), C761 (1916III), C762 (5823IV), ÁFÍ 1990 (p. 164), and Häberle (1991, p. 105; glacier no. 12). Shown as Glacier 05/F/10 (nyrðri) and Glacier 05/F/11 (syðri) on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Myrká river.

Mýrajöklar Vatnajökull Group 64°26′N., 15°46′W.

Collective name for outlet glaciers on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** whose termini end in the Mýrar district (between Kolgríma and Hornafjarðarfljót), for which it is named, with particular reference to **Heinabergsjökull** (includes what is now called **Skálafellsjökull**) and **Fláajökull**. Cited by Thoroddsen [1906, p. 198 (defines Mýrajöklar as the outlet glaciers between Hestgerðismúli and Hornafjörður); 1911, p. 501 (defines Mýrajöklar as **Fláajökull** and **Heinabergsjökull**, including **Skálafellsjökull**)].

Figure 148. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Móskjónujökull** cirque glacier on 16 September 2003. View looking to the east. The village of Búðir in Fáskrúðsfjöður is visible in the right background. Photograph no. 030916-2-5 by O.S., NEA.

Figure 149. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Múlajökull** surge-type outlet glacier on 28 December 1981. View looking to the northwest toward the southeastern margin and, in the distance, the summit of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. The **Nauthagajökull** outlet glacier is on the left with the Hjartafell mountain between the two outlet glaciers. Photograph no. 5201h by O.S., NEA.

Mýrajökull Vatnajökull Group 64°20′N., 15°34′W.

Probable historic alternative name for either all or part of **Fláajökull**. Cited by Pálsson [1795, §12 (2004, p. 47, 48; see also Endnote no. 117, p. 159)]. Named for the Mýrar district.

Mýrajökull Vatnajökull Group 64°26′N., 15°46′W.

Historic name for the main glacier adjacent to the Mýrar district, for which it is named. Cited by Einarsson [1855, (1997, p. 125)].

MÝRDALSJÖKULL Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°48′N., 19°26′W.
63°31′N., 18°47′W.

Ice cap in southern Iceland with numerous outlet glaciers (figs. 3*A*, 124, **150**); it sits astride a major, active volcano, Katla. Alternative names used historically for **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** are AUSTURJÖKULL, EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL, HÖFÐABREKKUJÖKULL, HÖFÐAJÖKULL, HÖFÐÁRJÖKULL, KÖTLUGJÁRJÖKULL, KÖTLUJÖKULL, and SÓLHEIMAJÖKULL. Some spelling variations are MIÐDALSJÖKULL, MIRDALSJÖKULL, and MYDALS IOKULL, MÝDALSJÖKULL. **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** has several

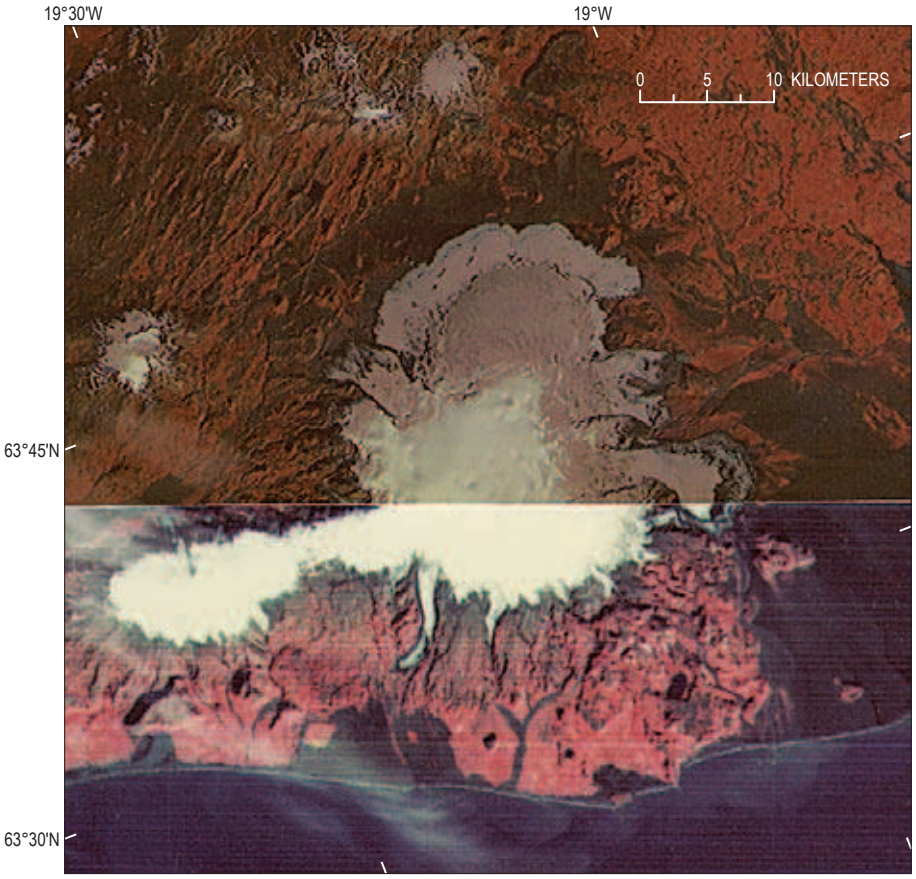


Figure 150. Landsat 1 MSS false-color composite image mosaic of the **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap on 22 September 1973. Landsat images 1426-12070 and 1426-12073 from USGS, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198.

named outlet glaciers. Clockwise from **Kötlujökull** (*Höfðabrekkujökull*), they are *Huldujökull* (*Hvítijökull*) (tributary glacier), *Thoroddsengletscher, Hafursárjökull*, **Klifurárjökull** (*Klifandajökull* or *Klifandijökull*), **Sólheimajökull**, *Jökulsárgilsjökull*, *Hrunárjöklar*, **Tungnakvíslarjökull**, **Krossárjökull**, **Entujökull**, **Sléttjökull** (*Mælifellsjökull)*, **Öldufellsjökull**, and **Sandfellsjökull**, including two surge-type glaciers. Hrunakvíslarjökull, a former distributary glacier from **Tungnakvíslarjökull**, has receded into its source and no longer exists. Internal ice domes are "HÁBUNGA" ("HÁABUNGA"), "GOÐABUNGA," and "MERKURJÖKULL." Modern ice-margin names include Botnjökull, Goðalandsjökull, and Hrunajökull.

Eight glaciers, including Mydals Iokul, appear on Guðbrandur Þorlaksson's *Islandia*, a part of Abraham Ortelius' *Theatrum orbis terrarum* (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff. p. 16). Þórður Þorlaksson's 1668 *Islandia* map (color) shows MIDDALSJOKULL (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 80). Peder Resen 1680 map of Iceland shows Vestre Midals Jökul and Øster Midals Jökul (**VATNAJÖKULL**) (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff. 80). Knopf's 1731 *Carte over Rangærvalle og Westmands Øers Sÿsseller* shows Midals Ioküll. On Knopf's 1733 *Carte over Westere og Østere Skaftefellssÿssell*, he only shows Køtligiaa Iøkul (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 144). Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 21, p. 30–31, 33) cites **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**. Cited by Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 101)], Ólafsson (1749, p. 37, cites MIRDALSJÖKULL), Ólafsson and Pálsson [1772 (1975, v. 2, p. 93), Jakobsson (1757, p. 5, 37, 41, 60), and von Troil [1777 (1961, p. 116, 117)]. NCOI shows Eyafialla Iökull, Myrdals Iökull, Solheima Iökull, and Kötlugiaa Iökull. Pálsson's 1795 map of EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL [1795, Tab. II (2004, p. 77)] shows MÝRDALSJÖKULL as the eastern part of

EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL and not a separate ice cap; he also shows it as one of five (six) place-names of glaciers within EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL: Hájökull, Lágjökull, Botnjökull or Emstrujökull, Sólheimajökull, and Mýrdalsjökull. Pálsson uses Mýdalsjökull in his early manuscripts and later Mýrdalsjökull [1795, §16 (2004, p. 78; see also Endnote no. 218, p. 167); on perspective drawings, Tab. VII (2004, p. 48) and Tab. XII (2004, p. 79); and on the 1795 map (Tab. II) (2004, p. 77)]. Björn Gunnlaugsson (1848; UÍ1) shows **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** to the west; on the east, Goðalandsjökull (with Merkrjökull to the north) is shown as the northern part of what is now called **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**, with MÝRDALSJÖKULL shown as the southern part. **Sólheimajökull** is not shown on UÍ1. Paijkull (GMIP) copies UÍ1 but deletes Merkrjökull. Thoroddsen (GMIT) copies UÍ1 directly.

All post-1901 maps of Iceland show **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** as a separate ice cap, separated from **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** by snow patches labeled Lágjökull* and Brattafönn*, which lie in the saddle, Fimmvörðuháls, between the two ice caps: JÍK6, JÍB, JÍN6, FB59 N.A. (1941), FB69 N.V. (1957), AB58 (1964), AB59 (1973), AB68 (1969), AB69 (1969), AÍ6 (1977), AK6 (1996), C762 (5817I, 5718II, 5817IV, 5818III), C761 (1812I, II; 1912III, IV), sérkort Landmannalaugar-Þórsmörk (1985), *Jarðfræðikort af Eyjafjöllum* by Jón Jónsson (1989), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 8). Named for the Mýrdalur district.

Mælifellsjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°46′N., 19°01′W.

Alternative name for **Sléttjökull** on the northern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**. Named for Mælifell peak. Cited by Þórarinsson and Rist (1955, p. 44, 45) and Einarsson (1960, p. 25, 79).

Mænisfönn Hofsjökull Group 64°39′N., 19°19′W.

Mountain glacier in Kerlingarfjöll north of the Mænir Mountain, for which it is named (figs. 4*B*, **45**). Named by Jón Eyþórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson (ÁFÍ 1942, p. 20, p. 34; on photograph and perspective drawing, ff p. 16).

Mænisjökull Hofsjökull Group 64°38′N., 19°18′W.

Mountain glacier in Kerlingarfjöll north-northeast of the Mænir Mountain, for which it is named (figs. 4*B*, **45**, 138). Named by Jón Eyþórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson (ÁFÍ 1942, p. 20, 34; on photograph and perspective drawing, ff p. 16). Cited in ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 221; map on p. 220).

N

Nautárdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°29.3′N., 18°22.5′W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Nautárdalur, Skjóldalur, Eyjafjörður (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **175**). Cited in Escritt (n.d., p. 37) and ÁFÍ 1990 (p. 109). Named for the Nautárdalur valley. Shown as Glacier 05/G/11 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

Nautárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°46.6′N., 18°31.5′W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Nautárdalur in Þorvaldsdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **151**). Cited in Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and ÁFÍ 1991 (p. 33). Shown as Glacier 05/E/07 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Nautá river.

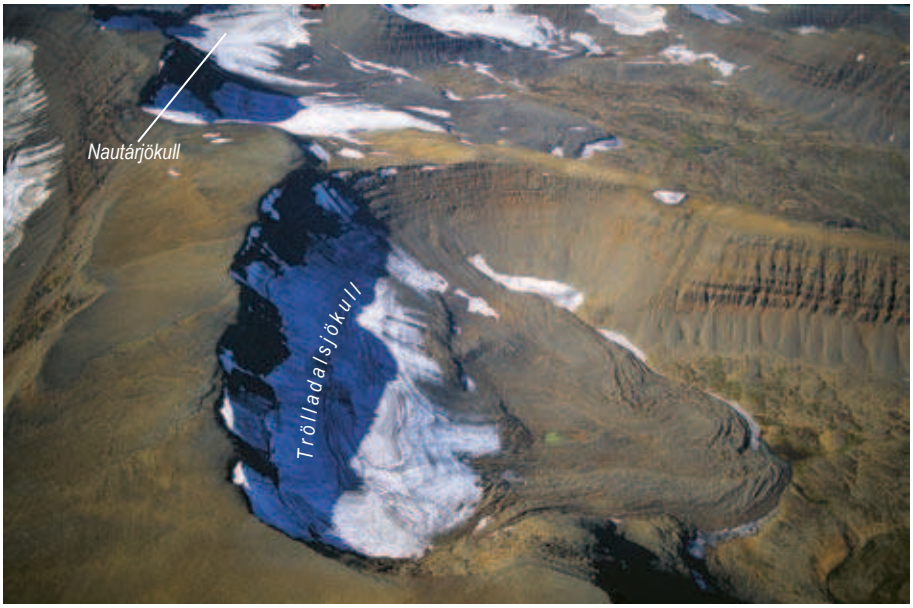


Figure 151. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Nautárjökull* mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the west. *Nautárjökull* is in the background. The *Trölladalsjökull* mountain glacier is in the foreground. Photograph no. 24051v by O.S., NEA.

Nauthagajökull Hofsjökull Group 64°39′N., 18°46′W.

Distributary outlet glacier on the southern margin of **HOFSJÖKULL**, a distributary of **Múlajökull** (figs. 4*A*, 86, 149, **152**). *Ólafsfellsjökull* is an alternative name. Anecdotal evidence suggests that **Nauthagajökull** is a surge-type glacier (Björnsson and others, 2003, p. 85). Cited in Ahlmann (1937, p. 218) and Eyþórsson (1942, p. 127). It first appeared on AK5 (1988) and is shown on C761 (1914III). Named for Nauthagi, a grazing area southwest of the outlet glacier.

Norðfjarðarjökull* Austurland 65°09′N.,14°06′W.

Alternative name of the snow patch Fönn* at the head of Norðfjörður in eastern Iceland (table 11). Cited by Gunnarsson [1876 (1950, p. 207)]. Named for Norðfjörður district.

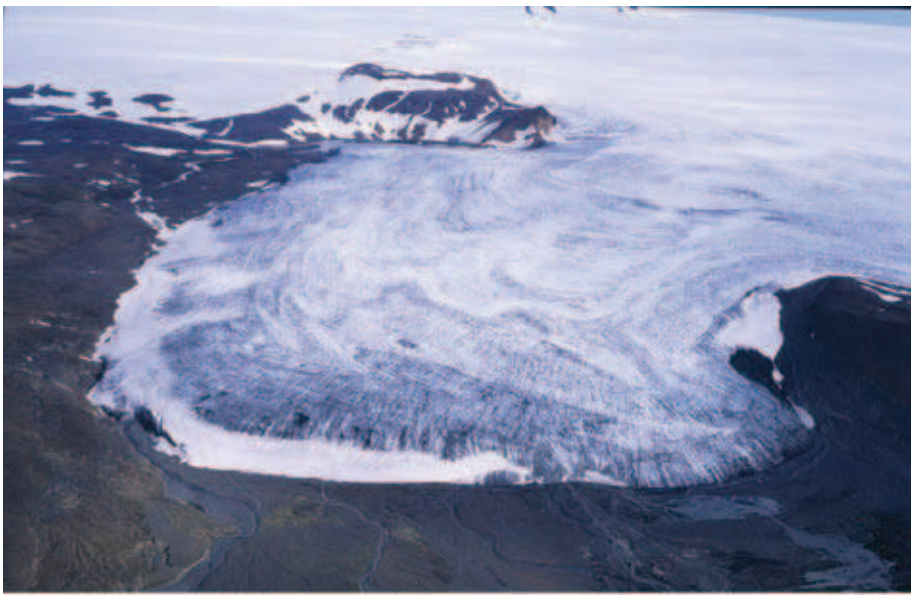


Figure 152. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Nauthagajökull** outlet glacier on 22 July 1999. View looking to the northwest toward the southeastern margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 22629v by O.S., NEA.

Norðlingalægðarjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°09′N., 16°22′W.

One of three named ice streams described by Sigbjarnarson (1971, fig. 1, p. 51) comprising the four ice streams of the **Breiðamerkurjökull** outlet glacier of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, ***B***, 188). It has a history of surging. Named for the Norðlingalægð low pass, allegedly a route used by Northerners (Norðlingar) on their way to the southeast coast.

Norðurfellsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°26′N., 15°28′W.

Alternative name for **Hoffellsjökull** based on a misunderstanding. Cited in Gadde [1857 (1976, p. 76)]. The name has an unknown origin.

Norðurjökull Langjökull Group 64°39′N.,19°53′W.

Outlet glacier on eastern margin of **LANGJÖKULL** that calves into Hvítárvatn (figs. 5, 139, **153**). Cited in ÁFÍ 1971 (p. 138, 153) and ÁFÍ 1980 (p. 155). First shown on maps AK5 (1948, 1967, 1968) and C761 (1814III). On AK5 (1946), it is shown as *Nyrðri-Skriðjökull* and on AK5 (1988) and AB55 (1966) as *Nyrðriskriðjökull*. Named for "northern" glacier of two glaciers that embrace Skriðufell; the other glacier is **Suðurjökull**.

Figure 153. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Norðurjökull** outlet glacier on 23 August 1998. View looking to the northwest at Skriðufell; the **Suðurjökull** outlet glacier is on the left. **Norðurjökull** is on the right, its terminus calving into Hvítárvatn lake. **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** is in the center background. Photograph no. 20886h by O.S., NEA.

Norðurtungnajökull Vatnajökull Group 64°34′N., 15°17′W.

Outlet glacier on the eastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **154**, 188). Shown on the following maps: AÍ8 (1967), AK8 (1997), AB106 (1971), and C762 (6120I). Named for the Norður-Lambatungur common.

Norðvesturjökull Langjökull Group 64°45′N., 19°45′W.

Outlet glacier on the northwestern margin of **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL** (figs. 5, **97**). Alternative description of NV-jökull (J1, p. 16). Named for northwesternmost of the outlet glaciers on the northern margin of **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL**. Cited by Eyþórsson (1963a, p. 32–33). Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 10). Cited in ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 191) as a provisional name.

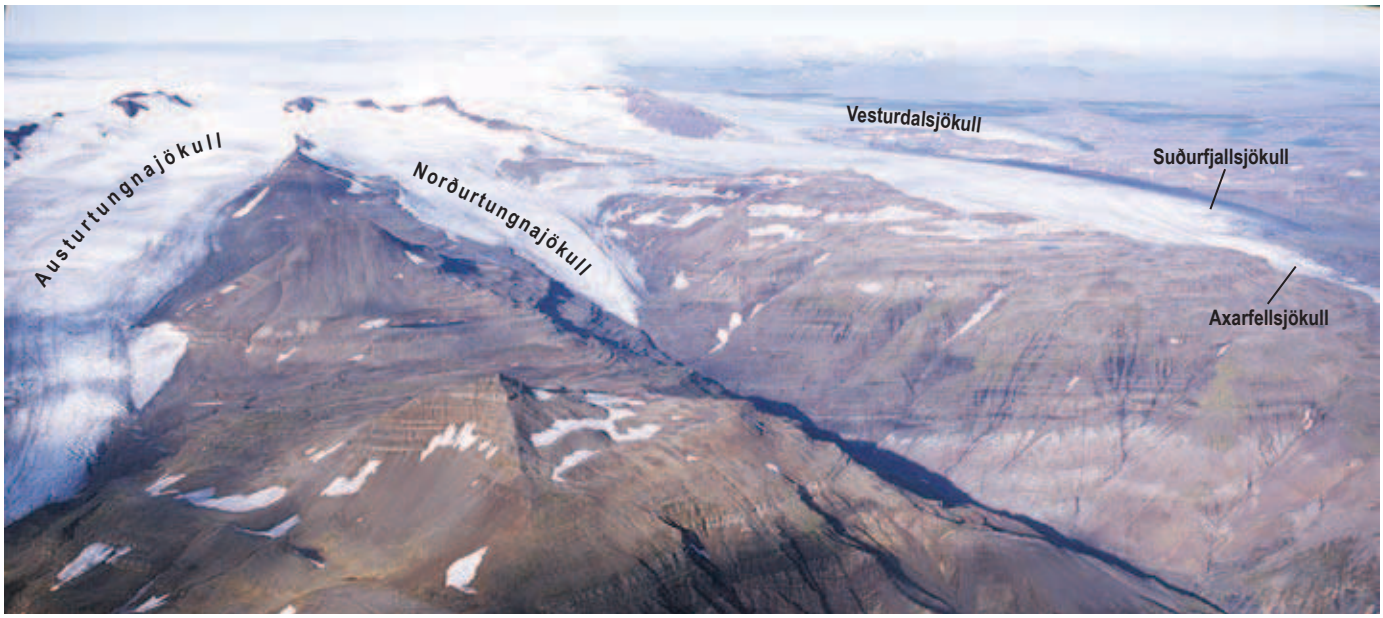


Figure 154. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Norðurtungnajökull** outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the north toward the eastern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. From left to right are the following outlet glaciers: part of **Austurtungnajökull**, **Norðurtungnajökull**, part of **Axarfellsjökull**, **Suðurfjallsjökull**, and **Vesturdalsjökull**. Photograph no. 26684v by O.S., NEA.

Nyrðri-Skeiðarárjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°17′N., 17°31′W.

Historic alternative name for **Síðujökull**. Cited by Pálsson [1795, §12 (2004, p. 47)], who cited Ólafsson [1772, §766 (1975, v. 2, p. 86)]. An alternative spelling is Skeiðarárjökull nyrðri (Ólafsson [1772 §778 (1975, v. 2, p. 101–102)].

Nyrðriskriðjökull Langjökull Group 64°39′N.,19°53′W.

Alternative name for **Norðurjökull**. *Nyrðri-Skriðjökull* is an alternative spelling. Cited in ÁFÍ 1971, photograph on p. 152. Shown on the following maps: AK5 (1988) and AB55 (1966). Named for "more northerly" glacier of two; the other glacier is *Fremri-Skriðjökull* (**Suðurjökull**).

Nyrðri-Skriðjökull Langjökull Group 64°39′N., 19°53′W.

An alternative name for **Norðurjökull**. *Nyrðriskriðjökull* is an alternative spelling. Cited in ÁFÍ 1971 (photograph on p. 152). Shown on map AK5 (1946).

O

Ok Langjökull Group 64°37′N., 20°53′W.

Alternative name for the mountain glacier located on Ok, an interglacial lava shield volcano in west-central Iceland. The place-name is noted in *Harðar saga og Hólmverja* (Jónsson, 1953), which may have been written as early as the 13th century (possibly 15th century). Ok may not have had a glacier at that time because of the preceding warmer period. Ólafsson [1772, §137 and §143 (1975, v. 1, p. 54, 56)] refers to Okið without mentioning a glacier. Pálsson, 1795 map (2004, Tab. III, p. 87, 90, 92)], shows **Okjökull**. UÍ1, GMIP, and GMIT all show Ok. Thoroddsen (1892, p. 122, and 1906, p. 180, 208) refers to a glacier on Ok. Rist (1985) and Thorarinsson (1943, p. 17) both refer to a glacier on Ok. Shown on the following maps: JÍK3 (1960), JÍN3 (1980), FB36 N.A. (1957), AB36 (1981)/AB46 (1982), AÍ2 (1977)/AÍ5 (1978), AK2 (1987)/AK5 (1988), C761 (1714III), and C762 (5620IV). Named for its shape like a yoke.

Okjökull Langjökull Group 64°37′N., 20°53′W.

Name of the cupola-type mountain glacier located north of a snow-filled summit crater on Ok, an interglacial lava shield volcano in west-central Iceland (figs. 5, **155**). *Ok* is an alternative name. Cited by Pálsson (1945, p. 111, 513) and on his map of LANGIJÖKULL [Pálsson, 1795, p. 90 and Tab. III (2004, p. 87)]. Named for its shape like a yoke.

Figure 155. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Okjökull** mountain glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking to the southwest. Photograph no. 27564v by O.S., NEA.

Ófeigsfjarðarjökull* Vesturland 66°02′N., 21°57′W.

Area of snow patches to the southeast of **DRANGAJÖKULL** in the Ófeigsfjarðarheiði area (table 11). Cited by Magnússon [(1702–1714 (1955, p. 77)]. Named for the Ófeigsfjörður farmstead.

Ólafarhnjúksjöklar Norðurlandsjöklar 65°33.6′N., 18°48.9′W.

Remnants of cirque glaciers on the north face of Ólafarhnjúkar mountain peak, for which it is named. Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **52**). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185) as Ólafarhnjúksjöklar.

Ólafsfellsjökull Hofsjökull Group 64°39′N., 18°46′W.

Alternative name for **Nauthagajökull**. Cited in ÁFÍ 1988 (p. 92; mislocated on map, p. 88), by Guðmundsson (1995, p. 34), and in ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 190). Named for the Ólafsfell mountain.

R

Rauðuskriðudalsjökull* Norðurland 65°27′N., 18°36′W.

Snow patch at the head of Rauðuskriðudalur valley, for which it is named, Öxnadalur, Tröllaskagi (table 11). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 186).

REGNBOGAJÖKULL Langjökull Group 64°46′N., 19°46′W.
64°43′N., 19°42′W.

Alternative name for **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL**. Name cited by Hannesson (1928, p. 125, footnote) and Jón Eyþórsson in *Jöklaritið* in his Endnote no. 515 (Eyþórsson and others, 1945, p. 766). Named for the rainbow or a distortion of *REGNBÚÐAJÖKULL*.

REGNBÚÐAJÖKLAR Langjökull Group 64°46′N., 19°46′W.
63°43′N., 19°42′W.

Alternative name for **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL**. Name used on map AK5 (1948). Reason for name is unknown but may be from confusion with the Hrefnubúðir Mountain.

REGNBÚÐAJÖKULL Langjökull Group 64°46′N., 19°46′W.
64°43′N., 19°42′W.

Alternative name for **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL**. Name used on the following maps: AÍ5 (1968), AK5 (1988), AB55 (1966), and C761 (1814III and 1814IV). Name may originate from confusion with the Hrefnubúðir Mountain.

Regnbúðarjökull Langjökull Group

A section on the southeastern margin of **LANGJÖKULL**. Name cited by Bjarnason [1873 (1950, p. 101)] as indicated by Thoroddsen (1914a, v. II, in footnote on p. 185). Name may originate from confusion with the Hrefnubúðir Mountain.

Reykjadalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°54.7′N., 18°46′W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Reykjadalur valley, for which it is named, in Ólafsfjörður, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C,* **156**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 05/C/1 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

Reykjarfjarðarjökull Vestfjarðajöklar 66°12′N., 22°09′W.

Surge-type outlet glacier on the northeastern margin of **DRANGAJÖKULL** that flows toward Reykjarfjörður (figs. 7*A*, 37*A*, 142, **157**). Cited by Eyþórsson (1951, p. 16) and Rist (1967b, p. 321). Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 5). Named for the Reykjarfjörður farmstead.

"Réttarfellsjökull" Suðurland 63°58′N., 16°50′W.

Jökullhlaup deposits from jökulhlaup from **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL,** based on conversation with Jóhann Þorsteinsson of Svínafell (oral commun., 2006; based on handwritten record by his father, Þorsteinn Jóhannsson). See figure 10B and table 10. Supposedly named for an unknown Réttarfell mountain.

Rjúpnabrekkujökull Vatnajökull Group 64°43′N., 17°33′W.

Outlet glacier on the northwestern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL**, north of "BÁRÐARBUNGA" (figs. 2*A*, 131*A*, **158**, 188). Cited in ÁFÍ 1963 (p. 47, 49, 50). Shown on C761 (2014III), AK5 (1996), and AÍ (1967). Named for the Rjúpnabrekka mountain slope.

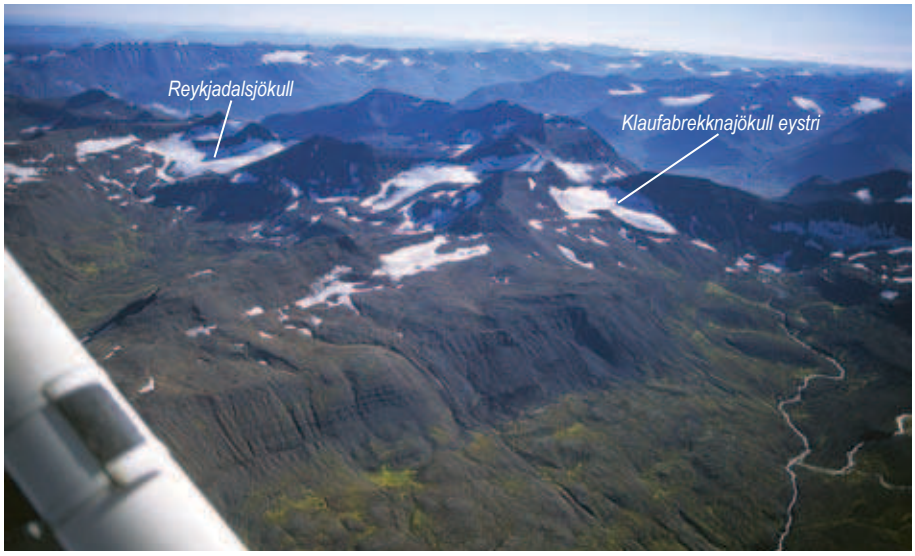


Figure 156. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Reykjadalsjökull* mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the south. *Reykjadalsjökull* is on the left. *Klaufabrekknajökull eystri* is in the right center. Photograph no. 24025v by O.S., NEA.

Figure 157. Ground photograph of the **Reykjarfjarðarjökull** surge-type outlet glacier on 19 April 2005 at the end of a surge event. View looking to the north toward the northeastern margin of the **DRANGAJÖKULL** ice cap from the summit of Hrolleifsborg (851 m). In the background is Hálsabunga (388 m); in the right foreground is Reykjafjaraðarás. Photograph by R.S.W., USGS.

Figure 158. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Rjúpnabrekkujökull** outlet glacier on 7 November 1996. View looking to the south toward the northwestern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. In the background is the "BÁRÐARBUNGA" internal ice dome, which overlies an active volcanic caldera. Photograph no. 19221v by O.S., NEA.

Rótarfjallsjökull Vatnajökull Group 63°58′N., 16°42′W.

Alternative name for the combined **Kotárjökull** and **Rótarfjallsjökull** that are separated by Rótarfjall, for which it is named. Cited in ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 21, 82) and by Thorarinsson (1958, p. 33).

Rótarfjallsjökull Vatnajökull Group 63°57′N., 16°43′W.

Outlet glacier on the southwest side of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, 58, **123**, 188). Cited in ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 90). Named for the Rótarfjall mountain.

Rótarjökull Hofsjökull Group 64°42′N., 18°39′W.

Outlet glacier in the southern part of **HOFSJÖKULL** between Arnarfell hið mikla and Arnarfell hið litla (figs. 4*A*, 86, **159**). First appeared on AK5 (1988) and shown on C761 (1914III). Named by Hallgrímur Jónasson (ÁFÍ 1967, p. 173, 174) for 'fjallsrót' (Icelandic for foothills).

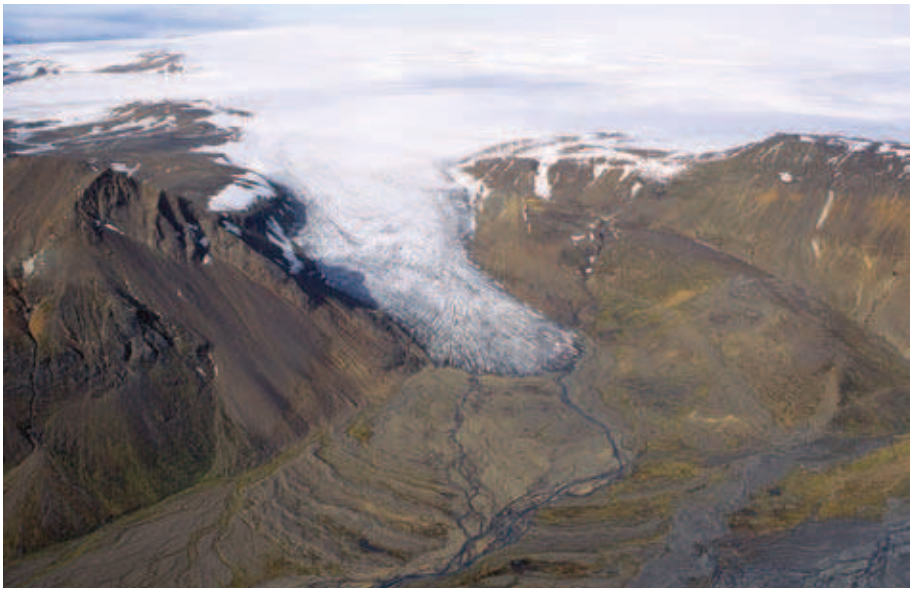


Figure 159. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Rótarjökull** outlet glacier on 11 September 1992. View looking to the northwest toward the southeastern margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 14590v by O.S., NEA.

S

Sandárdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°36′N., 18°46.9′W.

Remnants of a mountain glacier in Sandárdalur valley, for which it is named, Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8*C*, 103). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 186).

Sandfellsjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°40′N., 18°50′W.

Outlet glacier on the eastern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3*A*, 150, **160**). Cited in ÁFÍ 1960 (p. 44, 81), Shown on the following maps: AÍ6 (1969, first appears; was not on 1959 edition), AK6 (1996), JÍB (1998), AB68 (1969), and C761 (1912III). Named for the Sandfell mountain.

Figure 160. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Sandfellsjökull** outlet glacier on 11 September 1992. View looking to the northwest toward the eastern margin of the **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap; Sandfell mountain is in the background. Photograph no. 14590v by O.S., NEA.

SANDFELLSJÖKULL Vatnajökull Group 63°58′N., 16°41′W.

Historic name applied to the part of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** that is adjacent to Sandfell farmstead for which it is named. Ólafsson (1772 [1975, v. 2, p. 87 (§766) and p. 104 (§782)]) divided **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** into two parts: SANDFELLSJÖKULL and KNAPPAFELLSJÖKULL. Cited by Thorarensen [1839 (1997, p. 148)] and Gadde [1857 (1976, p. 81)]. Shown as separate place-name, Sandfells Iökull, west of Knappafells Iökull and southwest of Øræfa Iökull on NCOI (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 160).

SANDJÖKULL (Sand Iokul) Vatnajökull Group 64°48′N., 18°01′W.
64°42′N., 17°49′W.

Possibly an historic name for **TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL**. Cited in ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 187). Shown on Guðbrandur Þorlákssons *Islandia* map (incorporated into 1590 *Theatrum orbis terrarum* map from Abraham Ortelius) (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 16). Alternative spelling, Sand-hökull, on *Islandia* map, incorporated into Mercator's 1595 *Atlas* (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 24), and on some maps through the 17th and 18th centuries [for example, 1680 map by Peder Resen (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 80)]. Probably named for the Sprengisandur desert.

Sátujökull Hofsjökull Group 64°58′N., 18°56′W.

Outlet glacier on the northwestern margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** (figs. 4*A*, 86, **161**). First appeared on AK5 (1988) and C761 (1814I). Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 10) as Sátujökull. Named for the Sáta Mountain. Part of **Sátujökull** has been referred to as *Lambahraunsjökull* and *Lambahraunsjöklar*. Cited by Hannesson [1928 (1958, p. 54, 55, 64, 81)], J 36 (p. 88), Jóhannesson and others (1995), and in ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 190). Björnsson (1988, p. 64) divided **Sátujökull** into *Western-Sátujökull* (Map 19, Glacier 14) and *Eastern-Sátujökull* (Map 19, Glacier 15). ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 190) uses *Vestari-Sátujökull* (64º57′N.,18º56′W.) and *Eystri-Sátujökull* (64º58′N.,18º56′W.) in reference to the two parts.

Figure 161. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Sátujökull** outlet glacier on 23 August 1998. View looking to the southeast at the northwestern margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 20921 by O.S., NEA.

Seldalsjökull Austfjarðajöklar 64°58′N., 14°20′W.

Cirque glacier in the inner part of Reyðarfjörður, eastern Iceland (fig. 9*C*). Cited by Rist (1985). Named for the Seldalur valley.

Seldalsjökull* Norðurland 65°23′N., 18°37′W.

Snow patch at the head of the Seldalur valley, for which it is named, Öxnadalur, Tröllaskagi (table 11). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Häberle (1991, p. 186). Shown on map (Häberle, 1991, p. 105) as glacier no. 15 and as Glacier 05/F/16 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

Seljadalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°50′N., 18°59′W.

Mountain glacier at the head of the Seljadalur valley, for which it is named, Deildardalur, northern Iceland. It is an alternative name for **Deildardalsjökull**. Cited by Rist (1985).

Seljavallajökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°36′N., 19°37′W.

Outlet glacier on the southern margin of **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** (figs. 3*B*, 42, **109**). Tungugilsjökull is an historic alternative name. Cited by Jón Eyþórsson (1934, p. 97). Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 8). Named for the Seljavellir farmstead.

Síðujökull Vatnajökull Group 64°07′N., 17°53′W.

Surge-type outlet glacier on the southwestern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 131*A*, **162**, 188). Historically, the name was applied to the entire southwestern quadrant of **VATNAJÖKULL**: Oddsson [1637 (1988, p. 480)], Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 10, 63)], Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 21, 30–31)], Ólafsson [1772 §766 and §778 (1975, v. 2, p. 86, 101–102], von Troil [1777 (1961, p. 116)], and Pálsson [1795 §12 (2004, p. 47)]. Nyrðri-Skeiðarárjökull (Skeiðarárjökull nyrðri) is an alternative historic name. NCOI shows Sidu Iökull on the southwestern part of Klofa Iökull (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 160). Pálsson's [(1795) Tab. I (2004, p. 40)] 1794 map of KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL** shows the western part of KLOFAJÖKULL divided into Skaptárjökull on the north and Síðujökull on the south (Sigurðsson, 1978, p. 183). UÍ2 shows the western part of **VATNAJÖKULL** or KLOFAJÖKULL as Skaptárjökull or **Síðujökull** (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256). Cited by Thoroddsen [1906, p. 38 (**Síðujökull**) and p. 188 (Skaptárjökull or **Síðujökull**) and 1913, p. 185; also in the Register (**Síðujökull**) on p. 330 as synonymous with **Skaftárjökull**)]. Cited by Sigurjón Rist (1967b, p. 322). Cited in ÁFÍ 1937 as **Skaftárjökull** or **Síðujökull**, p. 78). Cited on the following maps: JÍK6, JÍN6, AÍ6 (1977), AK6 (1996), AB 77 (1974), C761 (1913II, 2013III) and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). On C762 **Síðujökull** is shown as the southwestern fringe of **Skaftárjökull**. Named for the Síða district.

Figure 162. Oblique aerial photograph of **Síðujökull**, a surge-type outlet glacier, on 19 September 2002. View looking to the east across the southwestern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap toward the **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** internal ice cap in the background. Tephra layers from multiple explosive volcanic events are "outcropping" in the form of concentric and sinuous black lines on the glacier's surface. Photograph no. 26520v by O.S., NEA.

Skaftafellsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°02′N., 16°55′W.

Outlet glacier on the southern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** and northwestern flank of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **163**, 166*A*, *B*, 188). Skaptafellsjökull is an historic spelling. Cited by Thorarensen [1839 (1997, p. 149)], Gadde [1857 (1976, p. 82)], and Thoroddsen (1911, p. 4). Shown on the following maps: JÍB (1998), JÍN9, AB 87 (1972), AÍ9 (1952), AK9 (1997), C762 (6019III), sérkort Skaftafell 87/88 (1991), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the the Skaftafell farmstead.

Skaftárjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°15′N., 18°04′W.

Outlet glacier on the southwestern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 131*A*, **164**, 188). Skaptárjökull is an historic spelling. Cited by Ólafsson [1772 §766 (1975, v. 2, p. 87)], Pálsson [1795 §12 (2004, Tab. I, p. 40, 47; see also Endnote no. 120, p. 159)], Sigurðsson [1859 (1997, p. 160)], Kålund [1877 (1984, v. IV, p. 83; as **Skaftárjökull** or **Síðujökull**)], Thoroddsen (as **Skaftárjökull** or **Síðujökull**; 1911, p. 39) and Thoroddsen as **Skaftárjökull** (**Síðujökull**); 1913, p. 198). Shown on the following maps: JÍK6, JÍN6, JÍB (1998), AÍ6 (1977), AK6 (1996), AB77 (1974), C762 (5819II, 5919III), and C761 (1913III). On AB 67 (1977), part of **Tungnárjökull** is mislabeled as **Skaftárjökull**. On C762 (5819II, 5919III) and on C762 (5820II, 5819I) Sidhujökull is shown as the fringe of **Skaftárjökull**. Named for the Skaftá river.

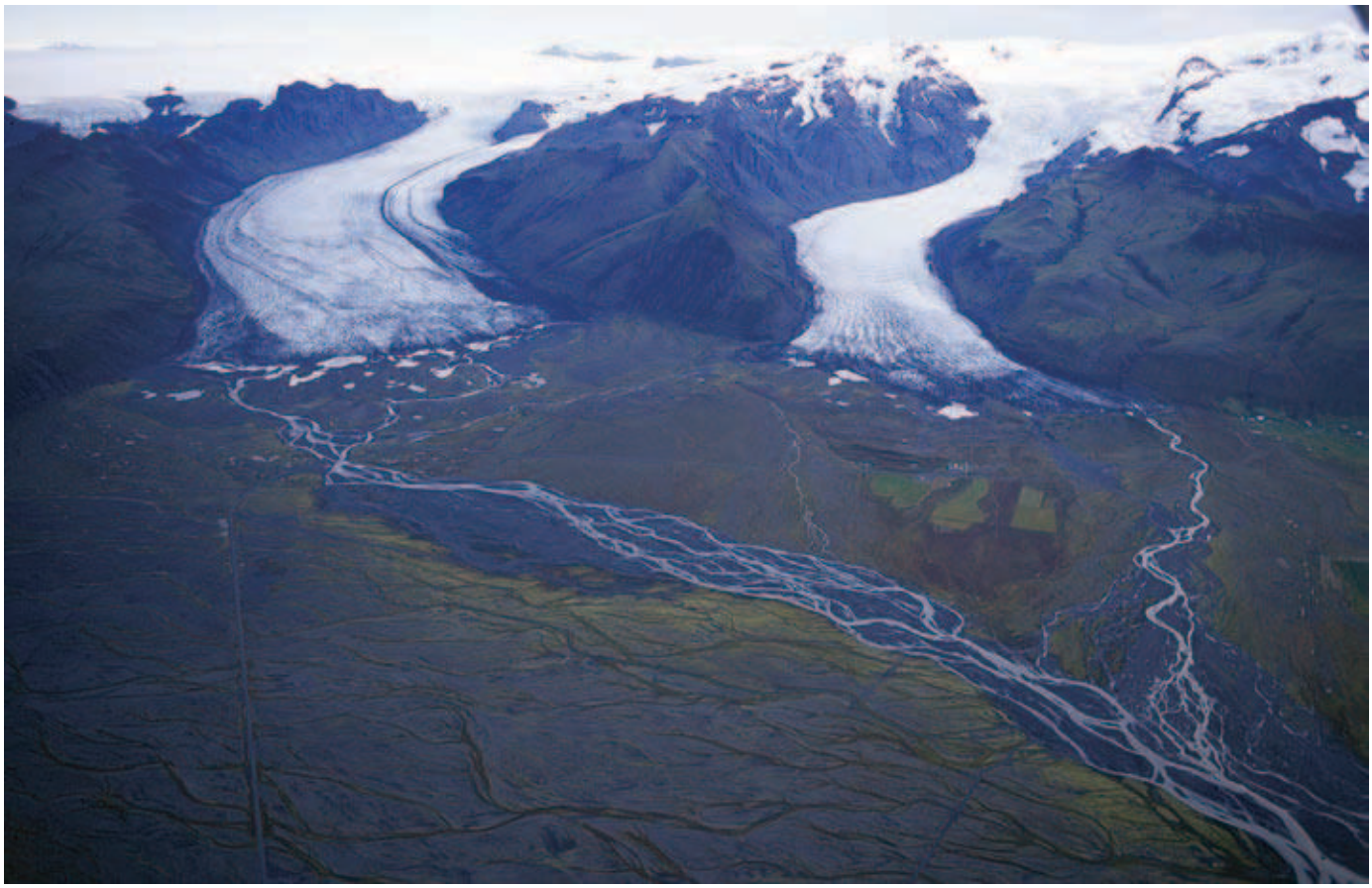


Figure 163. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Skaftafellsjökull** (left) and **Svínafellsjökull** (right) outlet glaciers on 28 September 2002. View looking to the northeast toward the coalescence of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap and the **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** internal ice cap on the southern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL**. Photograph no. 26629v by O.S., NEA.

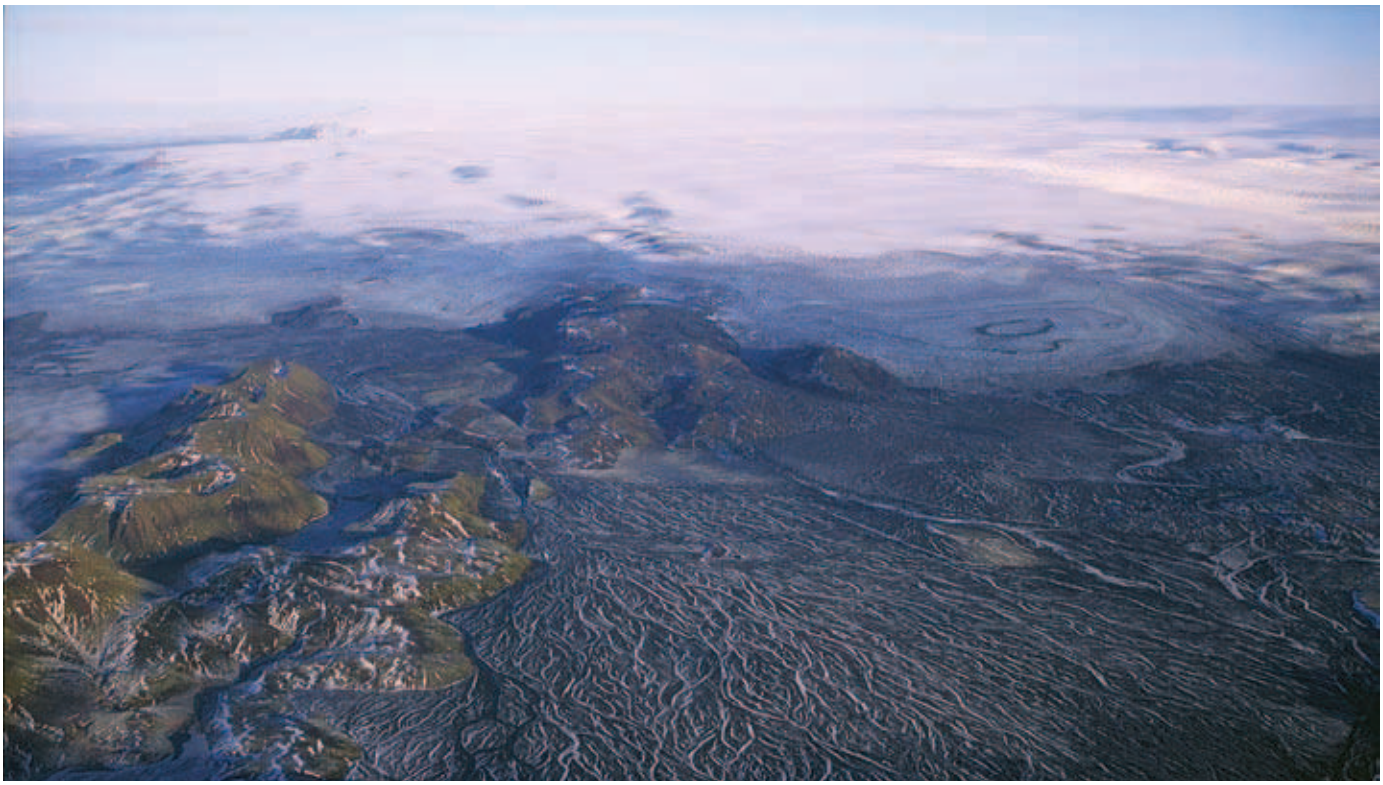


Figure 164. Oblique aerial photograph of **Skaftárjökull** surge-type outlet glacier on 11 October 1994. **Tungnárjökull** is on the left; **Síðujökull** is on the right. View looking to the northeast toward the southwestern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 16662v by O.S., NEA.

Skallárdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°51.1′N., 18°58.2′W.

Mountain glacier, a part of **Unadalsjökull**, at the head of Skallárdalur, for which it is named, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **82**, 147). *Skallárjökull* and *Hájökull* are alternative names. Cited in Steindórsson (1949, p. 32), ÁFÍ 1973 (p. 104), Escritt (n.d., p. 35), and Stötter (1991, p. 57). Shown on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 45, and as Glacier 05/D/03 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

Skallárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°51′N., 18°58′W.

Alternative name of *Skallárdalsjökull*. Cited by Thorarinsson (1943, p. 17) and by Rist (1985). Named for the Skallá river.

Skaptafellsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°02′N., 16°55′W.

Historic spelling for **Skaftafellsjökull**. Cited by Thoroddsen (1892, p. 129). Shown on the following maps: FB87 S.V. and 87 N.V. (1905).

Skaptárjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°15′N., 18°04′W.

Historic spelling for **Skaftárjökull**. The name was formerly applied to the entire southwestern quadrant of KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL**. Cited by Thoroddsen as Skaptárjökull or **Síðujökull** (1892, p. 124). Shown on maps as Skaptaar Iökull on NCOI (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 160), on Pálsson's 1794 map of KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL** (1795, Tab. I (2004, p. 40)] as Skaptárjökull (Sigurðsson, 1978, p. 183), on UÍ2 (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256), and GMIP as Skaptárjökull or **Síðujökull**.

Skarðsárdalsjöklar* Norðurland 65°41′N., 18°44′W.

Snow patches in Skarðsárdalur, for which it is named, Barkárdalur, Tröllaskagi (table 11). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185).

Skarðsárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°40′N., 18°52′W.

Alternative name for *Héðinsskarðajökull*. Cited in Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/Q/05 in maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.)

Skarðsheiðarjökull Langjökull Group 64°29′N., 21°40′W.

Ice aprons on the sheltered north side of Skarðsheiði massif, for which it is named. *Hornsárdalsjökull* is an alternative name. Cited by Pálsson [1795, §6 (2004, p. 8)] and Jón Eyþórsson (1931, p. 6).

Skarphéðinsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°39′N., 16°36′W.

Outlet glacier from the eastern part of Kverkfjöll on the northern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 29*A*, **165**, 188). Shown on the following maps: AÍ8 (1976), AK8 (1997), AB85 (1954), and C762 (6020IV). Named by a Cambridge University research party in 1932 for Skarphéðinn Gíslason, farmer and glacier observer.

Skálafellsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°16′N., 15°43′W.

Outlet glacier on the southeastern margin of Vatnajökull (figs. 2*A*, 18, 26*A*, **77**, 188). **Skálafellsjökull** was part of **Heinabergsjökull**, a single terminus, before retreat and thinning separated **Heinabergsjökull** into two termini around Hafrafell: a southern terminus (**Skálafellsjökull**) and a northern terminus (**Heinabergsjökull**). *Heinabergsjökull vestari* (Thoroddsen, 1914b, v. 3, p. 223) and *Heinabergsjökull vestri* (Guðmundsson, 1972, p. 132; ÁFÍ 1993, p. 146) are alternative names. Two maps (ÁFÍ 1993, p. 123, 148) show **Heinabergsjökull** on both sides of Hafrafell, with **Skálafellsjökull** as a primary distributary and **Eyvindstungnajökull** as a minor distributary. Cited by Frisak (1812, 28 August). Thoroddsen (1892, p. 127) refers to Otto Torell in a footnote ("öfersigt af kgl. Vet. Akad. Förhandl. 1857. S. 327"): "Mellem Heinabergs og Skálafellsjøklerne ligger Hafrafell.")

Figure 165. Ground photograph of the **Skarphéðinsjökull** outlet glacier on 16 May 1988. View looking to the west toward the eastern side of the Kverkfjöll central volcano on the northern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 9758 by O.S., NEA.

Eyþórsson (J2, p. 49; J5, p. 40; and J6, p. 35) refers to Heinabergsjöklar as being composed of syðri jökull (**Skálafellsjökull**) and nyrðri jökull (**Heinabergsjökull**); in J4 (p. 46) he indicates syðri jökull (**Skálafellsjökull**) as a part of **Heinabergsjökull**. In J13 (p. 32), Eyþórsson shows **Skálafellsjökull** as S-glacier. Sigurjón Rist (J17, p. 323) refers to *Skálafellsjökull W* (Skálf.) and *Skálafellsjökull E* (Hafrafell). Cited in J45 (p. 6, 14; shown on map on p. 9 as *Skálfellsjökull* (sic) and *Skálfellsjökull vestur* (sic) (in same location as *Sultartungnajökull* or **Eyvindstungnajökull**). Shown on the following maps: AÍ9 (1976; first appears on 1971 edition; not on 1946 edition), AK9 (1997), and AB96 (1972); not shown on AB96 (1945); **Heinabergsjökull** is shown as a single terminus. Named for the Skálafell farmstead.

Skeiðarárjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°01′N., 17°15′W.

Surge-type glacier on the southern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 131*A*, **166*A***, ***B***, 188). Cited by Magnússon [1625 (1907-1915, p. 205)], Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 101)], Vídalín [1754, II. §2 (1965, p. 24)], Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 21, 30)], Ólafsson [1772, §766, §778, §780, §782, §783, §785, and §803 (1975, v. 2, p. 103)], Pálsson [1795, §12 (2004, p. 47), Tab. V (2004, p. 70) and Tab. VI

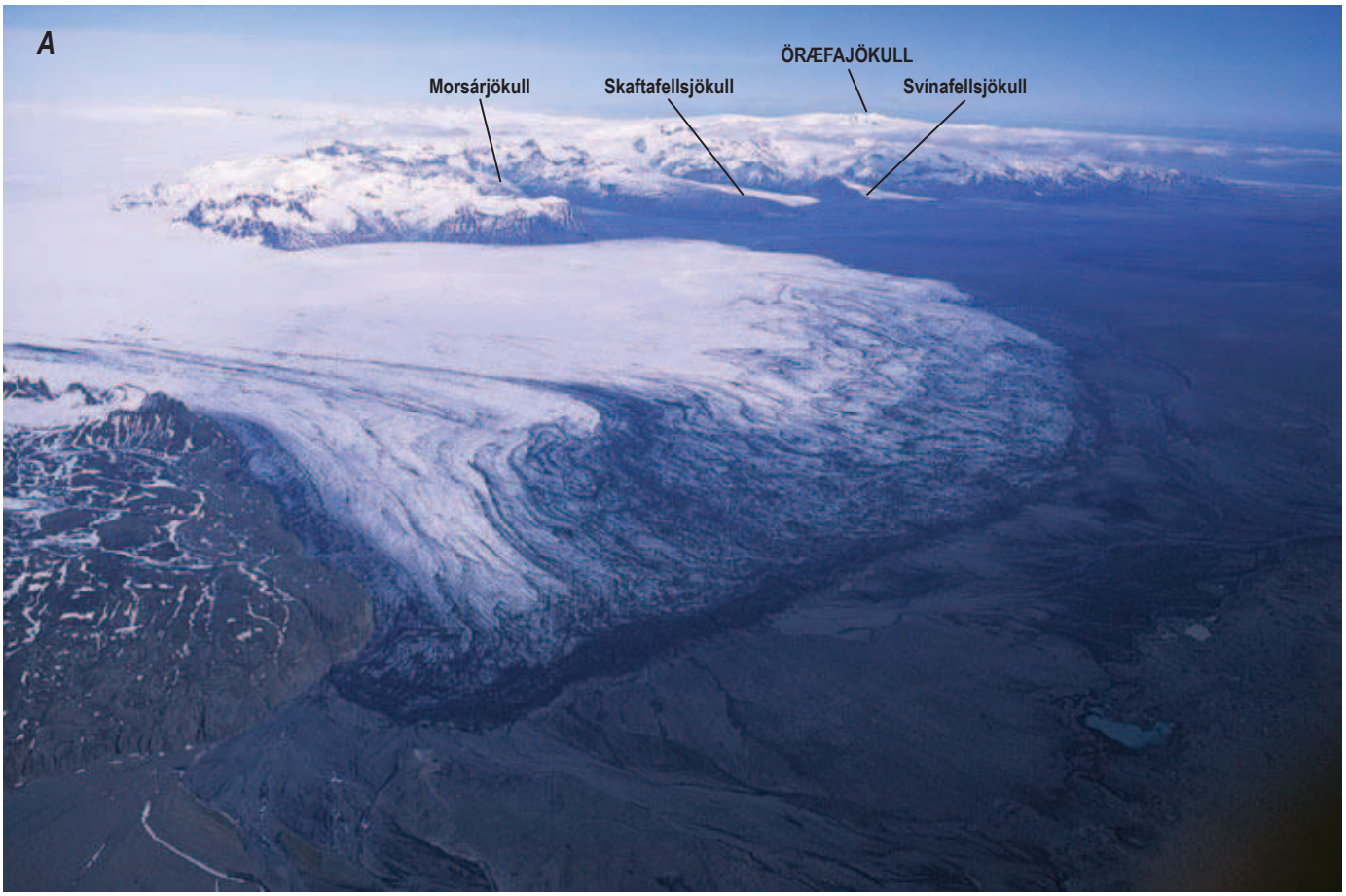
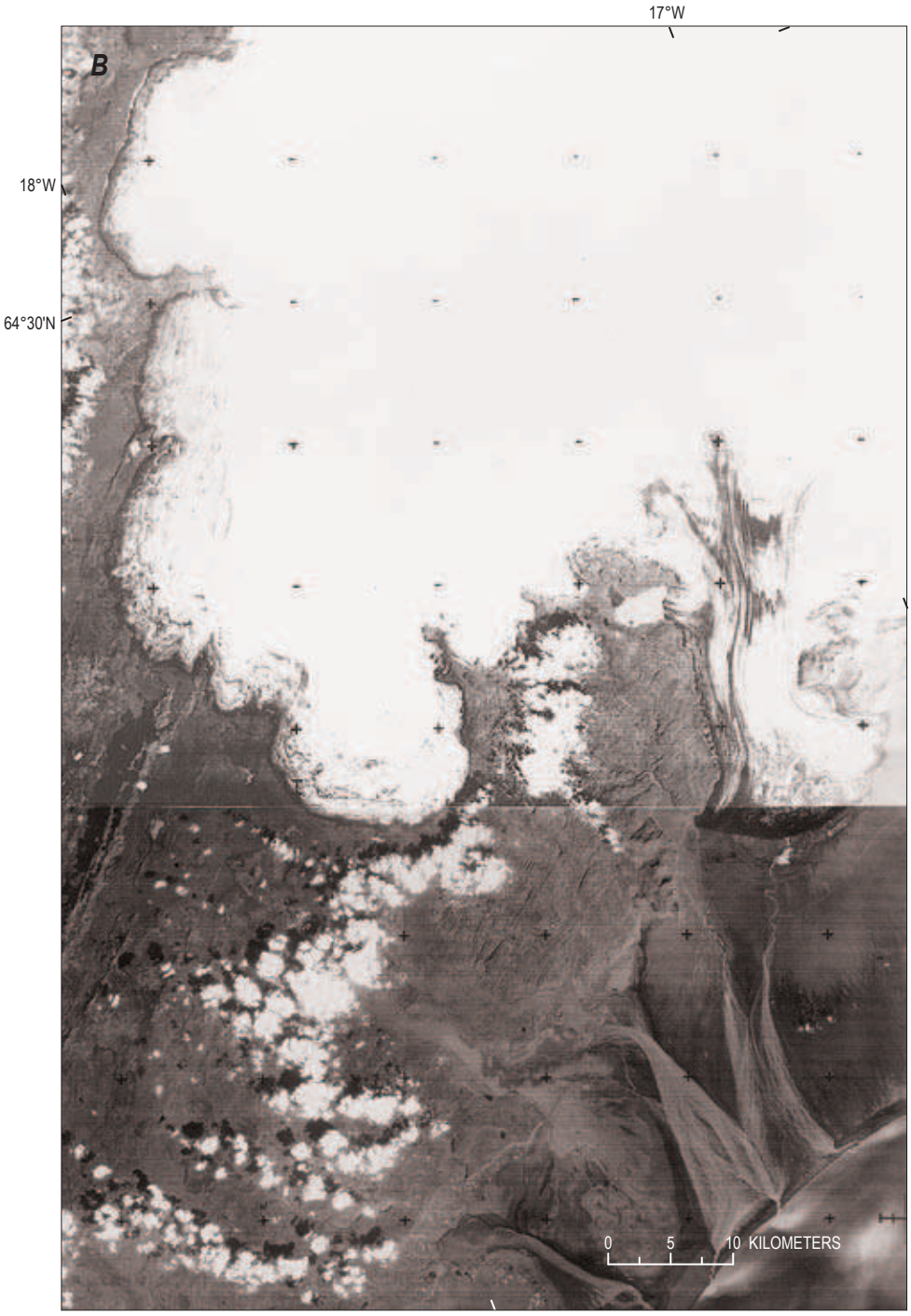


Figure 166. ***A (above)***, Oblique aerial photograph of **Skeiðarárjökull**, a surge-type outlet glacier on 24 April 1997. View looking to the east toward the **ÖRÆFJÖKULL** internal ice cap on the southern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. Three outlet glaciers are visible in the background, from left to right: part of **Morsárjökull**, **Skaftafellsjökull**, and **Svínafellsjökull**. Photograph no. 19715v by O.S., NEA.

B (at right), Satellite image mosaic of **Skeiðarárjökull** on 9 August 1978. Landsat 3 Return Beam Vidicon (RBV) images 30157-11572-A and -C from USGS, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198.



(2004, p. 75)], and Thoroddsen (1892, p. 124). Cited in ÁFÍ 1935 (p. 70). Shown on the following maps: Pálsson's 1794 map of KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL** [1795, Tab. I (2004, p. 40)], T.H.H. Knopf's 1733 map of *Carte over Westere Og Østere Skaftefellssÿssell* (Skeider Aa Iokůl) and 1734 map of *Siø og Land Carte over Island* (Skeidaraa Iøkull) (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 144), NCOI (Skeidar=aar Iökull), UÍ2, GMIP, GMIT, JÍK6, JÍB, JÍN6/JÍN9, AÍ6 (1977)/AÍ9 (1976), AK6 1996/AK9 (1997), AB77 (1974)/AB87 (1972), FB77 S.A./N.A./FB87 S.V./N.V., C762 (5918I, 5919I, 5919II), C761 (2012I, 2013I, and 2013II), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Skeiðará river.

Skessujökull Hofsjökull Group 64°38′N., 19°11′W.

Mountain glacier in Kerlingarfjöll which is contiguous with **Loðmundarjökull eystri** (figs. 4*B*, **24**). Named by Jón Eyþórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson [ÁFÍ 1942, p. 20, 33; perspective drawings on p. 4, 5, and 17 (includes photo)]. Shown on unpublished, 1:50,000-scale sketch map of Kerlingarfjöll (sérkort). Named for an arbitrary giantess.

Skíðadalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°42′N., 18°47′W.

Mountain glaciers, usually connected by firn, at the head of Skíðadalur valley, for which it is named, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **167**). Cited by Ahlmann (1937, p. 223), Steindórsson (1949, p. 32), ÁFÍ 1973 (p. 100), and Rist (1985), who describes **Skíðadalsjökull** as a glacier that is on the divide between Skagafjörður and Eyjafjörður and therefore flowing into two separate drainage basins; however, this description is not accurate. Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Stötter (1991, p. 56) as two glaciers, *Skíðadalsjökull nyrðri* and *Skíðadalsjökull syðri.* Shown on the following maps: AÍ4 (1966), AK4 (1996), AB62 (1978)/AB63 (1975), C762 (5824III), and C761 (1916III).

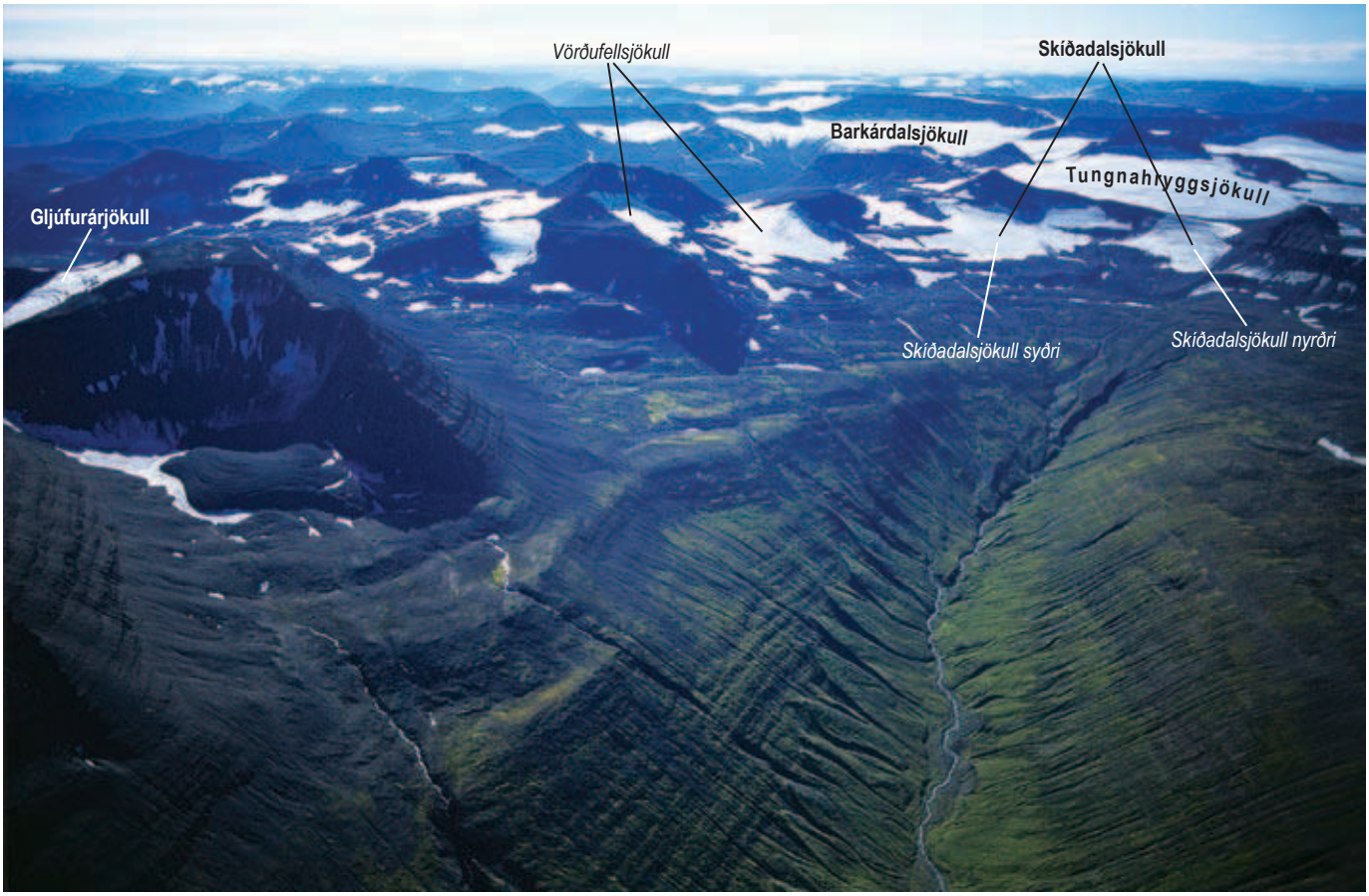


Figure 167. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Skíðadalsjökull** mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southwest at the head of Skíðadalur. In the middle background are the following glaciers: the two *Vörðufellsjökull* glaciers (cirque and mountain), **Skíðadalsjökull** [Escritt's *Skíðadalsjökull syðri* (left), and *Skíðadalsjökull nyrðri* (right)], and the upper part of the **Gljúfurárjökull** valley glacier on the extreme left. The **Barkárdalsjökull** cirque glacier and the **Tungnahryggsjökull** compound mountain glacier are in the right background. Photograph no. 24036v by O.S., NEA.

Skíðadalsjökull eystri Norðurlandsjöklar 65°45.6′N., 18°48.7′W.

Mountain glacier in Skíðadalur, Kolbeinsdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **198**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/Q/ (unnumbered) on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Escritt incorrectly placed Glacier 04/Q/13 on the location of Glacier 04/Q/14 (*Heljardalsjökull*) and did not place "13"on the black area east of Glacier 04/Q/12. Named for the Skíðadalur valley.

Skíðadalsjökull nyrðri Norðurlandsjöklar 65°42.2′N., 18°47.4′W.

Western part of Skíðadalsjökull mountain glaciers, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **167**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Stötter (1991, p. 56; as *Nyrðri Skíðadalsjökull*). Shown as Glacier 05/D/25 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 17. Named for the Skíðadalur valley.

Skíðadalsjökull syðri Norðurlandsjöklar 65°42′N., 18°46′W.

Eastern part of Skíðadalsjökull mountain glaciers at the head of Skíðadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **167**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Stötter (1991, p. 56; as *Syðri Skíðadalsjökull)* as two glaciers. Shown as Glacier 05/D/26 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier nos. 15 and 16 as *Nyrðri Skíðadalsjökull*. Named for the Skíðadalur valley.

Skíðadalsjökull vestri Norðurlandsjöklar 65°45.5′N., 18°51′W.

Mountain glacier in Skíðadalur, Kolbeinsdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **198**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/Q/12 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Skíðadalur valley.

Skjaldbreiðarjökull Langjökull Group 64°35′N., 20°33′W.

Historic name for the southern margin of **LANGJÖKULL**, between **GEITLANDS-JÖKULL** and **Hagafellsjökull eystri**.(figs. 5, 139). Cited by Gunnarsson [1877 (1949, p. 226)] as the southwestern part of **LANGJÖKULL** and Thoroddsen (1892, p. 120), which he indicates is the same as Bláfellsjökull. Shown on UÍ1. Named for the Skjaldbreiður lava shield volcano.

Skjaldfönn* Vestfjarðajöklar 66°02.6′N., 22°20.4′W.

Ephemeral snow patch above the Skjaldfönn farmstead. It is named for its shieldlike form (table 11). Cited in Hjaltason (1949, p. 112).

Skrekkur Vatnajökull Group 64°13′N., 16°08′W.

Mountain glacier on the east side of Þverártindsegg, a snow-and ice-covered highland area adjacent to and semi-contiguous with the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 26*A*, **168**, 188). Cited in Guðmundsson and Pétursson [1988, p. 18 (map), 20, 24 (fig. caption)] and ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 135–136; shown on map on p. 122). Named for fear.

Skriðjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°40′N., 19°38′W.

Historic name for **Gígjökull**. Cited in ÁFÍ 1972 (p. 76–77). Named for its nature of gliding.

Figure 168. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Skrekkur* mountain glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the west toward the southern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. The **Breiðamerkurjökull** surge-type outlet glacier and the Esjufjöll nunataks are visible in the background. Photograph no. 26647v by O.S., NEA.

Skriðudalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°43.5′N., 18°31.8′W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Skriðudalur in Hörgárdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **169**). Cited in Escritt (n.d., p. 36), Häberle (1991, p. 186), and ÁFÍ 1990 (p. 128). Shown on map (Häberle, 1991, p. 105) as glacier no. 7 and as Glacier 05/F/03 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Skriðudalur valley.

Skriðufönn* Miðháland 64°22′N., 20°41′W.

Snow patch in Skriðan, a table mountain, for which it is named, central Iceland (table 11). Cited by Rist (1985).

Skúmhattarfönn* Austurland 65°03′N., 14°29′W.

Snow patch in Skúmhöttur mountain, for which it is named, eastern Iceland (table 11). Cited by Rist (1985).

Skyndidalsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°32′N., 15°17′W.

Outlet glacier on the eastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL**. Alternative name for **Austurtungnajökull**. Cited by Sven Sigurðsson [1936 (2004, p. 343)] and Hoffell (1948, p. 39). Named for the Skyndidalur valley.

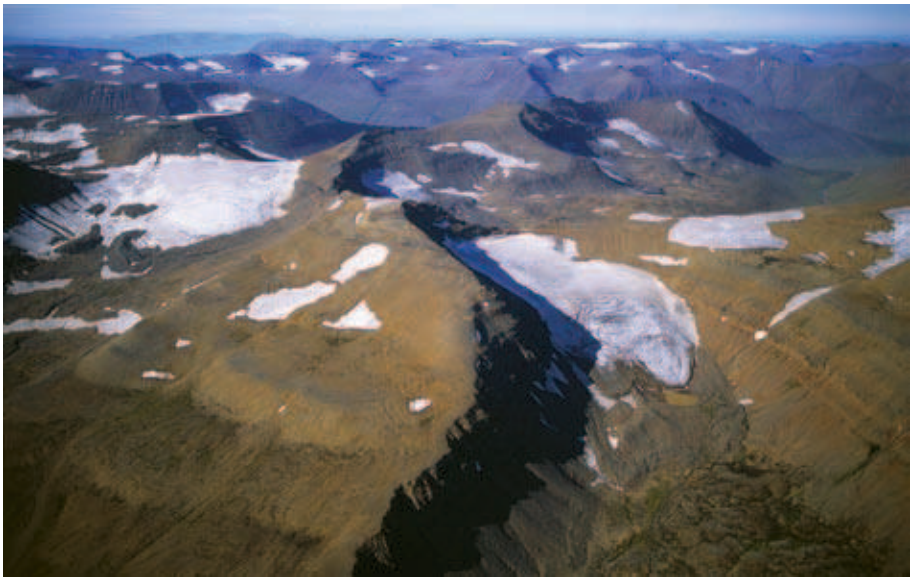


Figure 169. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Skriðudalsjökull* mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the west at the two mountain glaciers in Hörgárdalur. *Lambárdalsjökull* is on the left; *Skriðudalsjökull* is on the right. Photograph no. 24054v by O.S., NEA.

Sléttjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°46′N., 19°01′W.

Surge-type outlet glacier from the northern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3*A*, 40, 150, **170**). *Mælifellsjökull* is an alternative name. Cited in ÁFÍ 1960 (p. 45) and ÁFÍ 1976 (p. 88, 92). The spelling variation Sléttijökull is cited in Árnason (1983, p. 291). Shown on the following maps: JÍB (1998), AK6 (1996), and C761 (1812I). Named for its flat appearance.

SNJÓFELLSJÖKULL Snæfellsjökull 64°50′N., 23°49′W.
64°48′N., 23°44′W.

Historic alternative name for **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL**. Cited by Pálsson [1795, §19 (2004, p. 103)].

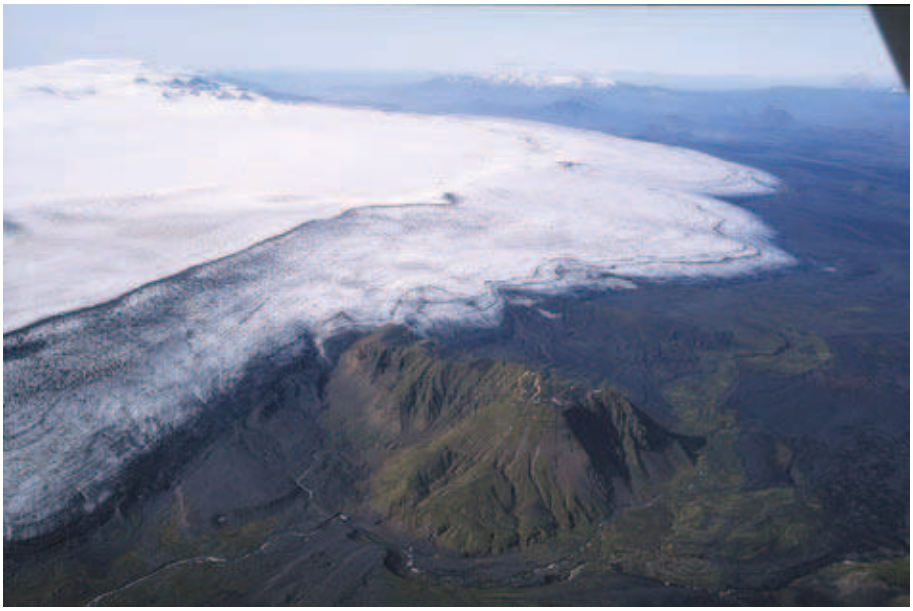


Figure 170. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Sléttjökull** surge-type outlet glacier on 11 September 1992. View looking to the west toward the northern margin of the **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap. The Öldufell mountain is in the foreground. The **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** ice cap is in the left background. The **Tindfjallajökull** mountain glacier is in the center background. Photograph no. 14635v by O.S., NEA.

SNJÓFJALLSJÖKULL Snæfellsjökull 64°50′N., 23°49′W.
64°48′N., 23°44′W.

Historic alternative name for **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL**. Cited in *Landnáma*, *Hauksbók* [14th century (Benediktsson, 1986, p. 132, footnote)].

Snjóskálarfönn* Norðurland 65°18′N., 18°19′W.

Snow patch on the flank of Torfufell (table 11). Cited by Rist (1985).

Snótarjökull Hofsjökull Group 64°38′N., 19°13′W.

Mountain glacier in Snótarskarð, Kerlingarfjöll (fig. 4*A*), named for the Snót mountain peak by Jón Eyþórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson and cited in ÁFÍ 1942 (p. 32). It has disappeared since they made their field observations.

SNÆFELLSJÖKULL Snæfellsjökull 64°50′N., 23°49′W.
64°48′N., 23°44′W.

Ice cap located on a composite cone (stratovolcano) on Snæfellsnes in western Iceland (figs. 6, 92, 102, **128**). The ice cap has five named outlet glaciers: **Blágilsjökull**, **Hólatindajökull**, *Jökulhálsjökull*, **Hyrningsjökull**, and *Kvíahnúksjökull*. **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** takes its name from Snæfell ("Snow Mountain") and, according to Jónsson (1953a, p. 36) is mentioned in many of the sagas although sometimes as a different name: Jökull in *Atla saga Ótryggssonar*; Snjófell in *Bárðarsaga Snæfellsáss* and *Ármanns saga*; and as **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** and SNJÓFJALLSJÖKULL in *Landnámabók* [*Skarðsárbók* (early 17th century (Benediktsson, 1986, p. 132, footnote)], Oddsson [1637 (1988, p. 493, 510)], *Eiríks saga rauða*, *Bárðarsaga Snæfellsáss*, and *Víglundar saga*. **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** is shown as Iokel on the Iceland part of *Carta Marina*, by Olaus Magnus, in 1539 (Sigurðsson, 1971, p. 190) and as Snauel Jokel on a map by Gerhard Mercator in 1569 (Sigurðsson, 1971, p. 229). It is noted by Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 54, 58, 69; on p. 54 it is called Jökullinn)], on NCOI (Snæfells Iökull) (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 160), Ólafsson and Pálsson [1772 §436–§439 (1975, v. 2, p. 165–167)], and cited by Pálsson, who also used SNJÓFELLSJÖKULL as an alternative name [1795, §19 (2004, p. 103)]. It appears on the 1848 map by Björn Gunnlaugsson (UÍ1; Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256). On all subsequent maps **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** is shown without any names of outlet glaciers, including AK2 (1997) and C762 (5321III). However, Sigurðsson's location map of **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 5) shows three named outlet glaciers and three locations along the margin of the ice cap where fluctuation measurements are made: Jökulháls, Norðurkinn, and Suðurkinn (unlabeled point on map, although listed in table 1) (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 6). **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** was surveyed in 1910; the FB5N.A. (1911) and AB5 (1911) were published by the Danish General Staff, the first modern map of the ice cap. Pálsson [1795, §11, §12, and §19 (2004)] notes that VESTURJÖKULL was used by sailors as an alternative name for **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL**; Niels Horrebow's 1752 map showed Wester Jökel instead of **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** (Sigurðsson, 1978, p. 157). Shown on the following maps: AB5 (1957), AÍ2 (1977), GMIP, GMIT, JÍB (1998), JÍK, JÍN, and Valsson (n.d.).

SÓLHEIMAJÖKULL Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°48′N., 19°26′W.
63°31′N., 18°47′W.

Historic name for **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (fig. 3*A*). Noted in *Konungsannáll* [13th century (Jónsson, 1953, p. 44, 49)], *Árna saga biskups* (see *Sturlunga saga* [13th century (1988, p. 777)], by Oddur Einarsson [1585 (1971, p. 43)], and cited in Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 63)]. Named for the Sólheimar farmstead.

Sólheimajökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°35′N., 19°15′W.

The section of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (fig. 3*A*) that is adjacent to the Sólheimar farmstead, for which it is named. Cited by Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 11, 101)], Ólafsson (1749, p. 37), Ólafsson [1772 (1975, p. 93)], and Pálsson [1795, §16 (2004, p. 78)] on perspective drawing, Tab. XII (2004, p. 79), and on his 1795 map (Tab. II) (Pálsson, 2004, p. 77). Noted as Solheima Iokul on Guðbrandur Þorláksson's 1590 map of Iceland (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 16) and on NCOI as Solheima Iökull (Sigurðsson, 1978, p. 160).

Sólheimajökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°32′N., 19°21′W.

Outlet glacier on the southwestern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3*A*, 150, **171**). Magnússon ([1702–1714 (1955, p. 31–33)] notes that "Mýrdalsjökull, Sólheimajökull og Eyjafjallajökull er eitt." (1955, p. 31). On p. 32 is a sketch map of the "three" glaciers, with Sólheimajökull extending in a curve from Mýrdalsjökull. Cited by Paijkull (1867b, p. 22) and Thoroddsen (1892, p. 123; 1911, p. 33). Shown on the following maps: FB59 N.A., AB59 (1973), C762 (5717I), C761 (1812II), AÍ6 (1959), AK6 (1996), JÍB, JÍK6, JÍN6, and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 8). Named for the Sólheimar farmstead.

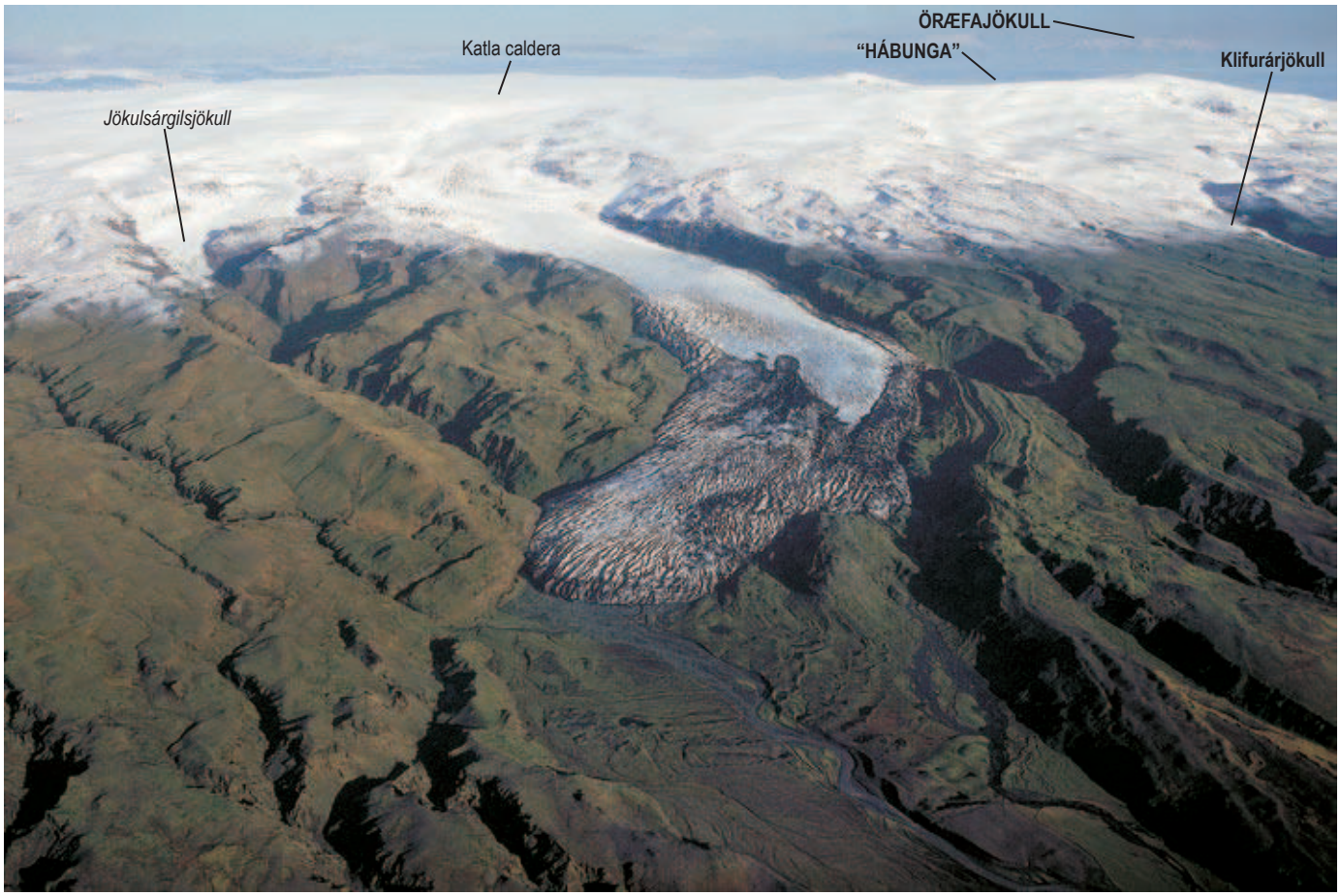


Figure 171. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Sólheimajökull** outlet glacier on 30 October 1985. View looking to the northeast toward the southern margin of the **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap; the Katla caldera is in the background. The lower part of the glacier is covered with black tephra from an eruption of Katla. The *Jökulsárgilsjökull* (left) and **Klifurárjökull** (right) outlet glaciers are visible. The **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** internal ice cap is in the distance on the right. Photograph no. 7615 by O.S., NEA.

Figure 172. Ground photograph of the *Sótajökull* cirque glacier on 25 July 1982. View looking to the west toward the eastern slope of the Snæfell mountain. Photograph no. 5481 by O.S., NEA.

Sótajökull Vatnajökull Group 64°48′N., 15°33′W.

Cirque glacier on the northeastern flank of Snæfell (figs. 2*C*, 29*A*, **172**). Name derives from Hallgrímsson (1993, p. 69), who refers to a glacier at Sótavistir which Sigurður Þórarinsson (1964) and ÁFÍ 1987 (p. 65) called *Hálsajökull*, an alternative name. Named for a folktale giant.

SPRENGISANDSJÖKULL Vatnajökull Group 64°48′N., 18°01′W.
64°42′N., 17°49′W.

Probable historic name for **TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL**. Cited by Oddsson (1638 (1942, p. 103)]. Named for the Sprengisandur desert.

Staðargangnajökull eystri Norðurlandsjöklar 65°44′N., 18°48′W.

Alternative name for parts of *Vesturárdalsjökull* (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **191**). Cited in Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and as two glaciers by Stötter (1991, p. 56). Shown as Glacier 05/D/24 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier nos. 19 and 20. *Eystri-Staðargangnajökull* is an alternative spelling. Named for the Staðargöngur common.

Staðargangnajökull vestri Norðurlandsjöklar 65°44′N., 18°48′W.

Alternative name for parts of *Vesturárdalsjökull* [figs. 8*A*, *C*, **191**). *Vestri-Staðargangnajökull* is an alternative spelling. Cited in Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Stötter (1991, p. 56). Shown as Glacier 05/D/23 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 21. Named for the Staðargöngur common.

Steinajökull Vatnajökull Group 64°15′N., 16°08′W.

Alternative name, by misunderstanding, for **Brókarjökull** on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL**. Cited by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 198). Named for the abandoned Steinar farmstead.

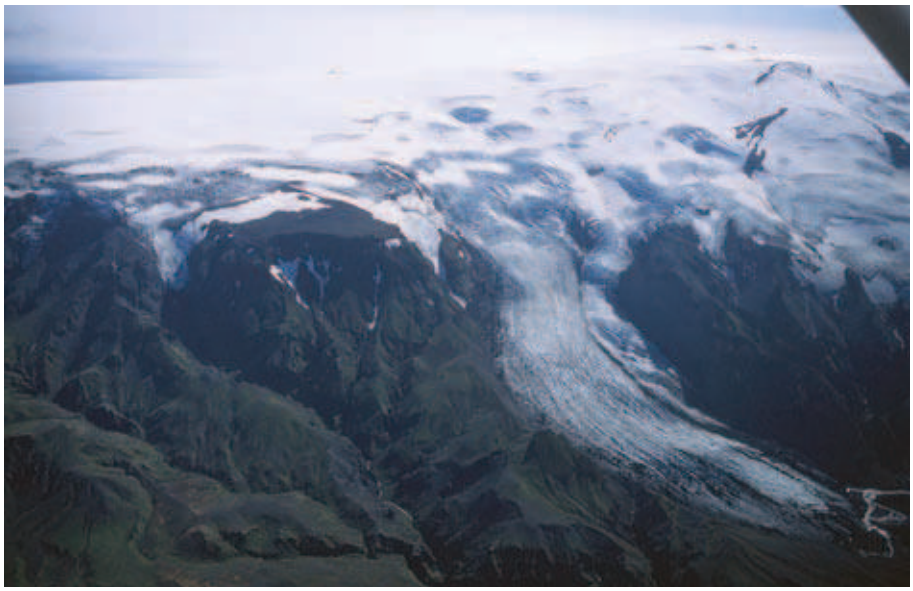


Figure 173. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Steinsholtsjökull** outlet glacier on 4 August 1999. View looking to the southwest toward the northern margin of the **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 22787 by O.S., NEA.

Steinsholtsjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°40′N., 19°33′W.

Outlet glacier on the northern margin of **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** (figs. 3*B*, 42, **173**). Cited in ÁFÍ 1960 (p. 74 as Steinsholtsskriðjökullinn), by Kjartansson (1967, p. 249–262), and by Þórður Tómasson (1996, p. 55). Shown on the following maps: Þórður Tómasson (1996, p. 52), Kjartansson (1967, p. 250–251), Jón Jónsson (1989), and C761 (1812III). Named for the Steinsholt common.

Stigárjökull Vatnajökull Group 63°56′N., 16°37′W.

Outlet glacier from the southern margin of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** on the southern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, 58, **91**, 188). Commonly misspelled as Stígárjökull. Cited by Thoroddsen (1892), Eyþórsson 1934 (p. 97), and in ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 30). Shown on the following maps: AB87 (1972), sérkort Skaftafell AB87/88 (1979), C762 (6108IV), FB87 S.A. (1905), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Stigá creek.

Stórhöfðajökull Vatnajökull Group 63°57′N., 16°39′W.

Outlet glacier on the southern margin of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **58**, 188). Cited by Jón Eyþórsson in J13 (p. 29). Named for the Stórhöfði hill.

Stórijökull Langjökull Group 64°48′N., 20°22′W.

Alternative name for **Klofajökull**. Cited in ÁFÍ 1962 (p. 17–19). ÁFÍ 2004 (p. 288–289; map on p. 203) prefers *Stórijökull*, because KLOFAJÖKULL is an historic name for **VATNAJÖKULL**. Named for its being the biggest outlet glacier of **EIRÍKSJÖKULL**.

Suðurfjallsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°37′N., 15°16′W.

Northern side of the outlet glacier **Axarfellsjökull** on the eastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 154, **174**, 188) on the north face of Suðurfjall, for which it is named. Cited by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 199). Also in ÁFÍ 1974 (p. 92). Shown on AK8 (1994).

Figure 174. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Suðurfjallsjökull** outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the southwest toward the eastern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. **Suðurfjallsjökull** is on the right on the northern margin of the **Axarfellsjökull** outlet glacier which extends to the left. Photograph no. 26758h by O.S., NEA.

SUÐURJÖKLAR Langjökull Group 64°37′N., 20°35′W.

Historic name that probably referred collectively to **ÞÓRISJÖKULL** and **GEITLANDSJÖKULL**. Cited in *Landnámabók* (Pálsson and Edwards, 1972, p. 31, and Benediktsson, 1986, p. 77, 79), in ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 187), and in ÁFÍ 2004 (p. 262). Named for the direction from the settlement Geitland farmstead.

Suðurjökull Langjökull Group 64°36′N., 19°55′W.

Outlet glacier on eastern part of **LANGJÖKULL** (figs. 5, 139, **153**). Shown on the following maps: AK5 (1948, 1967, 1968), AÍ5 (1996), and C761 (1814III). Also shown as *Fremri-Skriðjökull* on AK5 (1946) and AB56 (1977). Named for "southern" glacier of two glaciers embracing Skriðufell; the other glacier is **Norðurjökull**. Cited in ÁFÍ 1971 (p. 148, 150, 176), and ÁFÍ 1980 (p. 156). Anecdotal evidence suggests that **Suðurjökull** is a surge-type glacier (Björnsson and others, 2003, p. 85).

Suðursveitarjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°17′N., 16°09′W.

Historic name for the glacier adjacent to Suðursveit district, for which it is named (fig. 2A). Cited by Einarsson [1855 (1997, p. 125)].

Sultartungnajökull Vatnajökull Group 64°15′N., 15°48′W.

Alternative name for **Eyvindstungnajökull**. Cited in ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 138; on map on p. 148). Named for the Sultartungur grazing area.

Sultartungujökull Vatnajökull Group 64°15′N., 15°48′W.

Misspelling for *Sultartungnajökull*, alternative name for **Eyvindstungnajökull**. Cited in Bárðarson (1934, p. 11) and J6 (p. 13).

Súlujökull Vatnajökull Group 64°01′N., 17°33′W.

Name for the southwestern margin of **Skeiðarárjökull**, on the southern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, **166*A***, 188). Cited by Sigurðsson [1859 (1997, p. 157)] and Kålund [1877 (1984, v. IV, p. 82)]. Shown on the following maps: AK6 (1996), AÍ6 (1959, 1977), AB77 (1945, 1974), FB77 S.A. (1905, 1941, 1956), and C761 (2013II). Named for the Súla River.

"Svartijökull" Suðurland 63°56′N., 16°46′W.

Jökulhlaup deposits from jökulhlaup from **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**. Cited by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 193), ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 22, 24), ÁFÍ 1979 (p. 93), ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 87), and Thorarinsson (1958, p. 23, 33). On maps AB87 and AK9 (1996). See figure 10B and Table 10. Named for the dark color.

Sveipsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°32′N., 18°21′W.

Cirque glacier in Sveigur (the correct name is Sveipur and the glacier should, therefore, be called *Sveipsjökull*), a curving slope for which it is named, at the head of Hraungerðisdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 136, **175**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Rist (1985) as *Sveigsjökull*. Shown as Glacier 05/G/07 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

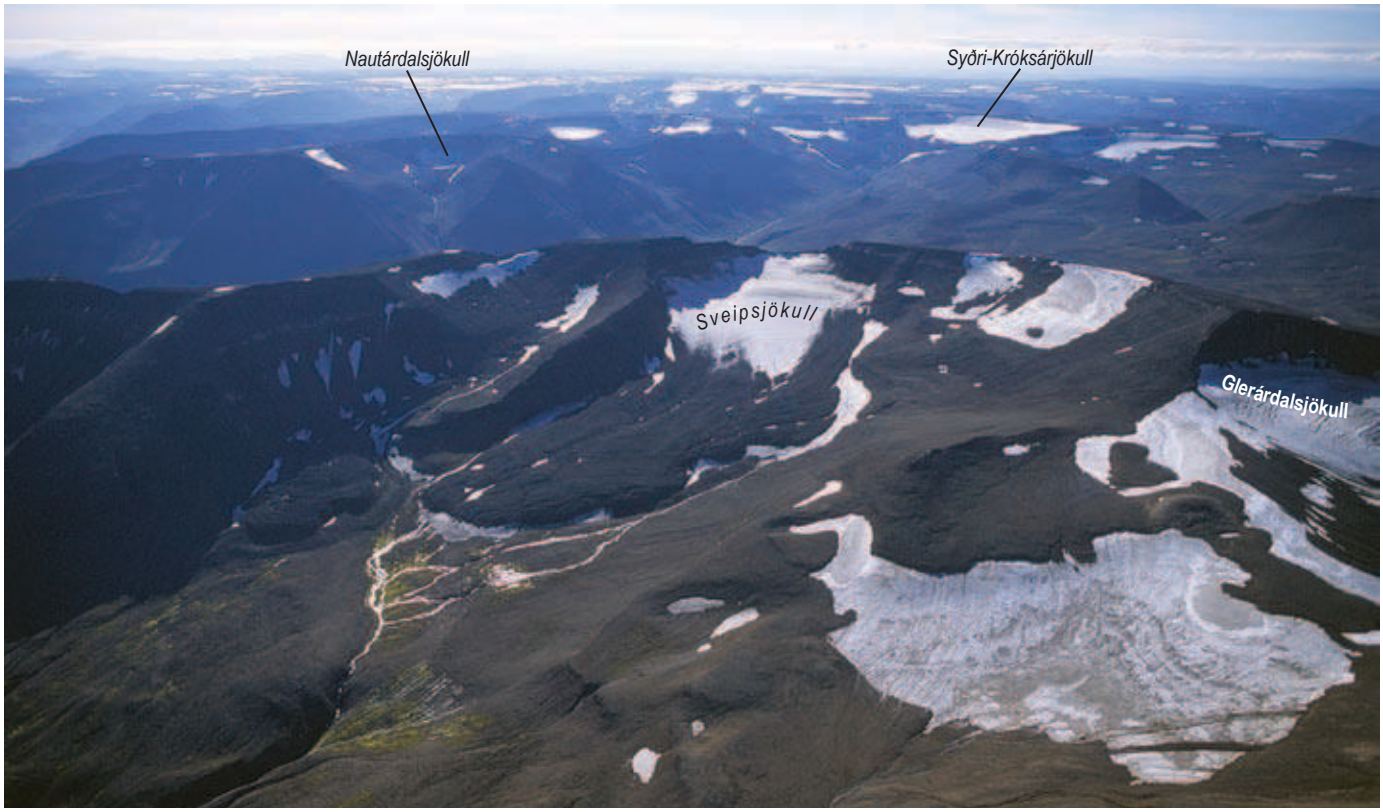


Figure 175. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Sveipsjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the west. The *Syðri-Króksárjökull* mountain glacier is in the background. The *Nautárdalsjökull* cirque glacier is on the left. The upper part of the **Glerárdalsjökull** cirque glacier is on the right. Photograph no. 24091v by O.S., NEA.

SVIÐINHORNAJÖKULL Austfjarðajöklar 64°44′N., 14°58′W.
64°40′N., 14°52′W.

Historic name possibly for **ÞRÁNDARJÖKULL**. Cited by Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 103)]. Named after Sviðinhornahraun and Sviðinhornadalur.

Svínadalsjökull Austfjarðajöklar 64°57′N., 14°22′W.

Cirque glacier in Svínadalur valley, for which it is named, Norðurdalur, Breiðdalur, eastern Iceland (figs. 9*C*, **176**). Cited in Björgólfsson (1950, p. 409) and ÁFÍ 2002 (p. 209).

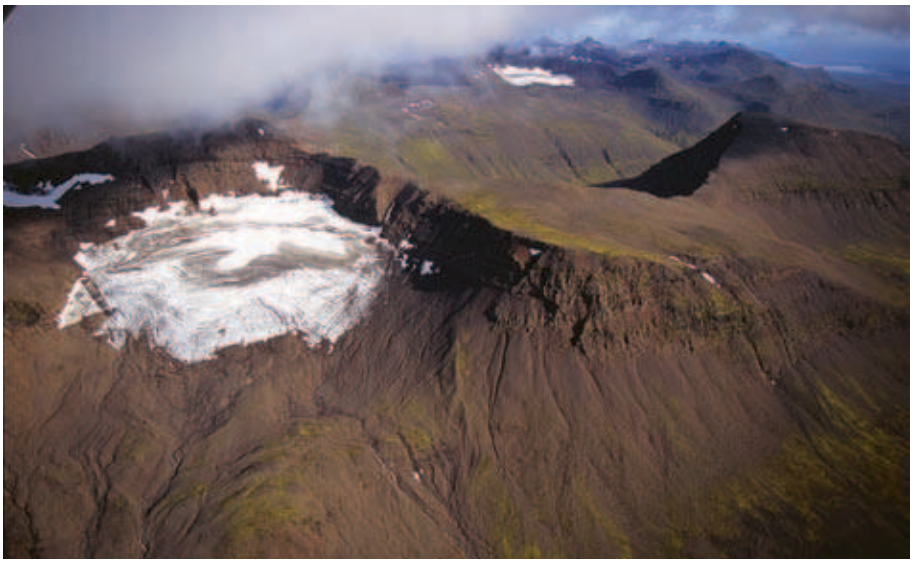


Figure 176. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Svínadalsjökull** mountain glacier (left foreground) on 16 September 2003. View looking to the east. The **Móskjónujökull** cirque glacier is in the right-center background. Photograph no. 28049v by O.S., NEA.

Svínafellsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°26′N., 15°29′W.

Outlet glacier on the western margin of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**, southern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **163**, 166*A*, *B*, 188). Cited by Gadde [1857 (1976, p. 79)], Paijkull (1866, p. 112), Thoroddsen (1892, p. 129), and ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 8, 13, 15, 16). Shown on the following maps: JÍN9, AÍ9 (1976), JÍB (1998), AK9 (1997), AB87 (1972), FB87 S.V. and S.A. (1905), C762 (6019III), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Svínafell farmstead.

Svínafellsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°01′N., 16°51′W.

Southwestern margin of **Hoffellsjökull**, a western outlet glacier lobe that flows to the south-southeast between Jökulfell on the west and Öldutangi on the east (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **83**, 188). **Hoffellsjökull** flows to the south-southeast east of Öldutangi. The two lobes of the outlet glacier are separated by two ridges from northwest to southeast: Öldutangi and Svínafellsfjall. Cited by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 199) who indicated that Svínafell divided an outlet glacier from **VATNAJÖKULL** in the Hornafjörður area into **Hoffellsjökull** on the east and **Svínafellsjökull** on the west. H. Wadell's 1919 map of **VATNAJÖKULL** shows only Svínafellsjökull (Þórarinsson, 1974, p. 25). Cited by Gadde [1857 (1976, p. 67), Thoroddsen (1914b, v. 3, p. 217–218), Bárðarson (1934, p. 11, 15, 18), and Eyþórsson (1934, p. 97). Rist (1971, p. 93) indicated that "Hoffellsjökull W er skriðjökulstungan milli Jökulfells og Svínafells, í daglegu tali nefndur Svínafellsjökull." Shown on the following maps: AÍ8 (1976), AB96 (1972), FB96 S.A. (1905–1941), C762 (6119 IV), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Svínafell farmstead.

Syðri-Króksárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°29.1′N., 18°28.9′W.

Two mountain glaciers at the head of Skjóldalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 32, 56, **89**, 175). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 37). Shown as Glaciers 05/G/08 and 09 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Syðri-Króksá creek.

Sylgjujökull Vatnajökull Group 64°25′N., 18°02′W.

Surge-type outlet glacier on the western margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 131*A*, **177**, 188). Named for the Sylgja River by Guttormur Sigbjarnarson (Rist, 1971, p. 82). Shown on the following maps: J22 (p. 18), JÍB (1998), and JÍN6 (1982).

Sælujökull nyrðri Norðurlandsjöklar 65°49.5′N., 18°31.5′W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Sæludalur, Skíðadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **84**, 118). *Nyrðri Sælujökull,* cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Stötter (1991, p. 56), is an alternative spelling. Shown as Glacier 05/D/37 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.) and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 2. Named for the Sæla abandoned farmstead.

Sælujökull syðri Norðurlandsjöklar 65°49.3′N., 18°30.5′W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Sæludalur, Skíðadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **84**, 118). Cited by Stötter (1991, p. 56). Shown as Glacier 05/D/36 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 3. Named for the Sæla abandoned farmstead.

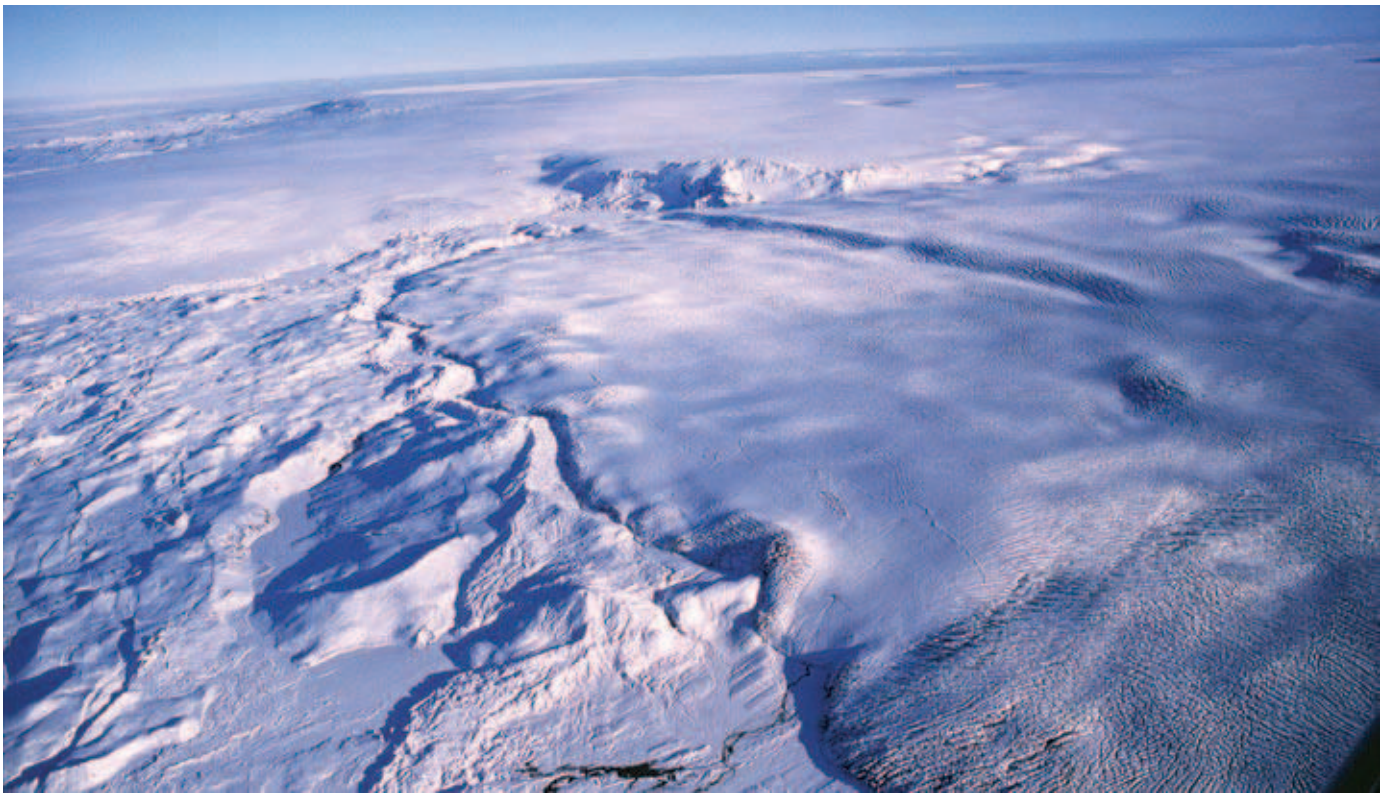


Figure 177. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Sylgjujökull** surge-type outlet glacier on 28 October 1996 during a surge event. View looking to the northeast toward the western margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. The "BÁRÐARBUNGA" internal ice dome is in the left background. Photograph no. 18773h by O.S., NEA.

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Teigardalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°49.3′N., 18°40.8′W.

Surge-type cirque glacier at the head of Teigardalur in Svarfaðardalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **34**). Cited in ÁFÍ 1973. Cited by Hallgrímsson (1972, p. 79–82) and Escritt (1975, p. 60), but misspelled *Teigadalsjökull*, and Stötter (1991, p. 56). Shown as Glacier 05/D/13 in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.) and on map in Stötter (1991, fig.21) as glacier no. 30. Named for the Teigardalur valley.

THORISDALURJÖKULL Langjökull Group 64°35′N., 20°48′W.
64°31′N., 20°38′W.

Alternative name for **ÞÓRISJÖKULL**. Name given by Wunder (1910, p. 123). Cited in ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 188). Named for the Þórisdalur mountain pass.

Thoroddsengletscher Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°32′N., 19°02′W.

A bifurcated outlet glacier on the southern side of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3*A*, **178**). Named by Ebeling (1926, p. 102) in honor of professor Þorvaldur Thoroddsen.

Figure 178. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Thoroddsengletscher* outlet glacier on 26 July 1996. View looking to the north at the southern margin of the **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 18251v by O.S., NEA.

Tindafjallajökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°49′N., 19°39′W.
63°46′N., 19°31′W.

Alternative spelling for **Tindfjallajökull**. Cited by Jónsson (1886, p. 55), Thoroddsen (1914a, v. 2, p. 225–228), and Thorarinsson (1943, p. 17). Cited in ÁFÍ 1928 (p. 91), ÁFÍ 1933 (p. 3), and ÁFÍ 1945 (p. 28).

Tindfjallajökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°49′N., 19°39′W.
63°46′N., 19°31′W.

Mountain glacier on Tindfjöll, southern Iceland (figs. 3*D*, 22, 42, **179**), in 2005 consisting of two parts. Cited by Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 34)], Ólafsson [1772, §774, §833 (1975, v. 2, p. 96, and p. 156–157), Thoroddsen (1892, p. 124), Rist (1985), and ÁFÍ 1931 (p. 4). *Tindafjallajökull* is an alternative spelling. Shown on the following maps: Pálsson's 1795 map of EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL [1795, Tab. II (2004, p. 77)], NCOI (Tinfialla Iökull), on T.H.H. Knopf's 1731 *Carte over*

Figure 179. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Tindfjallajökull** mountain glacier on 4 August 1999. View looking to the northwest toward the eastern margin of the glacier. Hekla volcano is visible in the right background. Photograph no. 22794v by O.S., NEA.

Rangærvalle og Westmands Øers Sÿsseller (Tindefells Iokůll) (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 144), Sæmundur Hólm (Sigurðsson, 1978, p. 174), UÍ1, GMIP, GMIT, JÍK6, JÍN6, JÍB (1998), AÍ6 (1977), AK6 (1996), AB58 (1945, 1964), FB58 N.V. (1903), C761 (1812IV), C762 (S718III), and sérkort Landmannalaugar-Þórsmörk (1985). Named for the Tindfjöll massif.

Tjarnhólajökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°48.5′N., 18°43′W.

Cirque glacier on the north side of Þverárdalur, Skíðadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 51). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 05/D/15 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named after the Tjarnhólar hills.

TORFAJÖKULL Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°55′N., 19°04′W.
63°53′N., 18°57′W.

Ice cap in the highlands north of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**, southern Iceland (figs. 3*C*, 42, **180**). Cited by Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 26)], Ólafsson [1772, §774 (1975, v. 2, p. 95–96)], Pálsson [1795, §16 (2004, p. 82)], Thoroddsen (1892, p. 124), Thorarinsson (1943, p. 17), and Rist (1985). Shown on the following maps: T.H.H. Knopf's 1733 *Carte over Westere og Østere Skaftafellssÿssell* (Torva Iokůl) (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 144), NCOI (Torfa Iökull), Pálsson's 1795 map of EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL [1795, Tab. II (2004, p. 77)], UÍ1, GMIP, GMIT, JÍK6, JÍN6 (1982), JÍB (1998), AÍ6 (1977), AK6 (1996), AB58 (1964)/AB68 (1969), C761 (1912IV), C762 (5718I/5818IV), and sérkort Landmannalaugar-Þórsmörk (1985). Named for historic and legendary figure Torfi Jónsson í Klofa.

Torfnahnjúksfönn* Norðurland 65°12′N., 18°17′W.

Snow patch on the flank of Torfnahnjúkur (table 11). Cited by Rist (1985).

Figure 180. Oblique aerial photograph of the **TORFAJÖKULL** ice cap on 19 September 2002. View looking to the southwest. The **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (left) and **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** (right) ice caps are in the background. Two internal ice domes are visible on **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**: "HÁBUNGA" (left) and "GOÐABUNGA" (right). The surge-type **Sléttjökull** outlet glacier and the **Entujökull** outlet glacier on the northern and northwestern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** are shown. The **Kaldaklofsjökull** mountain glacier is on the upper right. Photograph no. 020919 by O.S., NEA.

Trölladalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°46.7′N., 18°28.4′W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Trölladalur, for which it is named, in Þorvaldsdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **151**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36). Shown as Glacier 05/E/08 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

Trölladyngjufönn* Miðháland 64°54′N., 17°15′W.

Snow patch on Trölladyngja, north-central Iceland (table 11). Cited by Rist (1985).

Tröllajökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°35.9′N., 18°20.2′W.

Mountain glacier on the northeast side of Tröllafjall in Glerárdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **181**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36). Shown as Glacier 05/G/01 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Tröll (giants) dykes.

Túnahryggsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°41′N., 18°50′W.

Alternative spelling for **Tungnahryggsjökull**. Cited by Ólafsson [1772, §698 (1975, v. 2, p. 5), Pálsson [1795, §22 (2004, p. 106; see also Endnote no. 307, p. 174)], Vigfússon [1843 (1954, p. 123–126)], Thoroddsen (1892, p. 131, as *Tunahryggs-jökull*; 1906, p. 207); and Thorarinsson (1943, p. 17). Shown on the following maps: UÍ3, GMIP, GMIT, and JÍB (1998).

Tungnaárjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°18′N., 18°09′W.

Alternative spelling for **Tungnárjökull**. Cited in ÁFÍ 1940 (p. 23), ÁFÍ 1988 (p. 126), J5 (p. 52), J6 (p. 35), and J7 (p. 50, 59). Shown on the following maps: JÍ6, JÍN6 (1982), JÍB (1998), AÍ6 (1959, 1977), AK6 (1996), C761 (1913I/1913II/2013IV), on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9), and on 1:25,000-scale map (Evans and others, 2006). On AB66 (1979/AB67 (1977)/AB76 (1977) and on C762 (5819I/5820II) **Skaftárjökull** is the name given to what is now called **Tungnárjökull**. Named by Pálmi Hannesson for the Tungná river.

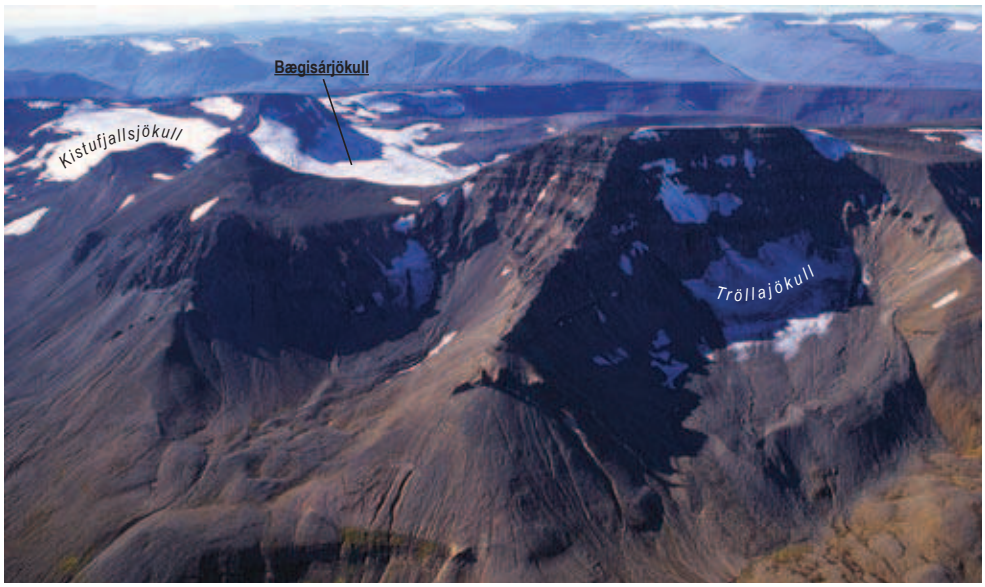

Figure 181. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Tröllajökull* mountain glacier in Glerárdalur. View looking to the west. The *Kistufjallsjökull* mountain glacier is in the left-middle background; to its right is **Bægisárjökull**, a surge-type cirque glacier. Photograph no. 24084h by O.S., NEA.

TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL Vatnajökull Group 64°48′N., 18°01′W.
64°42′N., 17°49′W.

Ice cap in central Iceland (figs. 2*B*, **182**, 188). *FLJÓTSJÖKULL* is an alternative name. SANDJÖKULL, TUNGNAJÖKULL, SPRENGISANDSJÖKULL, and BLÁNÝPUJÖKULL are historic names. **TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL** has two named outlet glaciers: **Hagajökull fremri** and **Hagajökull innri**. Cited by Kålund [1877 (1984, v. IV, p. 114, 117)]. Thoroddsen [1892, p. 131; 1906, p. 205; 1911, p. 47–48 (in both the 1906 and 1911 citation, FLJÓTSJÖKULL is given as an alternative name)], Thorarinsson (1943, p. 17), and Rist (1985). Cited in ÁFÍ 1963 (p. 47, same as FLJÓTSJÖKULL). Shown on the following maps: UÍ2, GMIT, JÍK5, JÍB (1998), AÍ5 (1946, 1968), AK5 (1996), AB75 (1976), C761 (2014III, 2014IV), and C762 (5821II/5921III). Named for the Tungnafell mountain.

Figure 182. Oblique aerial photograph of the **TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL** ice cap on 20 April 1999. View looking to the east. The **Hagajökull innri** (left) and the **Hagajökull fremri** (right) outlet glaciers descend from the western margin of the ice cap. Photograph no. 21805 by O.S., NEA.

Tungnahryggsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°41′N., 18°50′W.

Compound mountain glacier in Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 85, **121**, 167). **Tungnahryggsjökull** is composed of three glaciers in three separate basins: two noncontiguous lobes in the upper part of Kolbeinsdalur, a cirque glacier, *Kolbeinsdalsjökull*, a moraine-covered valley glacier in Kolbeinsdalur, and a cirque glacier, **Barkárdalsjökull**, in the upper part of Barkárdalur, contiguous over the divide, with the western lobe of **Tungnahryggsjökull** in Kolbeinsdalur. Local residents in Barkárdalur, however, refer to all three glaciers as **Tungnahryggsjökull**. *Kolkujökull* is an alternative name (Eyþórsson, 1956b, p. 23), and *Túnahryggsjökull* is an alternative spelling. *Kolbeinsdalsjökull* and *Tungnahryggsjökull eystri* are alternative names for the eastern lobe in Kolbeinsdalur; *Tungnahryggsjökull vestri* is the name of the western lobe in Kolbeinsdalur. Cited by Pálsson [1795, §22 (2004, p. 106; see also Endnote no. 307, p. 174)] and Rist (1985). Shown on the following maps: AÍ4 (1966), AK4 (1996), AB63 (1975), J45 (p. 11), C761 (1916III), C762 (5824III), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 11). Named for the Tungnahryggur mountain ridge.

Tungnahryggsjökull eystri Norðurlandsjöklar 65°42′N., 18°49′W.

Eastern part of Tungnahryggsjökull at the head of Kolbeinsdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **121**). Alternative name for *Kolbeinsdalsjökull*. Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/Q/11 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Tungnahryggur mountain ridge.

Tungnahryggsjökull vestri Norðurlandsjöklar 65°41′N., 18°52′W.

Western part of Tungnahryggsjökull at the head of Kolbeinsdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **121**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/Q/10 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Tungnahryggur mountain ridge.

TUNGNAJÖKULL Vatnajökull Group 64°48′N., 18°01′W.
64°42′N., 17°49′W.

Historic or poetic name for **TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL**. Cited in Hallgrímsson (1989, p. 256); Ringler (2002, p. 346–347, who cites his poem, "Tómasarhagi" or "Tindrar úr Tungnajökli"), and ÁFÍ 1988 (p. 142). Named for the tongues between the rivers north of the glacier.

Tungnakvíslarjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°40′N., 19°23′W.

Outlet glacier from the western margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3*A*, 95, 150, **183**). *Tungnakvíslajökull* is a misspelling shown on the following maps: C761 (1812II) and sérkort Landmannalaugar-Þórsmörk (1985). Cited by Tómasson (1996, p. 66). Shown on the following maps: AK6 (1996), *Jarðfræðikort af Eyjafjöllum* (Jón Jónsson, 1989), and Tómasson (1996, p. 19, 283). Hrunakvíslarjökull is a former distributary glacier of **Tungnakvíslarjökull**. Named for the Tungnakvísl river.

Tungnárjöklar Vatnajökull Group

Collective name for **Skaftárjökull**, **Tungnárjökull**, and **Sylgjujökull** (fig. 2*A*). Cited by Thorarinsson (1964, p. 77, 85) Named for the Tungná river.

Tungnárjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°18′N., 18°09′W.

Surge-type outlet glacier on the southwestern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 131*A*, **184**, 188). *Tungnaárjökull* is an alternative spelling. Cited in ÁFÍ 1963 (p. 66) and J7 (p. 45, 49). Shown on the following maps: J14 (map on p. 86 shows Northern and Southern *Tungnárjökull*) and J22 (p. 18). Named for the Tungná river.

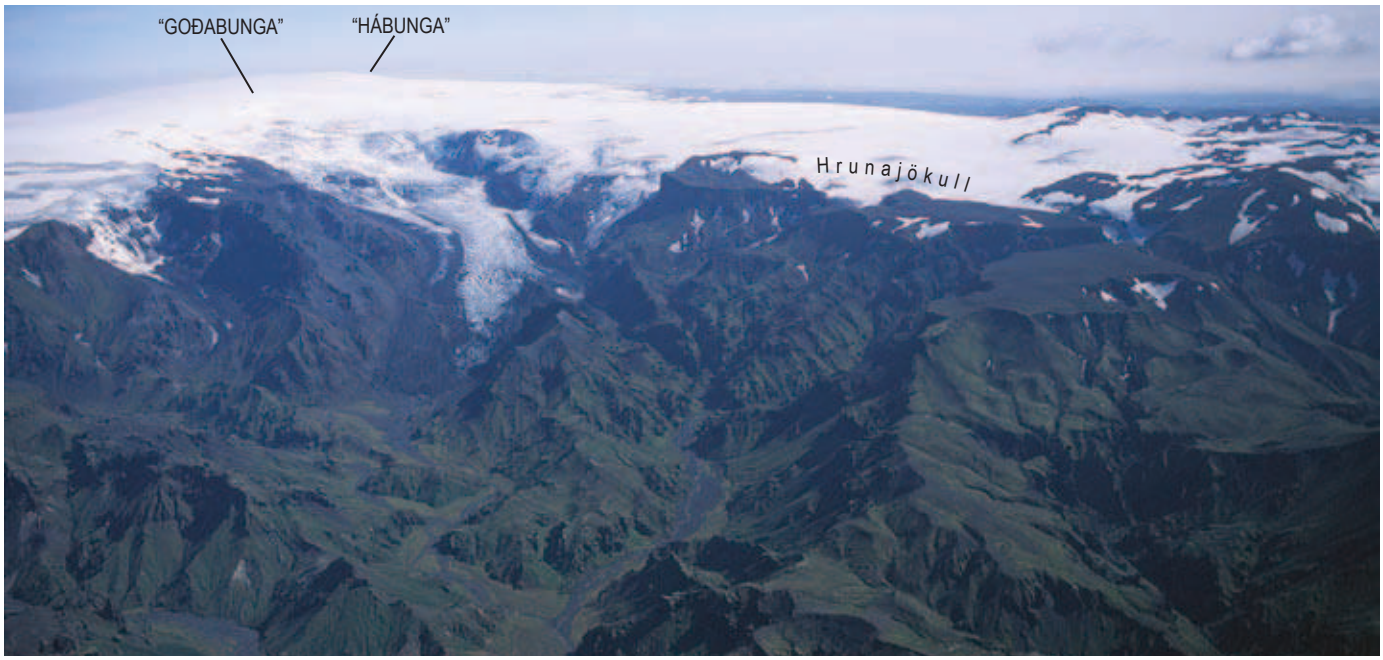

Figure 183. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Tungnakvíslarjökull** outlet glacier on 4 August 1999. View looking to the east toward the western margin of the **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap. Hrunajökull (southwestern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**) is on the right. The "GOÐABUNGA" and "HÁBUNGA" internal ice domes are in the distance on the left. Photograph no. 22785v by O.S., NEA.

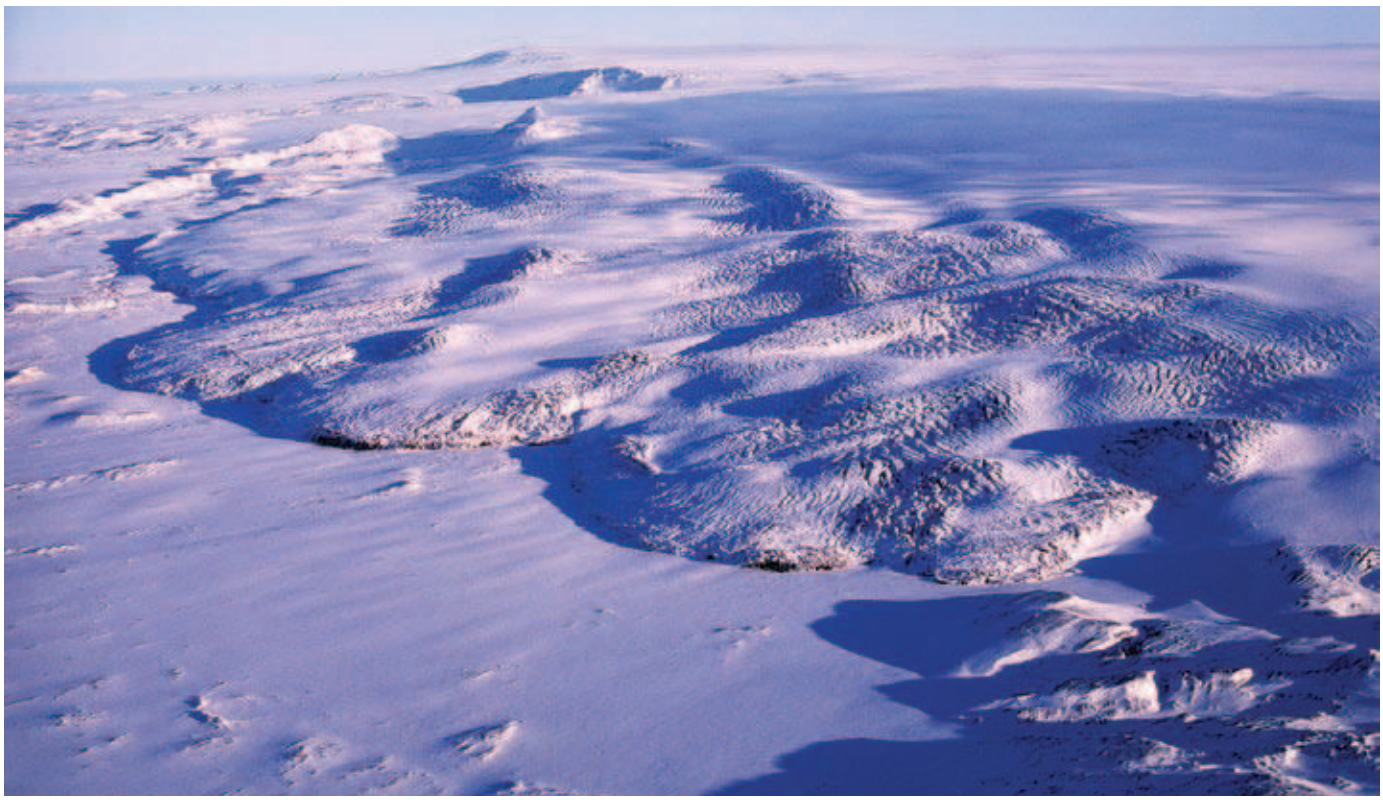

Figure 184. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Tungnárjökull** surge-type outlet glacier on 8 February 1995. **Tungnárjökull** is in the latter part of a surge event. View looking to the northeast toward the southwestern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 16786h by O.S., NEA.

Tungudalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°48.8′N., 18°31.1′W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Ytri-Tungudalur, for which it is named, in Hörgárdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **104**). Alternative names are *Dýjajökull*, *Ytri-Tungudalsjökull*, *Dýjafjallshnjúksjökull*, and *Dyngjuhnjúksjökull*. Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36). Shown as Glacier 05/F/02 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

Tungufönn Hofsjökull Group 64°53′N., 18°28′W.

Outlet glacier (on Miklafell) from the northeastern margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** (figs. 4*A*, 86, 144, **185**). Cited in ÁFÍ 1967 (p. 82; photo on p. 82), and ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 190). Named for its tongue-like shape by Hallgrímur Jónasson (ÁFÍ 1967, p. 82).

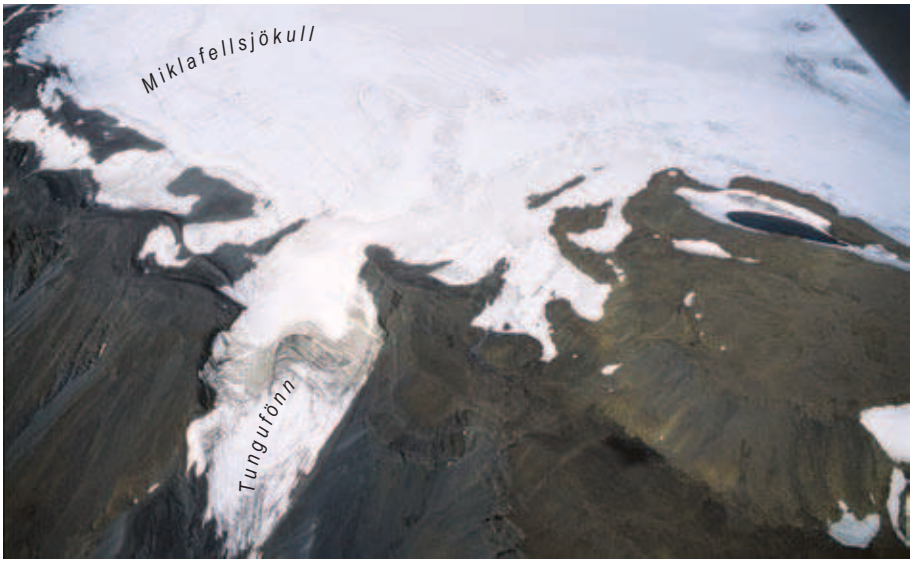

Figure 185. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Tungufönn* on 23 August 1998. View looking to the west toward the northeastern margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. The *Miklafellsjökull* ice-flow basin is on the left. Photograph no. 20904v by O.S., NEA.

Tungugilsjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°36′N., 19°37′W.

Historic alternative name, probably for the **Seljavallajökull** outlet glacier on the southern margin of **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL,** although Tungugil, for which the glacier is presumably named, is well known a little to the west of that location. Cited by Pálsson [1791 (1945, p. 28)].

Tungujökull* Norðurlandsjöklar 65°54′N., 19°01′W.

Snow patch at the head of Tungudalur in Fljót, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (table 11). Cited by Þorvaldsson [1840 (1954, p. 179)]. Named for the Tunga farmstead.

Tvíburajöklar Vatnajökull Group 64°48′N., 15°35′W.

Two parallel running, debris-covered cirque glaciers (alternatively named *Dökkurðarjökull* and *Ljósurðarjökull)* (figs. 2*C*, **15**) on the northwest side of Snæfell. *Grjótárjöklar* is an alternative name. Cited by Hjartarson (2000, p. 2). Name means twin glacier.

Tvífellsjökull Hofsjökull Group 64°58′N., 18°49′W.

On the northern part of **HOFSJÖKULL**, an ice-flow basin defined by radio-echosounding surveys (figs. 4*A*, 86, **134**). Named by Björnsson (1988, p. 64; Map 19, Glacier 16). Named for the Tvífell mountain.

Tvílækjajökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°38.6′N., 18°40.8′W.

Remnants of a mountain glacier in Barkárdalur, Hörgárdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36). Shown as Glacier 05/F/09 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Tvílækir creek.

U

Unadalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°51.1′N., 18°59.1′W.

Mountain glacier across the saddle between the Unadalur valley, for which it is named, in Skagafjörður and Skallárdalur in Svarfaðardalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **36**, 147). Cited by Ólafsson [1772, §698 (1975, v. 2, p. 5)], Pálsson [1795, §22 (2004, p. 105)], Guðmundsson [1868 (1954, p. 142)], Kålund [1877 (1984, v. III, p. 64)], Thoroddsen (1892, p. 131), and Escritt (n.d.). Shown on the following maps: NCOI (Unudals Iökull), UÍ4, GMIP, GMIT, AB62 (1978), C761 (1916IV, but name misplaced), C762 (5724I/5824IV), and as Glacier 04/R/01 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Misspelling of Unudalsjökull cited in Erlendsson [1839 (1954, p. 133)] and Jónsson [1841 (1954, p. 163)].

Úlfárjökull* Norðurland 65°17′N., 18°18′W.

Alternative name for the Úlfárskálarfönn* snow patch (fig. 186, table 11). Cited in J7 (p. 56, 57) and ÁFÍ 1991 (p. 176; specifically referred to as a glacier). Named for the Úlfá creek.

Úlfárskálarfönn* Norðurland 65°17′N., 18°18′W.

Snow patch in Úlfárskál, northeastern Torfufell, northern Iceland (fig. **186**, table 11). Cited by Rist (1985). Úlfárjökull* is an alternative name. Named for the Úlfárskál cirque.

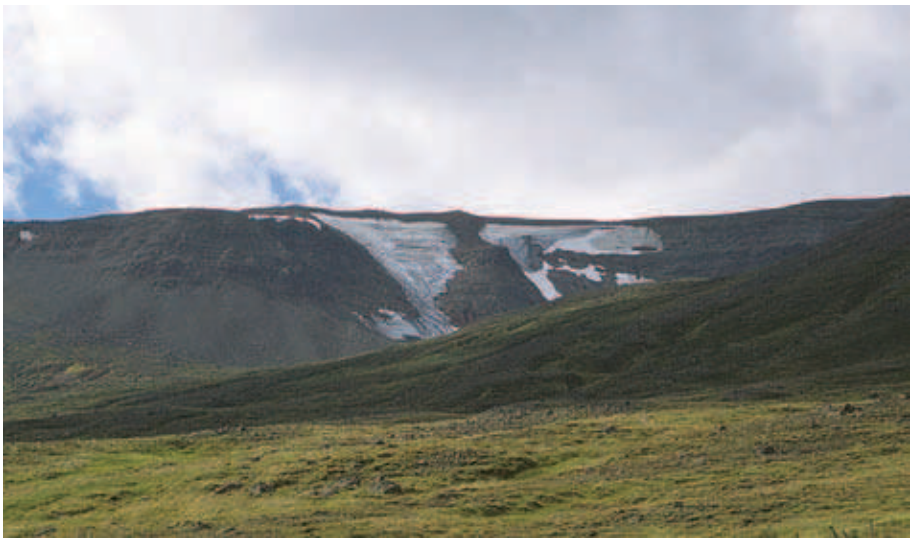

Figure 186. Ground photograph of the Úlfárjökull* snow patch on 15 August 2003. View looking to the west. Photograph no. 27469v by O.S., NEA.

V

Vaskárdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°26′N., 18°34′W.

Mountain glacier in Vaskárdalur valley, for which it is named, Öxnadalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 71, **187**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Häberle (1991, p. 186). Shown on map (Häberle, 1991, p. 105) as glacier no. 16 and as Glacier 05/F/17 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

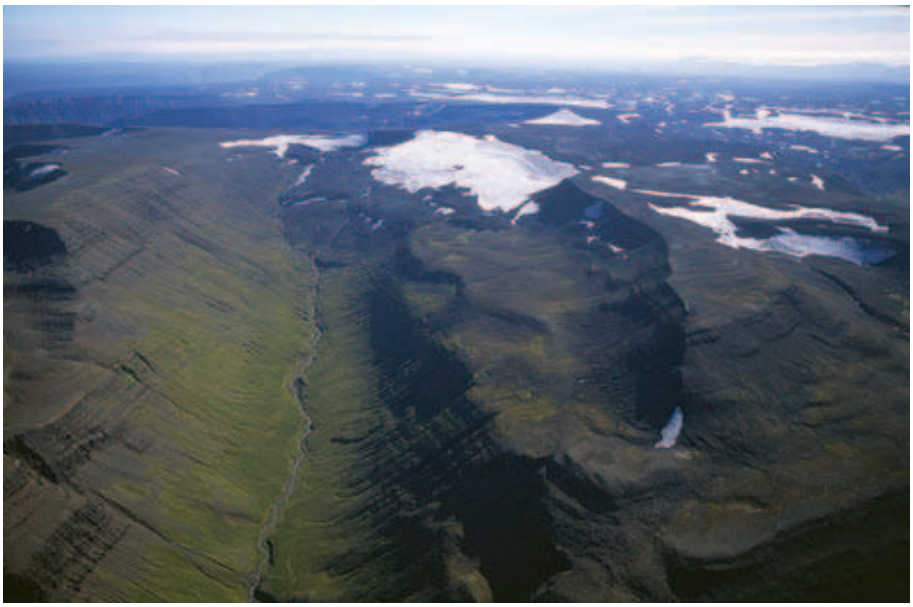

Figure 187. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Vaskárdalsjökull* mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southeast along Vaskárdalur. Photograph no. 24070v by O.S., NEA.

VATNAJÖKULL Vatnajökull Group 64°49′N., 17°42′W.
63°52′N., 15°23′W.

Iceland's largest ice cap, southeastern Iceland (figs. 2*A*, **188**). KLOFAJÖKULL, AUSTURJÖKULL, AUSTURJÖKLAR, and GRÍMSVATNAJÖKULL are historic names of the ice cap. **VATNAJÖKULL** includes a contiguous ice cap, **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**, on its southern margin. **VATNAJÖKULL** has the following named outlet glaciers, ten of which are surge-type glaciers: **Austurtungnajökull, Axarfellsjökull**, **Breiðamerkurjökull, Brókarjökull, Brúarjökull, Dyngjujökull, Eyjabakkajökull, Eyvindstungnajökull, Fellsárjökull**, **Fláajökull**, *Geldingafellsjökull*, *Grænalónsjökull*, **Heinabergsjökull, Hoffellsjökull, Kverkjökull,** *Kverkkvíslarjökull*, *Kvíslarjökull*, **Köldukvíslarjökull, Lambatungnajökull**, **Morsárjökull**, **Norðurtungnajökull**, **Rjúpnabrekkujökull**, **Síðujökull**, **Skaftárjökull**, **Skarphéðinsjökull**, **Skálafellsjökull, Skeiðarárjökull, Svínafellsjökull**, **Sylgjujökull**, **Tungnárjökull**, **Vesturdalsjökull,** and **Viðborðsjökull**. **VATNAJÖKULL** and **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** have 46 (48, including **VATNAJÖKULL** and **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** themselves) glacier names. There are two named glaciers on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** that are not contiguous: **Birnudalsjökul**l and *Skrekkur*, for a total of 50 glacier names. **VATNAJÖKULL** has three internal ice domes, "BÁRÐARBUNGA," "BREIÐABUNGA," and "HÁABUNGA,"and nine ice-margin names, one modern (see table 2). **Breiðamerkurjökull** has four ice streams, three of which

Figure 188. Satellite image of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap on 22 September 1973. Digitally enhanced [EROS Digital Image Enhancement System (EDIES)] Landsat 1 MSS false-color composite image (1426-12070) from the USGS, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198.

are named, including two which surge: *Esjufjallajökull Mávabyggðajökull*, and *Norðingalæðarjökull*. Cited by Pálsson [1795, §12 (2004, p. 41)] who notes that KLOFAJÖKULL is also called **VATNAJÖKULL** on his 1794 map of KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL**, Tab. I (2004, p. 40)]. On UÍ2, GMIP, and GMIT **VATNAJÖKULL** or KLOFAJÖKULL is shown. Cited by Kålund [1877 (1984, v. IV, p. 114–118)], Thoroddsen (1892, p. 124–130), Thorarinsson (1943, p. 17), and Rist (1985). Shown on the following maps: JÍK 5/6, AÍ5 (1978), AÍ6 (1977), AÍ8 (1976), AÍ9 (1976), AK5 (1996), AK6 (1996), AK8 (1997), AK9 (1997), AB66 (1979), AB67 (1977), AB75 (1976), AB76 (1977), AB77 (1974), AB85 (1977), AB86 (1945), AB87 (1972), AB95 (1955), AB96 (1972), AB97 (1972), AB105 (1952), AB106 (1971); FB77 S.A. (1956), FB96 S.A. (1941), FB97 N.V. (1905), F87 N.A. (1941), FB87 S.A. (1905), FB87 N.V. (1941), FB87 S.V. (1905); C762 (5819I and II, 5820II, 5918I, 5919I–IV, 5920I–IV, 5921II and III, 6018I and IV, 6019I–IV, 6020I–IV, 6021II and III, 6119IV, 6120I–IV, 6121II and III); and C761 (1913I and II, 2012I, 2014I and II, 2114III, 2013I and II, 2113III and IV, 2012I, 2014I, II and III, and 2113IV). Named for the many large rivers and streams [Icelandic vötn, genitive (possessive) case, vatna] that originate in the glacier (Pálsson [1795 (2004, p. 41) or an abbreviation for GRÍMSVATNAJÖKULL, as suggested by Þórarinsson (1974, p. 9).

Vatnsdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°31.5′N., 18°40′W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Vatnsdalur, for which it is named, in Öxnadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **189**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36). Also cited in ÁFÍ 1990 (p. 192) and Häberle (1991, p. 186). Shown as Glacier 05/F/14 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), on map in Häberle (1991, p. 105) as glacier no. 14.

Figure 189. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Vatnsdalsjökull* mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the south. The *Bessahlaðajökull* mountain glacier is in the shadows on the left. Photograph no. 24066v by O.S., NEA.

Vatnsdalsjökull [1, 2, 3] Norðurlandsjöklar 65°47.8′N.,18°50.8′W. [1]
65°47.5′N.,18°49.3′W. [2]
65°47.6′N.,18°47.1′W. [3]

Three connected mountain glaciers at the head of Vatnsdalur, for which it is named, in Svarfaðardalur in Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 62, **190**). Cited by Escritt (1975, p. 61) and Stötter (1991, p. 56, 57). Shown as Glaciers 05/D/7, 8, and 9 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.) and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glaciers nos. 35, 36, and 37; however, Stötter shows another glacier as *Vatnsdalsjökull 1* northeast of 3 at 65°47.9′N, 18°46.7′W., shows 3 as 2, 2 as 3, and 1 as *Vatnsdalsjökull* [glacier no. 38 of Stötter (1991, fig. 21)].

Vesturárdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°43.8′N., 18°48′W.

Mountain glaciers, usually connected by firn, at the head of Vesturárdalur, for which it is named, in Skíðadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **191**). *Vesturárjökull* is an alternative name. *Staðargangnajökull eystri* and *Staðargangnajökull vestri* are alternative for parts of *Vesturárdalsjökull*. Cited by Ahlmann (1937, p. 223), Steindórsson (1949, p. 32), Rist (1985), ÁFÍ 1991 (p. 33), Escritt (n.d., p. 35), and Stötter (1991, p. 56). Shown as Glacier 05/D/22 on map in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.) and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 22.

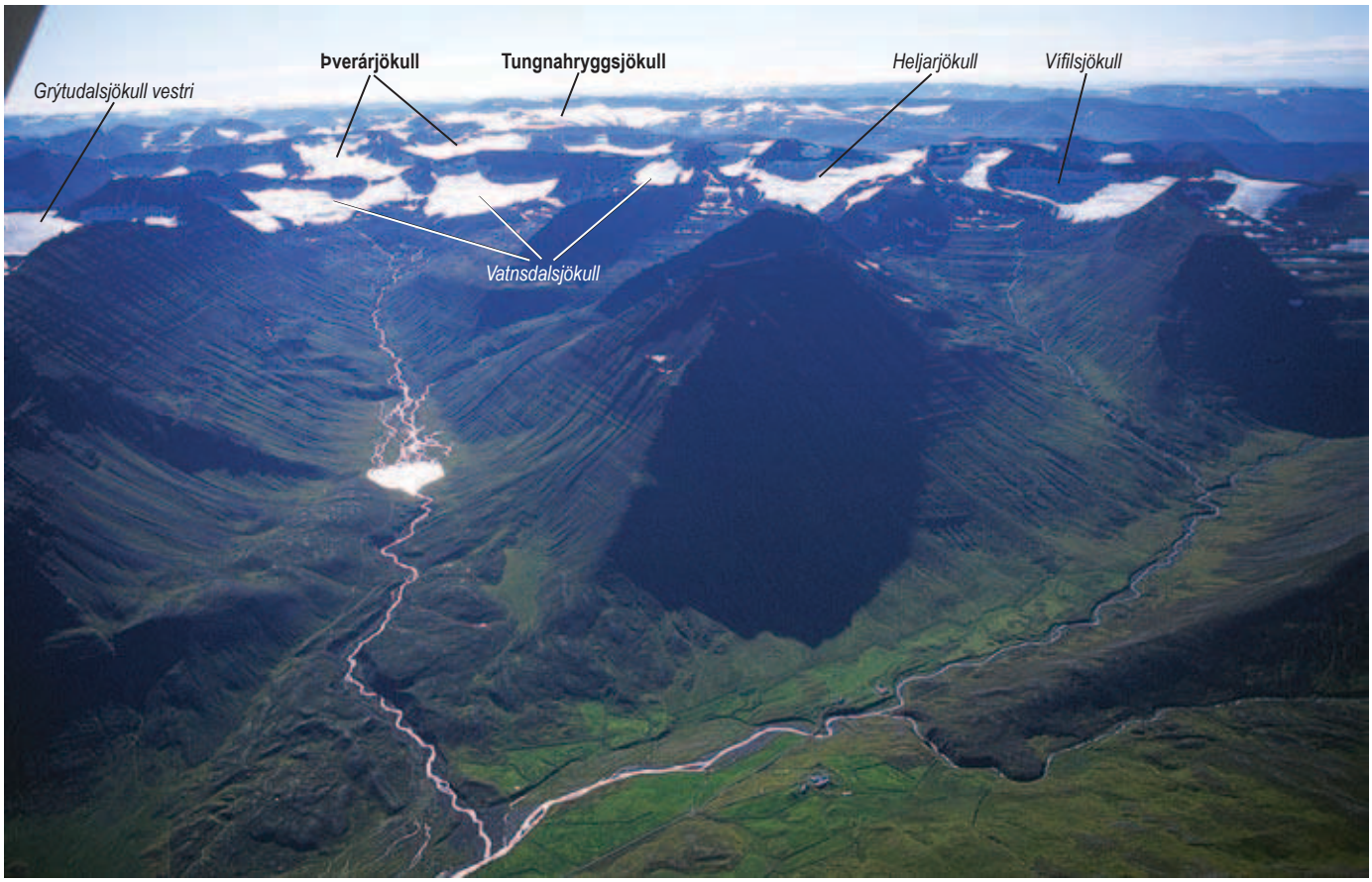

Figure 190. Oblique aerial photograph of *Vatnsdalsjökull* mountain glaciers on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southwest. From left to right are the following mountain glaciers in the middle background: *Grýtudalsjökull vestri*, *Vatnsdalsjökull, Heljarjökull,* and *Vífilsjökull*. In the far background is the **Þverárjökull** mountain glacier; to its right is the **Tungnahryggsjökull** compound mountain glacier. Photograph no. 24015v by O.S., NEA.

Vesturárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°44′N., 18°49′W.

Alternative name for *Vesturárdalsjökull*. Cited by Thorarinsson (1943, p. 17). Named for the Vesturá river.

Vesturdalsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°38′N., 15°19′W.

Outlet glacier on the northeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*,14, 54, 154, 188, **192**). Shown on AK8 (1997). Named for the Vesturdalur valley.

VESTURJÖKULL Snæfellsjökull 64°50′N., 23°49′W.
64°48′N., 23°44′W.

Historic alternative name for **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL**. Used by sailors, according to Pálsson [1795, §11 (2004, p. 39) and §19 (2004, p. 103; see also Endnote no. 216, p. 167)]. Shown on Niels Horrebow's 1752 map of Iceland as Wester Jökel (Sigurðsson, 1978, p. 157). Named for its westerly position.

Vesturjökull Langjökull Group 64°45′N., 19°44′W.

Outlet glacier in **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL** (figs. 5, **97**). Cited by Jón Eyþórsson in J8 (p. 31) and in ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 191) as a provisional name. Westernmost glacier in group of three parallel outlet glaciers.

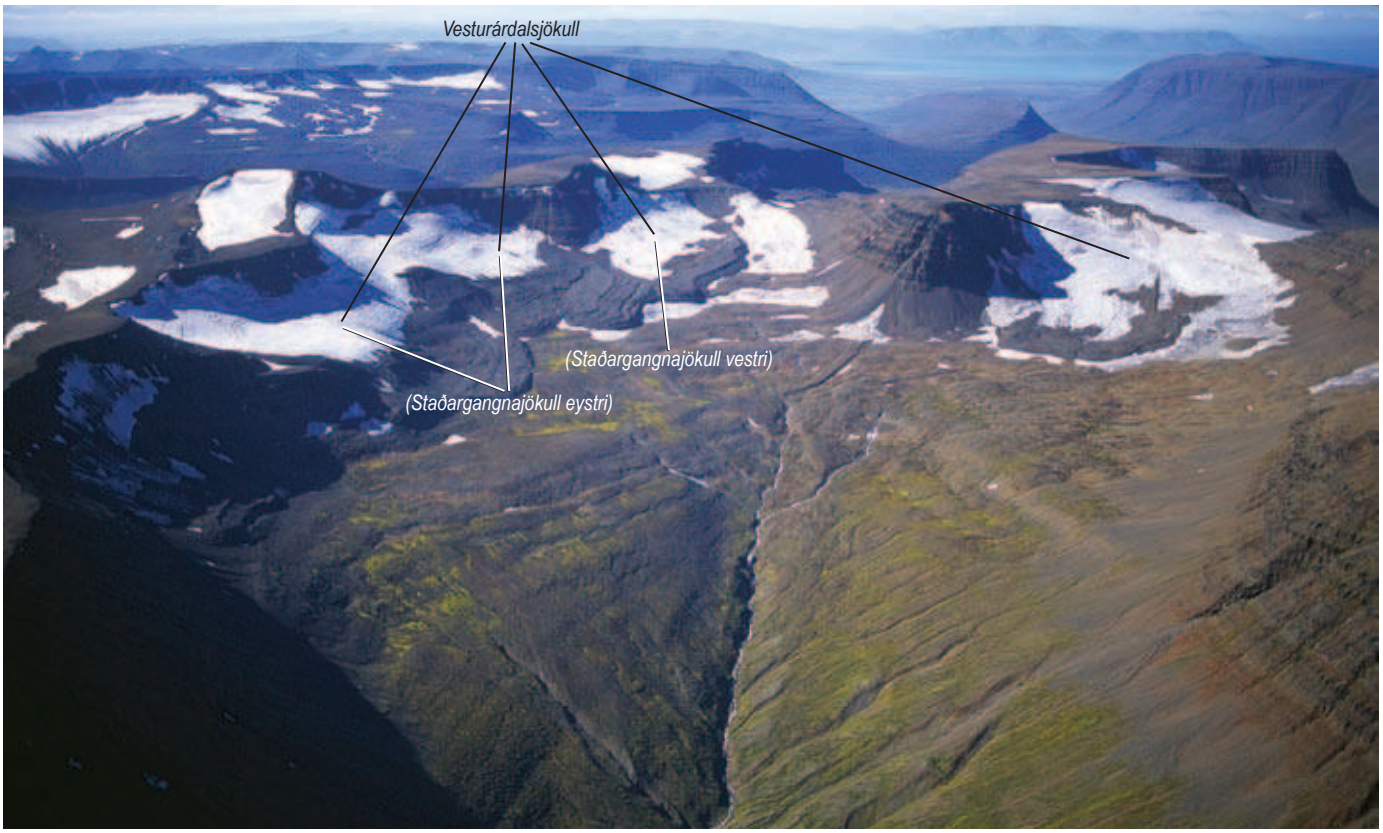

Figure 191. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Vesturárdalsjökull* mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. The eastern part of *Vesturárdalsjökull* has alternative names of *Staðargangnajökull eystri* (left) and *Staðargangnajökull vestri* (left center). View looking to the west. Photograph no. 24035 by O.S., NEA.

Figure 192. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Vesturdalsjökull** outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking west toward the eastern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 26759v by O.S., NEA.

Viðborðsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°26′N., 15°37′W.

Outlet glacier on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **83**, 188). Cited by Thoroddsen (1892, p. 127) and ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 47). Shown on the following maps: J45 (p. 74), AÍ8 (1980, first appearance), and AK8 (1997). Named for the Viðborð farmstead.

Vindheimajökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°38.7′N., 18°18′W.

Collective name applied to several mountain glaciers on the flanks of Strýta and Kista, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **33**) of which **Húsárjökull**, **Fossárjökull,** and *Bungujökull* are named. Cited as Windhamar Jökel on 1821 map in Sigurðsson (1978, myndblað 34, ff p. 224). Cited by Thoroddsen (1892, p. 131) and by Escritt (n.d., p. 36). ÁFÍ 1991 (p. 35) refers to three glaciers around Strýta and Kista that are collectively called **Vindheimajökull**. Shown on the following maps: UÍ3, GMIP, GMIT, AB63 (1975), AÍ4 (1966), AK4 (1996), and as Glacier 05/F/24 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Mislabeled on the following maps: C762 (5828I), and C761 (1916II). Named for the Vindheimar farmstead.

Vindheimajökull eystri Norðurlandsjöklar 65°39′N., 18°18′W.

Alternative name for **Fossárjökull**, Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland. Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 186). Shown on map in Häberle (1991, p. 105) as glacier no. 20. Named for the Vindheimar farmstead.

Vindheimajökull vestri Norðurlandsjöklar 65°38′N., 18°19′W.

Alternative name for **Húsárjökull**, Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland. Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 186). Shown on map in Häberle (1991, p. 105) as glacier no. 19. Named for the Vindheimar farmstead.

Virkisjökull Vatnajökull Group 63°59′N., 16°48′W.

Outlet glacier on the western margin of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**, southern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **44**, 188), that merges with **Falljökull** under a debris cover. *Falljökull vestari* is an alternative name. Cited by Pálsson [1795, §14 (2004, p. 64)] and Thoroddsen (1892, p. 128). In Thoroddsen (1906 and 1911), he refers to **Virkisjökull** or **Falljökull**; in Thoroddsen (1914b), he refers to **Falljökull** or **Virkisjökull**. Cited in ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 18) and in ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 60; on map on p. 80). Cited by Escritt (1972, p. 62–64), who erroneously states (1972, p. 62) that "The whole glacier is called **Falljökull** but the name **Virkisjökull** is applied to the southern arm." Shown on AÍ9 (1971, 1981) and AK9 (1997), AB87 (1972), on AB 87/88, the map on the reverse of sérkort Skaftafell (1991), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). The origin of virki (Icelandic for a fortress or castle), for which it is named, is not known.

Vífilsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°43.7′N., 18°54.2′W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Vífilsdalur, Svarfaðardalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **190**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35), Escritt (1975, p. 61) and Stötter (1991, p. 57) as two glaciers. Shown as Glacier 05/D/5 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.) and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier nos. 41 and 42. Named for Vífilsfjall mountain.

Vörðufellsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°41.8′N., 18°44.2′W.

Two glaciers (cirque and mountain) on the north side of Vörðufell mountain, for which it is named, Skíðadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **167**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Stötter (1991, p. 56). Shown as Glacier 05/D/27 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier nos. 13 and 14.

Y

Ytri-Tungudalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°45′N., 18°30′W.

Alternative name for *Tungudalsjökull*, Hörgárdalur, northern Iceland. Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 186). Shown on map (Häberle, 1991, p. 105) as glacier no. 5.

Þ

Þaralátursjökull Vestfjarðajöklar 66°13′N., 22°13′W.

Outlet glacier on the northeastern margin of **DRANGAJÖKULL** that flows toward Þaralátursfjörður (figs. 7*A*, 37*A*, **142**). Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 5, cited on p. 8). Named for the Þaralátur breeding grounds for seals.

Þjórsárjökull Hofsjökull Group 64°45′N., 18°42′W.

Surge-type outlet glacier (2 lobes that surge separately) on the southeastern margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** north of Arnarfell (figs. 4*A*, 86, **193**). Shown on the following maps: JÍK5, JÍB (1998), AÍ5 (1978), AK5 (1996), C761 (1914I– IV), and in Björnsson (1988, p. 65 and nos. 16, 19, and 21). Named for the Þjórsá river.

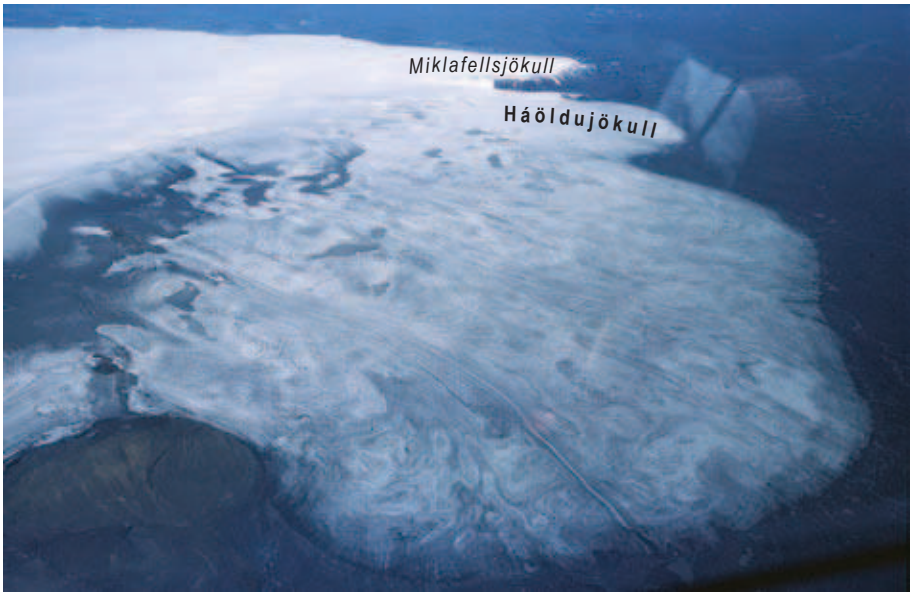

Figure 193. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Þjórsárjökull** surge-type outlet glacier on 9 September 1980. View looking to the north toward the eastern margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. The **Háöldujökull** outlet glacier and *Miklafellsjökull* ice-flow basin are in the upper right. Photograph no. 4686v by O.S., NEA.

Þorvaldsjökull Langjökull Group 64°47′N., 20°20′W.

Outlet glacier on the northeastern margin of **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** (figs. 5, 30, **194**). Named by Pálmi Hannesson in 1923 (1927, p. 37) for Þorvaldur Thoroddsen. Cited in ÁFÍ 1929 (map ff p. 36) and shown on a sketch map by Jón Víðis (Bruun, 1925, p. 80–81).

Þórðarjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°30′N., 15°19′W.

Alternative name for **Lambatungnajökull**. Named in ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 69) in honor of Þórður Þorkelsson Vídalín.

Figure 194. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Þorvaldsjökull** outlet glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking to the west toward the eastern margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. The **Ögmundarjökull** outlet glacier is a little left of center. **Þorvaldsjökull** is on the right. Photograph no. 27600v by O.S., NEA.

ÞÓRISJÖKULL Langjökull Group 64°35′N., 20°48′W.
64°31′N., 20°38′W.

Ice cap in west-central Iceland (figs. 5, **195**), consisting of two parts, a large eastern one and a very small western one. **ÞÓRISJÖKULL** has several unnamed outlet glaciers. Named in the tradition of Þórisdalur, which lies between **ÞÓRISJÖKULL** and **GEITLANDSJÖKULL**. *THORISDALURJÖKULL* is an alternative name. Local people retain the name **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** for both **ÞÓRISJÖKULL** and **GEITLANDSJÖKULL**. SUÐURJÖKLAR is a collective historic name for both glaciers. ÁFÍ 2004 (map on p. 13, p. 180) argues that *Geitlandsjökull syðri* is the correct name, not **ÞÓRISJÖKULL**. Thoroddsen's GMIT shows an unnamed glacier separated from **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** by Þórisdalur. Thoroddsen (1915) described a separate ice cap based on direct field observation. Suggested by Bruun (1925, p. 41, and on a sketch map by Jón Víðis p. 80-81). Shown on the following maps: AB46, AK5 (1996), AÍ5 (1978), JÍK5, JÍB (1998), C762 (5620IV), and C761 (1714III).

"ÞÓRSMERKURJÖKULL" Myrdalsjökull Group 63°39′N., 19°16′W.

Alternative name for "MERKURJÖKULL," an internal ice dome in the western part of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**. Cited by Zirkel (1861, p. 40) as Þórsmórkur Jökull.

Figure 195. ***A***, Oblique aerial photograph of the **ÞÓRISJÖKULL** ice cap on 15 September 2003. View looking to the south. Photograph no. 27565v by O.S., NEA.

B, Oblique aerial photograph of **ÞÓRISJÖKULL** on 19 August 1973. View looking to the north. Skjaldbreiður, a shield volcano, is in the left foreground. The **Okjökull** mountain glacier is in the left background. **ÞÓRISJÖKULL** is in the center. The **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** internal ice cap is in the right-center background. Part of the **LANGJÖKULL** and **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** ice caps are on the far right. Photograph by R.S.W., USGS.

Þrastarhólsskarðsjökull* Norðurland 65°48′N., 18°20′W.

Snow patch in Þrastarhólsskarð, for which it is named, Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi (table 11). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 186). Shown on map (Häberle, 1991, p. 105) as "glacier" no. 1.

ÞRÁNDARJÖKULL Austfjarðajöklar 64°44′N., 14°58′W.
64°40′N., 14°52′W.

Ice cap in eastern Iceland (figs. 9*A*, **196**). Cited by Olavius [1780 (1965, v. 2, p. 130, 133)] and Pálsson [1795, §12 (2004, p. 46); included on the 1794 map of KLOFA-JÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL**, Tab. I (2004, p. 40). MIÐLANDSJÖKULL and SVIÐINHORNAJÖKULL are historic alternative names. Cited by Kålund [1877 (1984, v. IV, p. 51, 53)], Thoroddsen (1892, p. 131, as *Thrándarjökull*), Thoroddsen (1911, p. 47), Thorarinsson (1943, p. 17, as *Thrándarjökull*), and Rist (1985). Shown on the following maps: UÍ2, GMIP, GMIT, JÍB (1998), AÍ8 (1976), AK8 (1997), AB105 (1976), and C762 (6221III). Named for Þrándur, who is an unknown figure.

Figure 196. Oblique aerial photograph of the **ÞRÁNDARJÖKULL** ice cap on 27 September 1977. View looking to the southeast. Photograph no. 3431h by O.S., NEA.

Þríjökull Langjökull Group 64°45′N., 19°43′W.

Collective name for three outlet glaciers on the north side of **HRÚTFELLS-JÖKULL** (fig. 5). Cited in Eyþórsson (1942, p. 127). Named so because there are three in a group.

Þrístapajökull Langjökull Group 64°45′N., 20°13′W.

Outlet glacier on the western margin of **LANGJÖKULL** (figs. 5, 50, **197**). Anecdotal evidence suggests that **Þrístapajökull** is a surge-type glacier (Björnsson and others, 2003, p. 85). Named by Thoroddsen (1911, p. 25) in the tradition of Þrístapafell (ÁFÍ 2004, p. 292). *Hallmundarjökull* is an alternative name. Shown on map C762 (1714I, 1714II).

Þverárdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°46′N., 18°48′W.

Alternative name for **Þverárjökull**. Cited in Steindórsson (1949, p. 32) and ÁFÍ 1990 (p. 78). Named for the Þverárdalur valley.

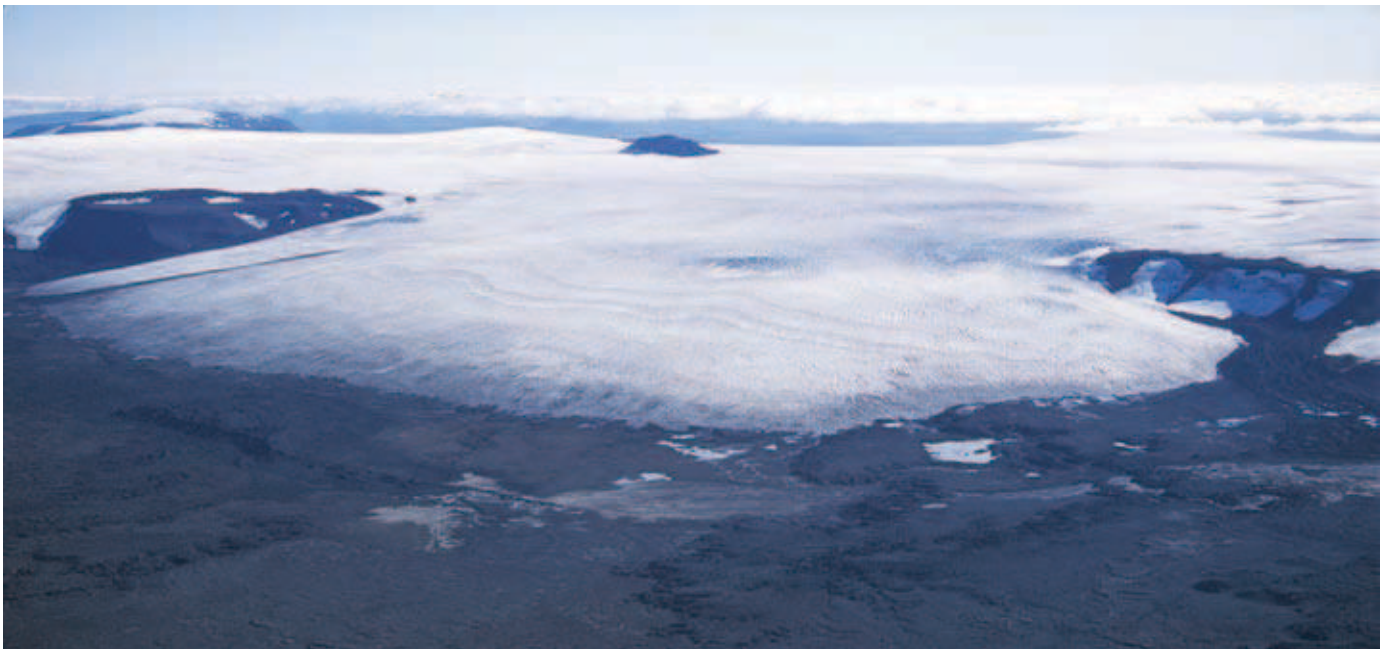

Figure 197. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Þrístapajökull** outlet glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking to the southeast at the western margin of the **LANGJÖKULL** ice cap. The Þursaborg nunatak is in the center background. The **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL** ice cap is in the far left background. Photograph no. 27698v by O.S., NEA.

Þverárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°46.3′N., 18°47.5′W.

Mountain glaciers, usually connected by firn, at the head of Þverárdalur in Skíðadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 59, 190, **198**). *Þverárdalsjökull* is an alternative name. Stötter (1991, p. 56) refers to the eastern part of **Þverárjökull** as *Eystri Þverárjökull* (65º46′N.,18º45′W.) and to the western part as *Vestri Þverárjökull* (65º46′N.,18º48′W.). *Þverárjökull eystri* and *Þverárjökull vestri* are cited in Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Cited in ÁFÍ 1946 (p. 80) and ÁFÍ 1973 (p. 100, 101). Cited by Ahlmann (1937, p. 222) and Thorarinsson (1943, p. 17, as Thverárjökull). Shown on the following maps: AB62 (1973), C761 (1916 IV), AK4 (1996), AÍ4 (1966), and ÁFÍ 1990 (p. 67). Shown as Glaciers 05/D/17 (eystri) and 05/D/16 (vestri) on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.) and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier nos. 28 (Eystri) and 29 (Vestri). Named for the Þverá river.

Þverárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°54.2′N., 18°45.6′W.

Mountain glacier in the upper part of Bakkadalur, a tributary to Þverárdalur, Svarfaðardalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **199**). Cited as two glaciers in Stötter (1991, p. 57). Shown on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 48. Named for the Þverá creek.

Þverárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°53.6′N., 18°44.2′W.

Cirque glaciers on the north side of the mountain Auðnasýling in the upper part of Þverárdalur, Svarfaðardalur, northern Iceland (fig. 8*A*, *C*, **199**). Shown as Glacier 05/D/02 [*Thverárjökull*] on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Cited by Stötter (1991, p. 57); shown on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 47. Named for the Þverá creek.

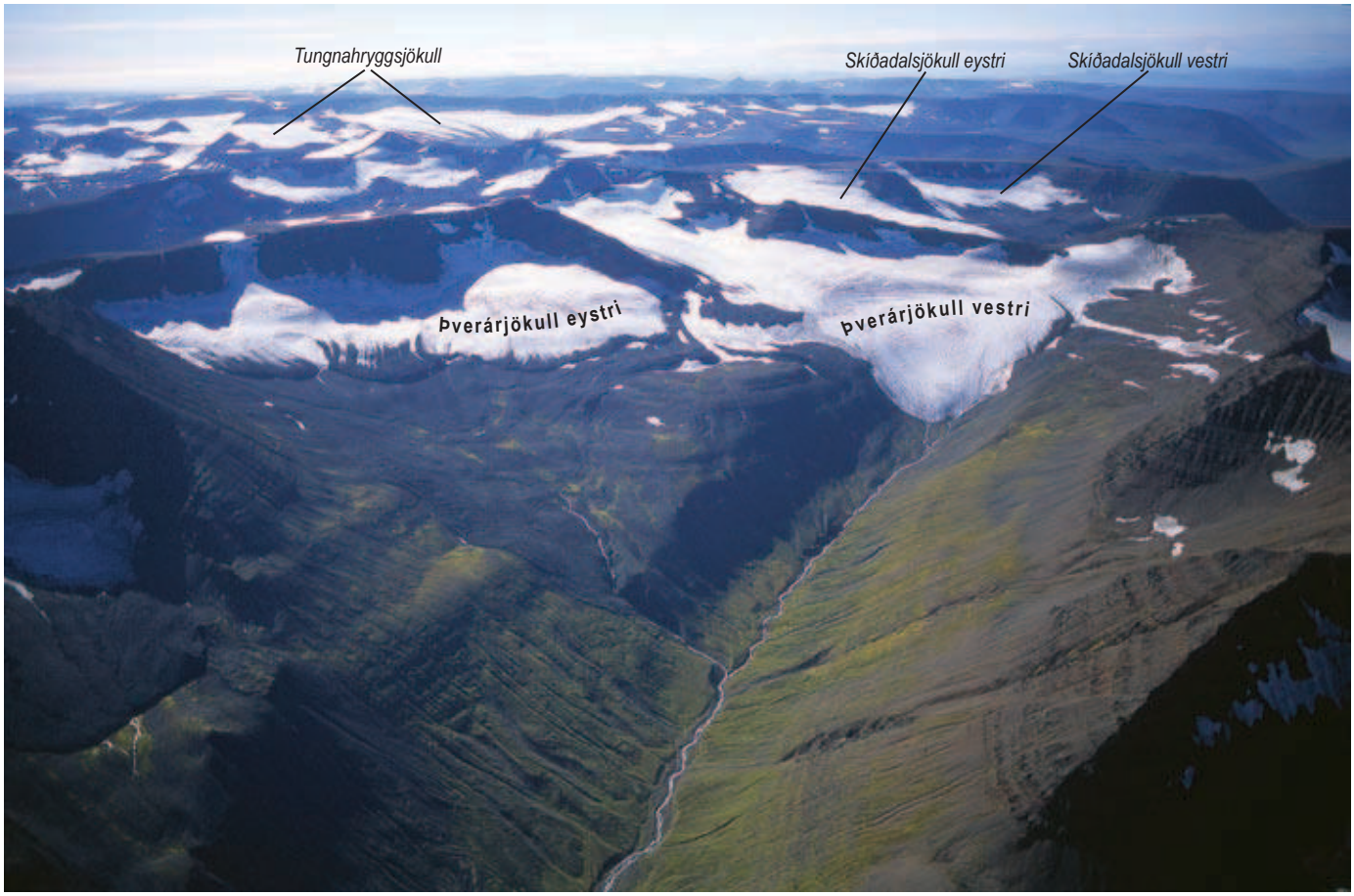

Figure 198. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Þverárjökull** mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the south; on the left is an unnamed mountain glacier. **Þverárjökull** is on the right. The *Skíðadalsjökull eystri* (left) and *Skíðadalsjökull vestri* (right) mountain glaciers are behind **Þverárjökull** in the right center. *Þverárjökull eystri* and *Þverárjökull vestri* are parts of **Þverárjökull.** The **Tungnahryggsjökull** compound mountain glacier is in the background. Photograph no. 24034v by O.S., NEA.

Figure 199. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Þverárjökull* cirque glaciers (right background) on 6 September 2000. View looking to the south toward the northern side of the Auðnasýling mountain peak in the upper part of Þverárdalur, a tributary valley in Svarfaðardalur. The *Þverárjökull* mountain glacier in the upper part of Bakkadalur, Þverárdalur, Svarfaðardalur, is on the middle right. Photograph no. 24018v by O.S., NEA.

Þverárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°51.4′N., 18°29.8′W.

Mountain glacier on the south side of the mountain Rimar in Þorvaldsdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 74). Shown as Glacier 05/E/1 [*Thverárjökull*] on maps by Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Þverá creek.

Þverártindsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°13′N., 16°09′W.

Collective name for the glaciers around Þverártindsegg (figs. 2*A*, **46**). Cited by Thoroddsen (1911, p. 50). Named for the Þverártindur mountain peak.

Þverdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°48.2′N., 18°52′W.

Two cirque glaciers at the head of Þverdalur, for which it is named, in Vatnsdalur, Svarfaðardalur, northern Iceland. Cited in Stötter (1991, p. 57). Shown on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier nos. 39 and 40. Alternative name for *Heljarjökull,* which has precedence.

Þverfellsjökull Hofsjökull Group 64°41′N., 19°02′W.

On the southwestern part of **HOFSJÖKULL**, an ice-flow basin defined by surface topography during radio-echosounding surveys (figs. 4*A*, 86, **200**). Named by Björnsson (1988, p. 64; Map 19, Glacier 8) for the Þverfell mountain.

ÞYKKVABÆJARJÖKULL Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°48′N., 19°26′W.
63°31′N., 18°47′W.

Historic name for **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (fig. 3*A*). Cited in Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 63)] and ÁFÍ 1975 (p. 126). Named for the Þykkvabær farmstead.

Æ

Ærfjallsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°01′N., 16°25′W.

Alternative name used for **Fjallsjökull**. Cited in ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 33). Named for the Ærfjall nunatak.

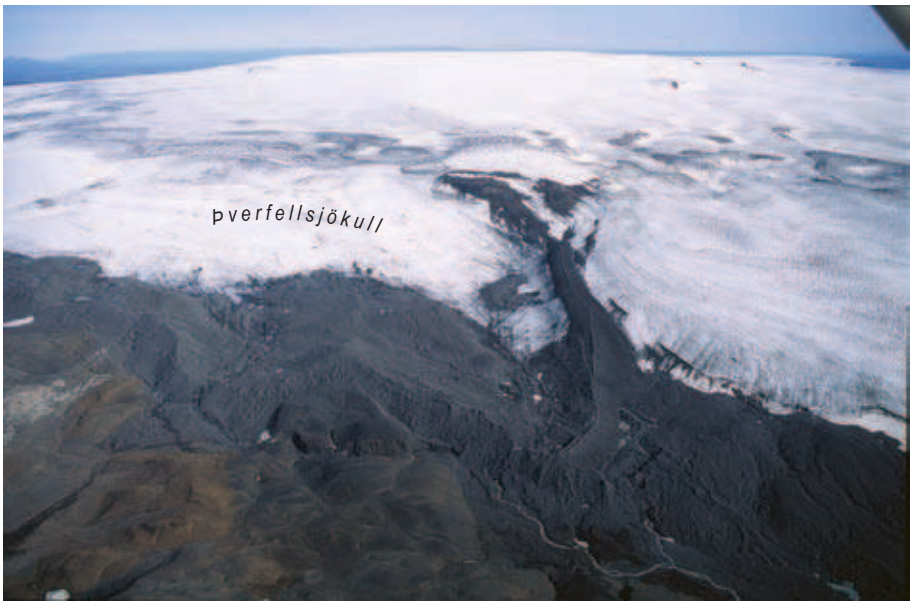

Figure 200. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Þverfellsjökull* ice flow basin on 23 August 1998. View looking to the north toward the southern margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. Part of the **Blautukvíslarjökull** outlet glacier is on the right. In the right background are the Tanni and Hásteinar nunataks. Photograph no. 20932v by O.S., NEA.

Ö

Ögmundarjökull Langjökull Group 64°46′N., 20°20′W.

Outlet glacier on the eastern margin of **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** (figs. 5, **194**). Named by Pálmi Hannesson in 1923 [1927 (1958, p. 18, 29)] for Ögmundur Sigurðsson, a traveling companion of Thoroddsen. Shown on a sketch map by Jón Víðis (Bruun, 1925, p. 80–81) and ÁFÍ 1929 (ff p. 36). Cited in ÁFÍ 1962 (p. 19) and ÁFÍ 2004 (p. 289). Shown on the following maps: AB45 (1968), AÍ5 (1981), AK5 (1996) and C761 (1714I) in all cases incorrectly in the location of Þorvaldsjökull.

Öldufellsjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°44′N., 18°51′W.

Surge-type outlet glacier on the northeastern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3*A*, 150, **201**). Cited in ÁFÍ 1960 (p. 44) and J20 (p. 86). Shown on the following maps: AÍ6 (1977), AK6 (1996), JÍB (1998), sérkort Landmannalaugar-Þórsmörk (1985), AB68 (1969), C761 (1912III), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 8). Named for the Öldufell mountain.

Figure 201. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Öldufellsjökull** surge-type outlet glacier on 11 September 1992. View looking to the west toward the northeastern margin of the **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap. The **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** ice cap is in the distant right-center background. Photograph no. 14634v by O.S., NEA.

ÖRÆFAJÖKULL Vatnajökull Group 64°06′N., 16°56′W.
63°55′N., 16°25′W.

Contiguous ice cap within and on the southern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 26A, **48**, 58, 91, 166, 188). HNAPPAFELLSJÖKULL, KNAPPAFELLSJÖKULL, SANDFELLSJÖKULL, JÖKULL, and HNAPPAVALLAJÖKULL are historic alternative names. **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** has 13 named outlet glaciers: **Falljökull**, **Fjallsjökull**, **Gljúfursárjökull**, **Hólárjökull**, **Hrútárjökull**, **Kotárjökull**, **Kvíárjökull**, **Rótarfjallsjökull**, **Skaftafellsjökull**, **Stigárjökull**, *Stórhöfðajökull*, **Svínafellsjökull**, and **Virkisjökull**. Cited by Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 17, 21, 30), Ólafsson (1749, p. 37), P. Vídalín [1754, V. §7 (1965, p. 41)], Ólafsson [1772, §766, §782 (1975, v. 2, p. 86–87; p. 105–106)], von Troil [1777 (1961, p. 115, 116)], and Pálsson [1795, §14 (2004, p. 62), on his 1794 map of KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL**, Tab. I (2004, p. 40), and on Perspective Drawings, Tab. V (2004, p. 70) and Tab. VII (2004, p. 48)]. Cited by Kålund [1877 (1984, v. IV, p. 63–65)] and Thoroddsen (1892, p. 128). Shown on NCOI (Øræfa Iökull), UÍ2, GMIP, GMIT, JÍB, JÍN, AB87 (1972), FB87 S.A., AÍ9 (1976), AK9 (1997), C762 (6019III, IV), and AB87/88, map on the reverse of sérkort Skaftafell (1974). Named for the Öræfi district.

Öskjufönn* Miðháland 65°01′N., 16°43′W.

Snow patches in Askja, after which it is named, north-central Iceland (table 11). Cited by Rist (1985).

Öxarfellsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°35′N., 15°13′W.

Alternative spelling for **Axarfellsjökull**. Cited by Rist (1985). Shown on the following maps: AB105 (1952)/AB106 (1971), AÍ8 (1946), C762 (6120I), and JÍB. Named for the Öxarfell (Axarfell) mountain.

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Appendix (Rist, 1985)

GLACIERS IN ICELAND

Division into regional groups and suggested classification in coastal and inland glaciers within each group

1st group: Vesturlandsjöklar

Coastal: Glacier on Skarðsheiði
Snæfellsjökull
Inland: Ok

2nd group: Vestfjarðajöklar

Coastal: Gláma
Glacier on Sjónfríð
Lambadalsskarð(fönn)
Hattardalsjökull
Drangajökull
Inland: Reiphólsfjöll (fönn)
+ a few cirque glaciers

3rd group: Norðurlandsjöklar

Coastal: Hálsjökull, Tröllaskagi
Glacier on Kaldbakur
Glaciers on Víkurfjöll

Inland: Glaciers on TRÖLLASKAGI:

Unadalsjökull, Skagafjörður
Skallárjökull, Eyjafjörður
Seljadalsjökull, Skagafjörður
Hnjótajökull, Eyjafjörður
Deildardalsjökull, Skagafjörður

Þverárdalsjökull, Eyjafjörður
Skíðadalsjökull, Skagafjörður
Vesturárdalsjökull, Eyjafjörður
Skíðadalsjökull, Eyjafjörður
Gljúfurárjökull

Tungnahryggsjökull
Héðinsskarðajökull
Héðinsdalsjökull
Barkárjökull
Myrkárjökull
Hjaltadalsjökull
Hörgárjökull

Vindheimajökull
Bægisárjökull
Glerárdalsjökull
Kerlingarjökull
Sveigsjökull
Glacier in Norðurkrókur, Skjóldalur
Glacier in Suðurkrókur, Skjóldalur
Glacier in Hagárdalur, Hagárdalur
Glacier in Sveipur, Djúpidalur
Brekkudalsfönn, Brekkudalur
Galtárhnjúksfönn, Torfufellsdalur
Snjóskálarfönn, Torfufell
Úlfárskálarfönn, Torfufell
Torfnahnjúksfönn, Tofnahnjúkur
+ about 100 small cirque glaciers

4th group: Miðhálendisjöklar

Inland: From west to east:
Þórisjökull
Glacier in crater on Stóra-Björnsfell
Glacier in crater on Skjaldbreiður
Skriðufönn, Skriðan
Glacier on Hlöðufell
Langjökull
Eiríksjökull
Hrútafellsjökull
Small glaciers on Bláfell
Small glaciers on Kerlingarfjöll
Hofsjökull
Tungnafellsjökull
Trölladyngjufönn
Öskjufönn, Askja
Glacier in crater on Herðubreið

5th group: Suðurlandsjöklar

Coastal: Eyjafjallajökull
Mýrdalsjökull
Inland: Glaciers on Hekla
Glaciers on Rauðfossafjöll
Glaciers on Kaldaklofsfjöll
Torfajökull
Tindfjallajökull

6th group: Vatnajökull

Coastal: Vatnajökull, south side, Morsárjökull to Öxarfellsjökull
Inland: Vatnajökull, west side and north side, Skeiðarárjökull to Eyjabakkajökull

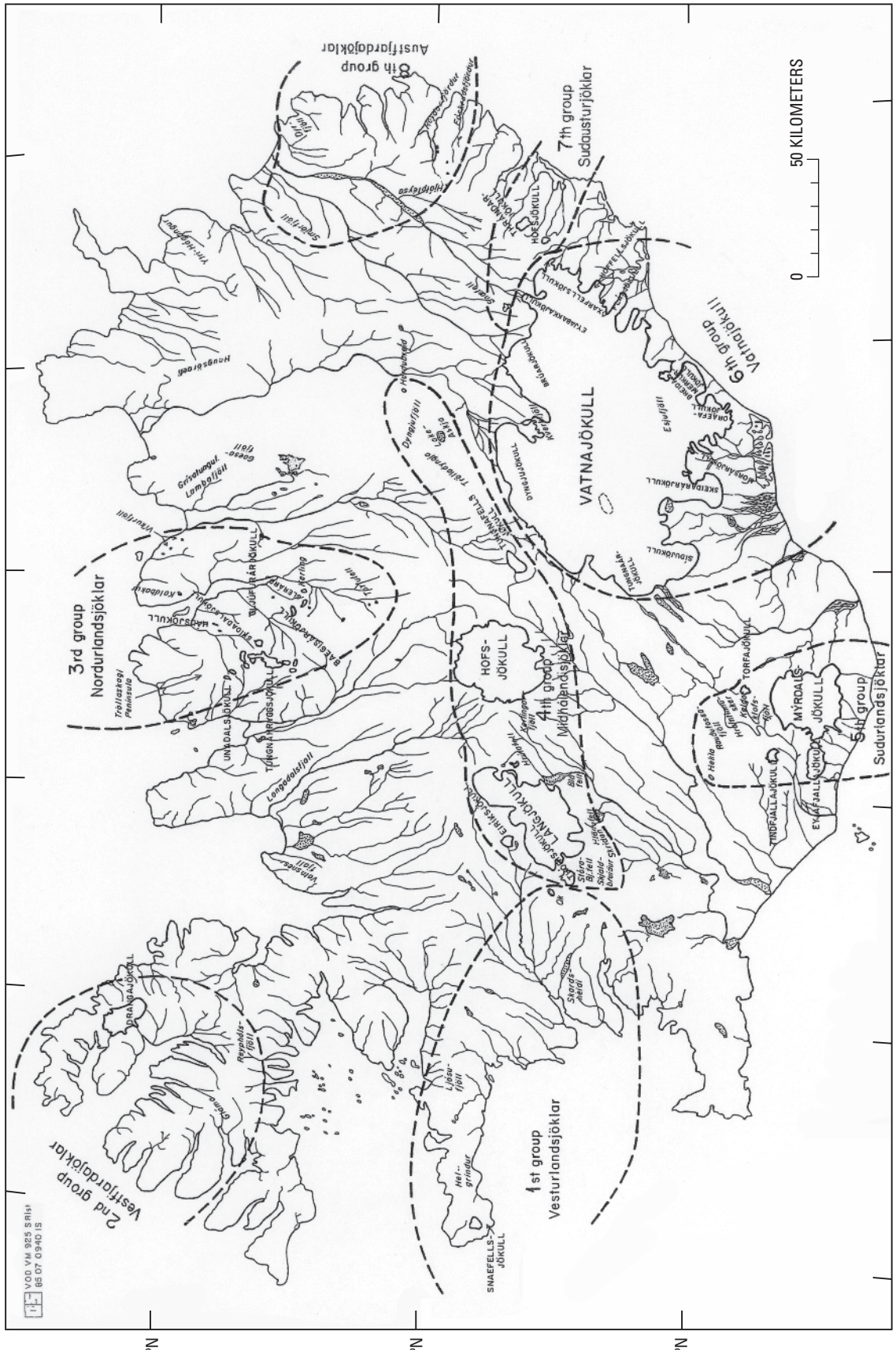
7th group: Suðausturlandsjöklar

Coastal: Glacier on Sauðhamar
Glaciers on Jökulgilstindar
Glacier on Flugustaðatindar
Glaciers on Tungutindar
Hofsjökull
Þrándarjökull
Glacier in Snædal
Inland: Glacier on Snæfell

8th group: Austfjarðajöklar

Coastal: Jökuldalsfönn, Fáskrúðsfjörður
Gagnheiðarjökull, Fáskrúðsfjörður
Hrútafellsjökull, Fáskrúðsfjörður
Seldalsjökull, Reyðarfjörður
Jökulbotnajökull ytri, Reyðarfjörður
Jökulbotnajökull innri, Reyðarfjörður
Skúmhattarfönn, Skúmhöttur
Hjálpleysujökull, Hjálpleysubotn
Kistufellsjökull, Hjálpleysudalur
Fönn (fönn), Hraundalur, Fannardalur
Glacier on Beinageitarfjall
Glacier on Dyrfjöll, facing Hérað
Glacier on Dyrfjöll, facing Njarðvík
Glacier on Dyrfjöll, facing Borgarfjörður
Inland: Small glaciers on Smjörfjöll

July 1985
S. Rist.



Glaciers and the Main Snow Patches in Iceland (July 1985). OS VOD VM 925 S Rist 85070940 IS

1985. 31st July

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Dear Richeé

Concerning groups and names of glaciers

The group classification is based on three criteria

1. Geographical
2. Climate conditions
3. Ease of access for simultaneous comparison and investigation

The term "glacier on" is used concerning mountains and mountain-chain where ice- and snowfield with glacial behaviour can be found although jökull is not in the propername, the glacier effect is then usually rather scanty. Remark, with the name Ok it is not necessary to have "jökull" or "glacier on" because the name Ok itself means heavy loded, same as ice-cap.

Fönn means drifted heap of snow and also used about old snow hard frosen. In the list the term "Fönn" is used when the glacier effect is very scanty or can not be observed at all. The snow- and icefield is on the boundary between being a snow patch and a glacier.

Detection of area changes must be based on satillite imagery as other methods are very inexact.

Best regards

Sigurjón Rist

Enclosure : 1. List of glaciers names
2. Copies of drawings(2)
Glaciers groups (map)

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